Multiple Choice

1. Sociology is the scientific study of
   1. human activity in society.
   2. mental processes.
   3. globalization.
   4. glocalization.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p.3

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. A trouble is
   1. an issue.
   2. deeply and significantly social.
   3. caused by some individual shortcoming.
   4. outside an individual’s control.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

1. Unemployment is a(n) when it results from corporate downsizing.
   1. issue
   2. trouble
   3. private matter
   4. social fact

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. Which of the following explanations would someone use to explain an issue, such as unemployment?
   1. “She had the opportunity but didn’t take it.”
   2. “He is lazy.”
   3. "The capitalist system strives to reduce labor costs to earn a profit."
   4. "The unemployed are generally lazy."

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. When in a nation of 150 million workers, 24 million are unemployed, that is
   1. an issue.
   2. a trouble.
   3. a crime.
   4. personal tragedy.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. The high school dropout rate in the United States is greater than 25 percent. C. Wright Mills would classify this situation as
   1. a trouble.
   2. an issue.
   3. value-rational action.
   4. a social fact.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. The obesity rate in the United States is greater than 30 percent. According to Mills, the key to resolving this issue involves focusing on
   1. the character flaws of the 92 million plus Americans who are obese.
   2. ways to get the obese to want to lose weight.
   3. addressing the underlying social forces that contribute to obesity.
   4. getting people to eat less.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. The resolution of an issue involves,
   1. focusing on individuals.
   2. increasing number of counseling centers.
   3. confronting underlying social forces.
   4. building character.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. The sociologist is associated with the concepts “troubles” and “issues.”
   1. Karl Marx
   2. Jane Addams
   3. Wright Mills
   4. Emile Durkheim

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. Sociologists do not define the cause of widespread unemployment simply in terms of individual shortcomings because
   1. profit-generating strategies include laying off employees.
   2. people may decide to quit their jobs.
   3. the unemployed could find work.
   4. most people are good workers.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Sociologist C. Wright Mills believed that people, in order to gain some sense of control over their lives, need to
   1. keep up with the news.
   2. take a vacation.
   3. acquire a sociological imagination.
   4. take personal responsibility for their situation.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. The defining feature of the Industrial Revolution was
   1. standardization.
   2. solidarity.
   3. mechanization.
   4. modernization.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 8

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

*OTHER:* New

1. The refers to a time of the most rapid colonial expansion in history.
   1. Age of Reason
   2. Age of Imperialism
   3. Middle Ages
   4. European Century

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* p. 9

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. One fundamental feature of the Industrial Revolution was
   1. craftsmanship.
   2. solidarity.
   3. manual labor.
   4. mechanization.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 9

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

1. The Industrial Revolution transformed the nature of work in which one of the following ways?
   1. Machine production was replaced by hand production.
   2. People now could say, “I made this; this is a unique product of my labor.”
   3. Workers performed specialized tasks in the production process.
   4. The workers’ power over the production process increased dramatically.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 9

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

1. The early sociologists were witnesses to the transforming effects of the
   1. World War I.
   2. World War II.
   3. the Industrial Revolution.
   4. War in Afghanistan.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 9

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. , known as father of positivism, gave sociology its name.
   1. Auguste Comte
   2. Emile Durkheim
   3. Max Weber
   4. Karl Marx

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* pg. 10

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

*OTHER:* New

1. *The Communist Manifesto* is a famous pamphlet that co-authored with Fredrich Engels.
   1. W.E.B. DuBois.
   2. Karl Marx.
   3. Emile Durkheim.
   4. Max Weber.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

*OTHER:* New

1. Marx’s legacy has been obscured by
   1. his inability to accurately describe capitalism.
   2. a personality disorder.
   3. the failure of Communism.
   4. the fact that he published his writings in German (not English).

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. The *Communist Manifesto* begins with the line
   1. “A specter is haunting Europe—the specter of Communism.”
   2. “Workers of all countries, unite.”
   3. “I am not a Marxist.”
   4. “The global economy is restless, anxious, and competitive.”

