

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH
College of Social and Applied Human Sciences
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

SOC1100
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(class conflict) Marx - social conflict
SOCIOLOGY Weber - symbolic interactionism
(individuals) Durkheim - ~~structural functionalism~~
(labour) MIDTERM TEST (60 Marks)
Fall 2008
struct. interactionism
funct.

Multiple-choice and true/false questions worth one (1) mark each. Please circle your answers to the questions below and fill in the answers on the bubble sheets provided. Do not make any stray marks (question marks, Xs, etc.) outside the circles on the computer sheets.

1. Which of the following is/are true?
 - a) Sociologists look at individual behaviour in its social context.
 - b) Sociology seeks to recognize and understand patterned behaviour.
 - c) Sociologists identify the social forces that shape our individual life experiences.
 - d) a and b
 - e) a, b and c

2. Donna Winslow's report on the Canadian Airborne Regiment in Somalia attempts to explain the atrocities committed by the Canadian peacekeepers in terms of:
 - a) the individual characteristics of the soldiers who committed the atrocities.
 - b) Canada's lack of commitment to peacekeeping.
 - c) the war-making culture of the regiment.
 - d) the excellent preparation of the soldiers in the methods of conflict resolution.
 - e) all of the above

3. Durkheim suggested that suicide rates vary according to the individual's level of:
 - a) anxiety.
 - b) social integration.
 - c) internal strength.
 - d) depression.
 - e) none of the above.

4. The structural-functional paradigm:
 - a) provides an image of society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity.
 - b) sees society as the product of everyday interactions of individuals.
 - c) is the basis for feminist analysis.
 - d) focuses upon inequality as a major problem in industrial and post-industrial societies.
 - e) all of the above

5. Which of the following is/are true?
 - a) The symbolic-interaction paradigm questions the "reality" of the broader social structures in society.
 - b) A basic critique of *The Bell Curve* is that "intelligence" is the result of socialization more than heredity.
 - c) Given the right social context, it is possible to be very poor and still be happy.
 - d) According to the symbolic-interaction approach people create and recreate social reality as they interact.
 - e) all of the above

6. Which of the following is/are true?
- a) Sexual harassment occurred in the multinational mock space station because of the lack of accepted guidelines for gender relations in this unique setting.
 - b) The Canadian ~~media~~ ^{social} theorist, Marshall McLuhan, coined the expressions "the medium is the message" and "the global village".
 - c) Canadian sociology differed from American and European sociology because it contributed to the study of ethnic inequality, electronic communication, and economic development.
 - d) People who most clearly see that society shapes individual lives are those who live on the margins of society or live through a social crisis.
 - e) all of the above
7. In his study of young people, Bibby found that those with body piercings and tattoos are:
- a) more likely to engage in sex.
 - b) more likely to use marijuana.
 - c) very slightly more likely to feel they are good-looking.
 - d) as likely as those without piercings or tattoos to feel they are well-liked.
 - e) all of the above
8. Interpretive sociology is most likely to be carried out by structural-functionalists.
- a) true
 - b) false
9. Participant observation allows the researcher to get at the meaning individuals attach to their actions.
- a) true
 - b) false
10. Which of the following is/are true according to your text?
- a) Inductive and deductive logical thought suggest that theory and methods affect each other.
 - b) Feminist sociology documents the effects of capitalism and patriarchy on women.
 - c) When a control variable is introduced and the original relationship between two variables disappears, the original relationship is deemed to be spurious.
 - d) The "Stanford County Prison" study showed that prison violence is a product of the character or social structure of the prisons themselves.
 - e) all of the above
11. *The Women Founders of the Social Sciences* by Lynn McDonald reveals that
- a) women made no significant contribution to early "value-free" sociology.
 - b) many early female social scientists effectively used empirical work to further their causes.
 - c) some female researchers, like Florence Nightingale, used sophisticated statistical analysis in the mid-1850s.
 - d) b and c
 - e) a, b and c
12. Reginald Bibby's research on religion in Canada reveals that:
- a) it is impossible to study religion scientifically or objectively.
 - b) religion is dying out in Canada.
 - c) more than a quarter of our population (i.e. five million people) attends religious services weekly.
 - d) very few Canadians have experienced God's presence or pray at least weekly.
 - e) the evangelical churches really are taking over by converting others to their faith.
13. Culture refers to:
- a) everything human beings create with their minds or their hands.
 - b) language, the arts, and cyberspace.
 - c) cars, canoes, donuts, and prime ministers.
 - d) a and b
 - e) a, b, and c

