

PASS MOCK MIDTERM EXAM

– FOR PRACTICE ONLY –

Course: SOCI 1001 A

Facilitator: Rachel Anderson-Houldsworth

Dates and locations of mock exam take-up:

Tuesday, October 13th 4:00pm-6:00pm in ML 402

Wednesday, October 14th 10:00am-12:00pm in ML 402

It is **most beneficial** to you to write this mock midterm **UNDER EXAM CONDITIONS**.

This means:

- Complete the midterm in **2.5** hour(s).
- Work on your own.
- Keep your notes and textbook closed.
- Attempt every question.

After the time limit, go back over your work with a different colour or on a separate piece of paper and try to do the questions you are unsure of. Record your ideas in the margins to remind yourself of what you were thinking when you take it up at PASS.

The purpose of this mock exam is to give you practice answering questions in a timed setting and to help you to gauge which aspects of the course content you know well and which are in need of further development and review. Use this mock exam as a **learning tool** in preparing for the actual exam.

Please note:

- Come to the PASS session with your mock exam complete. There, you can work with other students to review your work.
- Often, there is not enough time to review the entire exam in the PASS session. Decide which questions you most want to review – the Facilitator may ask students to vote on which questions they want to discuss.
- Facilitators do not bring copies of the mock exam to the session. Please print out and complete the exam before you attend.
- **Facilitators do not produce or distribute an answer key for mock exams.** Facilitators help students to work together to compare and assess the answers they have. If you are not able to attend the PASS session, you can work alone or with others in the class.

Good Luck writing the Mock Exam!!

DISCLAIMER: PASS handouts are designed as a study aid only for use in PASS workshops. Handouts may contain errors, intentional or otherwise. It is up to the student to verify the information contained within.

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Cooley would describe our self-identity as...
 - b) Based solely on social class
 - c) Only developing in childhood and fully developed by adulthood
 - a) Constructed based on our reflection of how we think others evaluate us
 - d) Unimportant, as the collective is more important than the individual

- 2) A University basketball coach expects freshmen to be less skilled, so he does not put them in to play very often. When he does put them in, they are rusty and don't play well, thereby fulfilling his expectations. This is an example of:
 - b) Hidden Curriculum
 - a) Self-Fulfilling Prophecy
 - c) Looking-Glass Self
 - d) Institutional Racism

- 3) Rachel is in the fourth grade. At school, she turns her homework on time, participates during class by raising her hand, and remains seated while the teacher is teaching. This is an example of:
 - b) Self-Fulfilling Prophecy
 - c) Looking-Glass Self
 - a) Hidden Curriculum
 - d) Total Institution

- 4) Peer groups are an example of
 - a) Agents of socialization
 - b) Total Institution
 - c) Socialization
 - d) Norms

- 5) Socialization is...
 - b) How we communicate with one another in small groups
 - c) The lifelong process by which we learn our culture
 - a) The process by which people learn to function in social life and become aware of themselves as they interact with others
 - d) Comparing your social skills and behaviours with someone of a different social group

- 6) Thinking another culture is strange because they dress differently than you do is an example of:
 - b) Cultural Mosaic
 - c) Vertical Mosaic
 - a) Ethnocentrism
 - d) Cultural Capital

- 7) _____ occurs when the presence of a research causes the observed people to conceal certain things or act artificially to impress the researcher
 - b) Operationalization
 - c) Member Validation
 - a) Reactivity
 - d) Authenticity

8) You are interested in studying whether or not a person's gender affects their income. The independent variable in this study is:

- a) gender
- b) income
- c) Depends on the researcher
- d) Depends on the subject

9) We are now expected to routinely constrain our daily schedules and lives to a work-time clock. This is an example of

- b) consumerism
- c) capitalism
- a) rationalization
- d) culture jamming

10) Tiffany purchases an expensive car outside her price range to make her feel and look high class. This is an example of:

- b) Capitalism
- a) Consumerism
- c) Culture Jamming
- d) Rationalization

11) _____ coined the term "survival of the fittest"

- b) Max Weber
- c) August Comte
- d) Karl Marx
- a) Herbert Spencer

12) The sociological imagination

- b) emphasizes the individual and uses a micro perspective
- c) involves applying sociological concepts to understand the social world
- d) stems from Weber's Symbolic Interaction as it seeks to uncover the meaning people attach to things
- a) involves the capacity for a person to see the connection between personal troubles and social structures

13) Auguste Comte

- b) developed Functionalism
- a) coined the term "sociology"
- c) developed Conflict Theory
- d) developed Symbolic Interactionism

14) During the _____, findings were based on evidence, not speculation.

- a) Scientific Revolution
- b) Industrial Revolution
- c) Democratic Revolution
- d) European Revolution

15) Erving Goffman's dramaturgical analysis views social interaction as:

- a) a sort of play in which people present themselves in the best possible light
- b) social situations that are not defined as real
- c) the presentation of the self, focusing on impression management
- d) the interaction of people on the basis of shared realities

16) Symbols are

- a) concrete objects or abstract terms that represent something else
- b) cultural statements that define what community members consider real
- c) generally accepted ways of doing things
- d) concrete objects that represent something else

17) John Porter's vertical mosaic:

- a) conveys the concept that Canada is a mosaic of different ethnic, language, regional and religious groupings that are unequal in status and power
- b) many Canadians are still proud of the alternative Canadian policy of encouraging immigrants and their descendants to maintain important aspects of their ancestral cultures
- c) involves immigrants and their descendants were discouraged from maintaining close ties with their countries and cultures of origin and instead were encouraged to assimilate into the American way of life

18) Facing the front when in an elevator is an example of

- a) a norm
- b) cultural mosaic
- c) vertical mosaic
- d) melting pot

19) Emile Durkheim's study of suicide

- c) developed functionalism, which is widely considered to be the first major theoretical tradition in sociology
- a) helped establish sociology as a discipline with unique, practical findings
- c) helped develop conflict theory
- d) emphasised human relations

20) Culture is the shared symbols and their meaning. Sociologists

- a) study how this meaning is generated
- b) study how symbols are created
- c) examine how cultures create symbols that have historical value
- d) examine the relationship between symbols and an individual's self-expression

Short Answer Questions

- 1) How are social categories such as sex, age, race, and the body socially and culturally constructed?
- 2) What is postmodernism and do Canadians live in a postmodern culture?
- 3) What is the difference between a macro and a micro perspective?
- 4) What types of characteristics distinguish the different sociological schools of thought? (e.g. differences between symbolic interactionism, functionalist, and conflict theory views of society)
- 5) What are the major differences between quantitative and qualitative research methods?
- 6) How can we test if a relationship between variables is 'authentic' as opposed to 'spurious'?