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. Which one of the following phrases would Marx be least likely to use to describe capitalism?
   1. a boundless thirst
   2. a werewolf-like hunger
   3. socially conscious
   4. blood-sucking

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. The economic system accompanying and driving the Industrial Revolution was
   1. the welfare state.
   2. communism.
   3. capitalism.
   4. socialism.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

*OTHER:* New

1. According to Karl Marx, gave rise to two distinct classes: the bourgeoisie and proletariat.
   1. social facts
   2. solidarity
   3. capitalism
   4. conflict

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Land, tools, equipment, factories, modes of transportation, and labor are
   1. owned by the proletariat.
   2. essential for providing services.
   3. part of the means of production.
   4. owned by the finance aristocracy.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. In his writings, Karl Marx expressed profound moral outrage over the plight of the
   1. bourgeoisie.
   2. middle class.
   3. proletariat.
   4. financial class.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Marx believed that was the first economic system that could maximize the immense productive potential of human labor and ingenuity.
   1. capitalism
   2. socialism
   3. communism
   4. democracy

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. Durkheim observed that as a society industrialized,
   1. class conflict increased.
   2. value-rational action guided behavior.
   3. the means of production shaped life chances.
   4. ties that bound individuals to one another changed in dramatic ways.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 12

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. is the author of *Suicide*.
   1. Emile Durkheim
   2. Karl Marx
   3. W.E.B. DuBois
   4. Max Weber

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 13

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. From a sociological perspective, suicide is
   1. an act of intentionally killing oneself.
   2. the result of personal disappointment and sorrow.
   3. self-hatred actualized.
   4. the severing of relationships.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 13

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

1. The term describes a state in which ties attaching individuals to others in the society are weak.
   1. egoistic
   2. altruistic
   3. anomic
   4. fatalistic

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 13

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. suicide occurs when people kill themselves after they have been cast into a lower status.
   1. Egoistic
   2. Altruistic
   3. Anomic
   4. Fatalistic

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 14

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. suicide occurs when individuals kill themselves because they see their futures as hopelessly blocked.
   1. Egoistic
   2. Altruistic
   3. Anomic
   4. Fatalistic

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 14

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. When people commit suicide, it is on behalf of the group they love more than themselves.
   1. egoistic
   2. altruistic
   3. anomic
   4. fatalistic

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* p. 13

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. When people are cast into a lower status, they must reduce their requirements, restrain their needs, and practice self-control. This situation can increase the likelihood of suicide.
   1. egoistic
   2. altruistic
   3. anomic
   4. fatalistic

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 14

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. During World War II, Japanese pilots committed suicide by flying their small planes into targets. This suicide would qualify as
   1. egoistic.
   2. altruistic.
   3. anomic.
   4. fatalistic.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* p. 13

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. A quilt maker may work years sewing a one-of-a-kind object and then give it to a special person in their life.

Weber would say the quilt maker’s actions were driven by

* 1. rationalization.
  2. specialization.
  3. emotion.
  4. instrumental rational action.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 14

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. Max Weber focused on the Industrial Revolution and its effect on
   1. the means of production.
   2. what motivates people to act.
   3. ties that bind individuals to one another.
   4. the color line.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* p. 14

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. Weber maintained that with industrialization, behavior was less likely to be guided by and more likely to be instrumental-rational.
   1. efficiency.
   2. subjective meaning.
   3. tradition.
   4. logic.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 15

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. If an individual pursues a college degree because everyone in his or her family going back five generations is college-educated, the action can be classified as
   1. traditional.
   2. affectional.
   3. value-rational.
   4. instrumental rational

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 14

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. If an individual pursues college for the love and pleasure of learning, the action can be classified as
   1. traditional.
   2. affectional.
   3. value-rational.
   4. instrumental.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* p. 14

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. If an individual pursues a college degree taking the easiest classes and paying friends to write essays and papers, the action is classified as
   1. traditional.
   2. affectional.
   3. value-rational.
   4. instrumental rational.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 14

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. W.E.B. DuBois coined the phrase
   1. the “ties that bind people to one another.”
   2. the “strange meaning of being black.”
   3. the “means of production.”
   4. the "sociological imagination."

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* p. 15

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. is the sense of always looking at one’s self through the eyes of others and of measuring one’s soul by the tape of a world that looks on in amused contempt and pity.
   1. The sociological imagination
   2. A trouble
   3. An issue
   4. Double consciousness

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 15

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

1. W.E.B. Dubois traced the origin of to the scramble for Africa’s resources, beginning with the slave

trade.