14. The social-conflict paradigm does *not* allow for the study of culture.
 a) true
 (b) false
15. Culture is absolutely *essential* for the existence of and perpetuation of society.
 (a) true
 b) false
16. Which of the following is/are true?
 a) Princess Diana achieved celebrity in part because of her relationship with the media and paparazzi.
 b) Culture makes it possible for us to have freedom of choice.
 c) Symbolic-interactionism is the paradigm that is least attuned to social or cultural change.
 (d) a and b
 e) a, b, and c
17. Elders in Aboriginal communities:
 a) are seen to have insight, wisdom and authority.
 b) are responsible for passing on values, skills, knowledge, laws and histories from one generation to the next.
 c) have no meaningful role because most communities have no interest in maintaining their traditions.
 (d) a and b
 e) a, b and c
18. The means by which members encourage conformity to cultural norms are referred to as a society's system of:
 a) laws
 (b) social control *maybe?*
 c) shame
 d) guilt
 (e) social restraint *that's what I thought*
19. Gerhard Lenski argues that _____ is the driving force leading to social change or societal evolution from pastoral to horticultural to agrarian to industrial and to post industrial.
 (a) technology
 b) social conflict
 c) human thought
 d) social solidarity
 e) revolution
20. At which stage of sociocultural evolution did money replace barter for purposes of trade?
 a) hunting and gathering
 (b) horticultural and pastoral *2*
 (c) agrarian
 d) industrial *2*
 e) post-industrial
21. Freedom of choice expanded rapidly with the agricultural revolution and the appearance of agrarian societies.
 (a) true
 b) false
22. Which of the following is/are true?
 (a) Karl Marx argued that the economy trumped religion, education, the family and the political system.
 -b) The term "social institution" refers exclusively to large formal organizations with bureaucratic structures.
 -c) When First Nations communities believed that their situations were unique and the consequence of their own actions, they were experiencing what Karl Marx would call class consciousness.
 d) Max Weber's notion of rationality contributes to structural-functional analysis because it is an idea or way of thinking that has meaning for the members of society.
 -e) all of the above

23. Anti-American (or anti-Bush) sentiment is out in the open these days, *but*:
- a) close to a million Canadian adults favour our becoming part of the United States.
 - b) many more favour political and economic union (think European Union).
 - c) many employed Canadians (especially in BC and Quebec) would prefer to live and work in the United States.
 - d) few Canadians describe themselves to researchers as "anti-American".
 - e) all of the above
24. Max Weber argued that:
- a) ideas shape society.
 - b) tradition is the base of pre-industrial society, while industrial society is based on rationality.
 - c) rational organization – or bureaucracy – achieves specific goals most efficiently.
 - d) a and b
 - e) a, b and c
25. Which of the following is/are true?
- a) Our self-images depend on how we believe others perceive us.
 - ~~b) Socialization means hanging or chilling with your friends.~~
 - ~~c) The mass media are by far the most important agents of socialization.~~
 - d) According to Freud, the ego represents one's conscience or society internalized.
 - ~~e) all of the above~~
26. According to George Herbert Mead, the social self:
- a) is amazingly stable over shifting conditions.
 - b) is the result of social experience.
 - c) can take the role of the "other"
 - d) a and b
 - e) b and c
27. When it comes to understanding personality, sociologists emphasize the role of nature.
- a) true.
 - b) false
28. At Ontario's "boot camp", Operation Turnaround, cadets (inmates)
- a) were engaged in building self esteem.
 - b) were immersed in a total institution.
 - c) experienced a good deal of physical punishment and abuse.
 - d) a and b
 - e) a, b and c
29. Which of the following is/are true regarding the mass media?
- a) A study of two small BC communities revealed that the introduction of television increased aggressive behaviour among children.
 - b) Media representation of women, Aboriginal people, and visible minorities has improved dramatically over the past ten to twenty years.
 - c) Canada is unique in having a television network run by Aboriginal people.
 - d) a and b.
 - e) a, b and c.
30. A study of ethnic and racial groups, based on the census of 2001, reveals that:
- a) recent immigrants are unlikely to report multiple origins.
 - b) Canadians who report European origins are especially unlikely to have multiple ethnic origins.
 - c) those reporting "Canadian" identity are largely immigrant and visible minority.
 - d) interethnic and interracial marriage lead to the dilution of distinctive cultural characteristics.
 - e) all of the above