* 1. the color line
  2. double consciousness
  3. troubles
  4. disenchantment

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 16

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

1. DuBois wrote that the world was able “to endure this horrible tragedy by deliberately stopping its ears and changing the subject in conversation.” The tragedy was
   1. the scramble for Africa’s resources, including the slave trade.
   2. double consciousness.
   3. mechanization, which left people without jobs.
   4. the carnage of World War I and World War II.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 16

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

1. Which one of the following sociologists is credited with co-founding Hull House?
   1. Karl Marx
   2. Jane Addams
   3. Emile Durkheim
   4. W.E.B. DuBois

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* p. 17

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

1. Jamie gains first-hand knowledge about poverty by working at a food bank. This kind of knowledge is known as,
   1. solidarity.
   2. social research.
   3. sympathetic knowledge.
   4. double consciousness.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 17

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Jane Addams maintained that Hull House
   1. was a failed experiment in social engineering.
   2. could not deliver services that helped working poor.
   3. was analogous to a community college.
   4. was the equivalent of an applied university.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 17

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. “Knowing one another better reinforces the common connection such that the potential for caring and empathetic moral actions increase.” This statement summarizes the essence of
   1. solidarity.
   2. division of labor.
   3. sympathetic knowledge.
   4. double consciousness.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 17

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. “The workers have nothing to lose but their chains; they have a whole world to gain. Workers of all countries unite.” These famous lines were expressed by
   1. Karl Marx.
   2. Emile Durkheim.
   3. Max Weber.
   4. W.E.B. DuBois.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. Which one of the following assumptions corresponds to a global perspective?
   1. Social interaction stops at national borders.
   2. Globalization is a relatively new phenomenon.
   3. Local events shape the individual biography.
   4. Global-scale organizational structures that are largely invisible deliver products and services.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 18

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

1. Which one of the following statements would be most likely to convince an employer of the worth of a sociology degree?
   1. “I like people, and sociology is about people.”
   2. “I want to work with people. That is why I majored in sociology.”
   3. “I didn’t have to take a statistics course.”
   4. “Among other things, a degree in sociology helps me to identify and project population trends.”

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 19

*KEYWORDS:* application

1. The sociological perspective builds all but which one of the following analytical skills?
   1. The ability to anticipate intended and unintended consequences.
   2. The ability to use the methods of social research to recognize and provide useful information.
   3. The ability to focus on the individuals separate from others.
   4. The ability to avoid using personal bias as a basis for making decisions and recommendations that affect others.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 19

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Oreo cookies, once sold only in Hoboken, New Jersey, are now sold in 100 countries. This increase in reach is known as
   1. glocalization.
   2. the sociological imagination.
   3. globalization.
   4. industrialization.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 3

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. From a sociological point of view, a is the day-to-day activities from birth to death that make up a person's life.
   1. social fact
   2. sociological imagination
   3. biography
   4. trouble

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 4

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. When Oreo cookies are transplanted into a new setting and then changed to fit local tastes, the process is known as
   1. globalization.
   2. the sociological imagination.
   3. glocalization.
   4. industrialization.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 3

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. Globalization and glocalization are intertwined because globalization involves .
   1. industrialization
   2. the sociological imagination
   3. countless glocalizations
   4. solidarity

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 3

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. is a quality of mind that enables people to see how biography is shaped by remote, impersonal social forces.
   1. Logic
   2. Common sense
   3. The sociological imagination
   4. Structures of opportunity

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 3

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Smart phones, introduced in 1996, are now a global-scale phenomenon. Some people in remote locations have embraced smart phone apps that connect them with health care providers anywhere in the world. This development illustrates the twin forces of
   1. troubles and issues.
   2. human activity and media.
   3. globalization and glocalization.
   4. industrialization and mechanization.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 7

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. As driveless technologies are developed we anticipate that 1.6 million long-distance truck drivers will be at risk of losing their jobs. This situation is an example of
   1. a personal crisis.
   2. a trouble.
   3. an issue.
   4. an opportunity.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 5

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. Which one of the following is not an example of the ways global and local forces intersect?
   1. A driver places a bumper sticker on his truck asking people to "Go Veg - Save the Planet".
   2. Eureka, Nevada, bypassed by globalization, markets itself as a town on "the loneliest road in America".
   3. The apple juice we drink is something made from local trees.
   4. Smart phones, first released in 1996, are now used by billions of people in locations around the world.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 6-7

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. The gay pride movement can be traced to 1897 in Berlin Germany and has spread to various locations around the world. 115 years later the first gay bar was established in Lamai Beach, Thailand. This movement illustrates the twin forces of
   1. troubles and issues.
   2. human activity and media.
   3. globalization and glocalization.
   4. industrialization and mechanization.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 7

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. Positivism is another name for the
   1. age of imperialism.
   2. sociology.
   3. scientific method.
   4. sociological imagination.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 10

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Auguste Comte recommended that sociologists study
   1. the color line.
   2. conflict as in agent of change.
   3. the things people have created.
   4. the ties that bind.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 10

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

*OTHER:* New

1. Jared lives in a consumption-oriented culture. He decides to do historical research to understand how a country might develop a conservation-oriented way of life. Jared's approach is influenced by
   1. Emile Durkheim.
   2. Max Weber.
   3. Auguste Comte.
   4. Karl Marx.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 10

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. would recommend doing historical research to understand the origin of Cuba's conservation-oriented culture.
   1. Emile Durkheim
   2. Jane Addams
   3. Auguste Comte
   4. Karl Marx

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 10

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. Marx described the as creating income "from nothing - without creating a product or service to sell in exchange for wealth".
   1. capitalists
   2. proletariat
   3. finance aristocracy
   4. bourgeoisie

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 10

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Which one of the following theorists would be most concerned with the rise of smart machines capable of working 24/7 and replacing human labor?
   1. Jane Addams
   2. Max Weber
   3. Karl Marx
   4. Emile Durkheim

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 11

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. is the theorist most likely to draw attention to unconditional basic income as a response to widespread unemployment.
   1. Emile Durkheim
   2. Max Weber
   3. Karl Marx
   4. Auguste Comte

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 12

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. Emile Durkheim focused on the question of how industrialization affected solidarity or
   1. the means of production.
   2. motivations that help shape behavior.
   3. the system of social ties that connect people to one another and the larger society.
   4. sympathetic understanding.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 12

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Relative to an open market setting (such as farmer's market), the division of labor that underpins the supermarket cultivates ties with those who produce the food we buy.
   1. direct ties
   2. personal
   3. impersonal
   4. visible ties

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 13

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. is the sociologist who focused on the factors that strengthen, weaken, or otherwise shape the character of social ties.
   1. W.E.B Dubois
   2. Karl Marx
   3. Emile Durkheim
   4. Max Weber

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 12

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

*OTHER:* New

1. Which one of the following theorists would focus on how forces of globalization affect social ties that bind people to each other and society?
   1. Max Weber
   2. W.E.B Dubois
   3. Emile Durkheim
   4. Karl Marx

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 12

*KEYWORDS:* knowledge

*OTHER:* New

1. The Music Roots program in Arkansas allows students to build ties with others in the community. Durkheim would say this program builds
   1. conflict.
   2. positivism.
   3. solidarity.
   4. sympathetic understanding.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 14

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. Weber believed that there is an inevitable destructive quality to which one of the four types of action?
   1. traditional
   2. affectional
   3. value-rational
   4. instrumental rational

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 15

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. One might equate instrumental-rational action with
   1. competitive behavior.
   2. romantic behavior.
   3. addictive behavior.
   4. double consciousness.

*ANSWER:* c *REFERENCES:* p. 15 *OTHER:* New

1. Which one of the following aspects of the globalization process would Weber be most concerned?
   1. The way in which globalization undermines local ties.
   2. The ways in which globalization reduces wages.
   3. The ways in which globalization undermines behavior motivated by tradition.
   4. The way in which globalization creates hardships for low-income households.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 15

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. The actions of someone who always gives their best effort and never cuts corners would qualify as action.
   1. traditional
   2. affective
   3. value rational
   4. instrumental rational

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* p. 15

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

1. DuBois would equate the border fence separating the U.S. and Mexico with
   1. the means of production.
   2. value-rational action.
   3. a color line.
   4. empathetic understanding.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 16

*KEYWORDS:* comprehension

*OTHER:* New

1. Which one of the following sociologists would most likely advocate for putting low-cost technologies such as smart phones into the hands of those who are disadvantaged?
   1. Emile Durkheim
   2. Max Weber
   3. Jane Addams
   4. Auguste Comte

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* p. 17

*KEYWORDS:* application

*OTHER:* New

Essay

1. Imagine that driverless vehicles become a reality and the 2.9 million people who drive trucks lose their jobs. Choose three of the six classic sociologists and describe how each would write about to this development.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

1. Why are globalization and glocalization considered inseparable? Give an example of how you observe the connection between global and local in your community.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

1. Which of the six classic theorists do you find most interesting? Explain what about that theorist is most interesting and relevant to your life.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

1. Think about a problem or challenge you are facing or have faced. Describe that problem or challenge: (1) as if it were an issue and (2) as if it were a trouble.

*ANSWER:* Will vary