31. Status is a basic element of social structure. Which of the following describe(s) status?
- the amount of prestige a person possesses
 - the positions of father and son
 - the position of server in a restaurant.
 - a, b and c
 - b and c
32. Which of the following is involved when a surgeon chooses not to operate on her own son because the personal involvement of motherhood could impair her professional objectivity as a physician?
- role playing
 - role conflict
 - role ambiguity
 - role transfer
 - role contradiction
33. What is the term for the process by which individuals creatively shape reality through social interaction?
- reality construction
 - social construction of reality
 - interactive construction of reality
 - creative reality
 - social dynamics
34. You are interested in the capitalist system in Canada. As an ethnomethodologist how might you study it?
- locate World Bank data on economic growth and analyze them.
 - examine data on networks of people who direct major corporations.
 - graph the relationship between money supply and economic growth in Canada since World War II.
 - go to a grocery store and bargain with the clerk over the price of a can of soup.
 - engage in historical documentary analysis of economic trends in Canada.
35. The significance of "getting" the humour in any joke is a matter of which of the following?
- having an "insider's" perspective on the joke teller herself
 - perceiving exactly the same meaning as the joke teller
 - understanding the opposing realities sufficiently to perceive their incongruity
 - appreciating the close congruity between the two realities involved in the joke
 - missing the conventional and unconventional realities embedded in a joke
36. The book entitled "The Canadian Revolution through the Information Revolution" argues that:
- Canadians have gone from being the *most* deferential people in the Western world to seeking new rights and taking decision making away from leaders.
 - we might return to a "cottage economy" again because one could run the world's largest factory from a kitchen computer.
 - knowledge is power and knowledge – through the electronic media – is available to the masses.
 - a and b
 - a, b, and c
37. Which of the following terms applies to group leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks?
- democratic leadership
 - secondary leadership
 - expressive leadership
 - instrumental leadership
 - conformity leadership
38. The Reena Virk murder in Victoria, B.C., by a group of girls, confirmed the power of _____ to enforce conformity.
- group pressure
 - leadership
 - personal orientation
 - individual will
 - goal orientation

39. Which of the following Canadian examples is consistent with the concept of "groupthink"?
- a) the use of the term "enemies of Canada" to describe the opponents of the Charlottetown Accord
 - b) the inability of the federal "NO" forces to see that they might lose the 1995 sovereignty referendum in Quebec
 - c) the certainty of the Martin Liberals and the Harper Conservatives that they were on the winning – and most widely supported – side of the same-sex marriage debate
 - d) a and b
 - e) a, b and c
40. What term refers to an organizational model rationally designed to perform complex tasks efficiently?
- a) formal organization
 - b) bureaucracy
 - c) complex organization
 - d) social organization
 - e) instrumental organization
41. Which of the following is not one of the four basic principles of Ritzer's, "McDonaldization of society"?
- a) efficiency
 - b) calculability
 - c) uniformity and predictability
 - d) control through automation
 - e) flexibility
42. The study of the club DJ:
- a) involved interpretive sociology based on the symbolic-interaction approach.
 - b) reveals a rift in the DJ world – between club DJs and radio DJs – because the latter rely on digital media which don't require learning turntablist techniques.
 - c) suggest that club DJs have personal contact with all of the other members (of their Western world network) to whom they are bound by their shared techniques and meanings.
 - d) a and b
 - e) a, b, and c
44. The story of David Reimer (the boy who was raised as a girl) indicates:
- ~~a)~~ that gender identity is a function only of nurture.
 - ~~b)~~ that socialization has no impact on gender identity.
 - c) that Dr. John Money's notions on the establishment of gender identity are unchallenged.
 - d) that gender identity has something to do with nature or genes.
 - ~~e)~~ a and b
45. Which of the following is/are true regarding sexuality?
- a) The sexual revolution had the greatest impact on the behaviour of men. ~~X~~
 - b) It has been proven that sexual orientation is a function of biology alone. ~~X~~
 - c) Gender is a social construct. ✓
 - d) The social construction of sexuality is a notion central to the social conflict paradigm.
 - e) all of the above ~~X~~
46. Bibby traced changes in Canadian attitudes between 1975 and 1995, finding that over time:
- a) people were more accepting of nonmarital sex.
 - b) extramarital sex became more acceptable.
 - c) homosexuality remained equally unacceptable.
 - d) a and b.
 - e) a, b and c.
47. Politically speaking, the primary purpose of the sexual counterrevolution was:
- a) to further the sexual revolution; the belief was that the revolution had not gone far enough. ~~X~~
 - b) to reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies.
 - c) a return to "family values," by which sexual freedom was to be replaced by sexual responsibility.
 - d) to increase college and university enrollments among women. ~~X~~
 - e) to promote cohabitation. ~~X~~

48. If you argued that, without norms controlling sexual behaviour, family life and the raising of children would be threatened, with which paradigm would you be aligned?
- a) structural functionalism
 - b) symbolic interaction
 - c) social conflict
 - d) feminism
 - e) c and d
49. Which of the following is not true about deviance?
- a) Deviance exists only in relation to cultural norms.
 - b) There are some acts that are deviant in any setting (i.e. inherently deviant).
 - c) Labelling theory is linked to symbolic-interactionism.
 - d) Rule making and rule breaking involve social power.
 - e) In a global context, deviance is highly diverse.
50. Response to the massacre at Montréal's Ecole Polytechnique in 1989 shows that
- a) potential solidarity between men and women suffered a setback. X
 - b) the costs of deviance to society are so great that capital punishment should be reinstated in Canada. X
 - c) the ties that bind humanity are weakened.
 - d) the outrage expressed by men as a result of this massacre now appears to be "token" in nature.
 - e) collective outrage in response to serious deviance can promote social unity.
51. Using R. K. Merton's paradigm, classify the deviance type illustrated by Al Capone or the Canadian storekeeper-turned-bootlegger, Rocco Perri.
- a) innovation.
 - b) ritualism.
 - c) retreatism.
 - d) rebellion.
 - e) role strain.
52. When an individual engages in repeated norm violation, is labelled, and begins to take on a deviant identity, he or she is involved in:
- a) retreatist deviance.
 - b) ritualistic deviance.
 - c) rebellious deviance.
 - d) secondary deviance.
 - e) primary deviance. *one of them?*
- I think?*
53. Durkheim would argue that social mobility increases suicide rates.
- a) true.
 - b) false.
54. Crime statistics include only crimes known to the police. A better way to assess crime rates is through a victimization survey.
- a) true.
 - b) false.
55. On the basis of research by Judith and Peter Blau, who suggest that criminality is promoted by income disparity, one would explain high crime rates among Aboriginals in Canada as a result of:
- a) many Aboriginals growing up in deviant subcultures.
 - b) isolation from mainstream society.
 - c) lack of a separate Aboriginal school system.
 - d) the sting of poverty in the midst of affluence.
 - e) lack of religious cohesion.

56. Canadian sociology differs from that of the U.S. because:
- a) of our two major cultures and linguistic communities (French and English).
 - b) French Canadian sociology was influenced, initially, by the Catholic Church.
 - c) our economic development depended on resource extraction and export.
 - d) we worry about national unity.
 - e) all of the above
57. Interpretive sociology
- a) sees reality as being constructed by people themselves in the course of their every day lives.
 - b) is best suited to laboratory research.
 - c) is most clearly aligned with structural functionalism.
 - d) relies on large-scale surveys like the census.
 - e) is rejected as an approach by feminists.
58. The major spheres of social life or society's subsystems, organized to meet basic human needs, are called:
- a) social establishments.
 - b) social institutions.
 - c) societal substructures.
 - d) infrastructures.
 - e) bureaucracies.
59. Which of the following is/are true?
- a) For Karl Marx, alienation is the result of isolation resulting from powerlessness.
 - b) For Max Weber, alienation is the result of the regulation and dehumanization of bureaucracy.
 - c) For Emile Durkheim, alienation is the result of normlessness or anomie.
 - d) all of the above
 - e) none of the above
60. The skills required in post-industrial societies include the symbolic abilities to write, collect and analyze data, compute, design and create images.
- a) true
 - b) false

Congratulations! You have reached the end.

Before you leave, please **make sure that you have transferred ALL of your answers correctly onto the bubble sheet** and that you have put your name and ID number on the exam booklet and your name and user ID on the computer sheet.

Boxes

304, 260, 506, 387, 620, 642/643, 511, 543, 638/639, 392/393,