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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.  Which of the following disciplines is characterized as the systematic study of human behaviour in social context?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | sociology |
|   | b.  | psychology |
|   | c.  | geography |
|   | d.  | political science |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 2.  According to the theorist C. Wright Mills, which of the following disciplines allows students to understand the interplay of biography and history?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | psychology |
|   | b.  | geography |
|   | c.  | political science |
|   | d.  | sociology |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 3.  In many movie depictions of World War II, there is often a scene of a soldier jumping on a hand grenade in order to save his other comrades in the unit. The soldier’s dying words tend to suggest that he sacrificed his life for the greater good of the regiment. How would Durkheim categorize this suicide?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | altruistic suicide |
|   | b.  | anomic suicide |
|   | c.  | egoistic suicide |
|   | d.  | fatalistic suicide |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 4.  Martha is an 85-year-old woman whose husband died three years earlier, the day after their sixty-first wedding anniversary. Many of her friends are either ill or dead, and her children and grandchildren are too busy to visit her. Martha has decided to commit suicide because she can no longer stand the constant loneliness. According to Durkheim, what kind of suicide is Martha planning to commit?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | anomic suicide |
|   | b.  | altruistic suicide |
|   | c.  | fatalistic suicide |
|   | d.  | egoistic suicide |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 5.  When analyzing his research data, Josh noticed that suicide rates grew at the largest rate when unemployment rates were well over 12 percent, and were at their lowest levels when unemployment rates hovered around 4 percent. In Durkheim’s terms, how might Josh label these suicides?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | egoistic suicides |
|   | b.  | anomic suicides |
|   | c.  | altruistic suicides |
|   | d.  | fatalistic suicides |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 6.  Which of the following examinations undertaken by Durkheim led to the conclusion that behaviours that we believe to be purely individual are in fact influenced by social forces?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the study of suicide |
|   | b.  | the analysis of modern social organizations |
|   | c.  | the assessment of sociopathic behaviour |
|   | d.  | the study of the political climate that generates revolutions |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 7.  What was revealed by Durkheim’s sociological study of suicide?

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|   | a.  | that only the mentally unstable commit suicide |
|   | b.  | that what may be the influence of social behaviour is actually the influence of individual understandings and biography |
|   | c.  | that what is thought to be individual behaviour is actually influenced by social forces |
|   | d.  | that suicide cannot be predicted |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 8.  How does the sociological study of suicide add to our understanding of behaviour?

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|   | a.  | The sociological approach explains individual behaviour. |
|   | b.  | The sociological approach emphasizes the influence of social forces. |
|   | c.  | The sociological approach explains imitation. |
|   | d.  | The sociological approach explains how drug abuse leads to suicide. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 9.  What did Durkheim’s nineteenth-century study of suicide in France demonstrate?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | that suicide was carried out mainly by “desperate” people |
|   | b.  | that suicide was influenced mainly by people’s level of psychological distress |
|   | c.  | that suicide was related to an individual’s level of integration into society |
|   | d.  | that suicide was caused by a high level of confusion when people belonged to several social networks at once |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 10.  Why do most people overlook social forces as causes of suicide?

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|   | a.  | because there are no social reasons for carrying out such an individual act |
|   | b.  | because people who commit suicide are generally depressed or angry |
|   | c.  | because suicide is rare |
|   | d.  | because it is generally carried out by individuals in private settings |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 11.  The sociological study of suicide reveals that suicidal behaviour is complex. Which of the following statements best summarizes this complexity?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Behaviour often thought to be motivated exclusively by an individual’s state of mind is actually influenced by social forces. |
|   | b.  | Suicide cannot be predicted. |
|   | c.  | What appears to be the influence of social forces is actually the influence of individual understandings and biographical circumstances. |
|   | d.  | Only the mentally ill commit suicide. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 12.  What did Émile Durkheim’s study of suicide demonstrate?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Suicide rates are strongly influenced by psychological disorders. |
|   | b.  | Suicide rates are strongly influenced by social forces. |
|   | c.  | Suicide rates decrease with advancing age. |
|   | d.  | Suicide rates are tied to patterns of imitation. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 13.  Émile Durkheim examined the association between rates of suicide and rates of psychological disorder for different groups. What did Durkheim conclude?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | The rates were not associated, so psychological disorders do not influence suicide. |
|   | b.  | The rates were associated, so psychological disorders influence suicide. |
|   | c.  | The rates were associated with race and ethnic origin. |
|   | d.  | The rates were not associated for women but were associated for men. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 14.  Generally speaking, the more a group’s members share beliefs and values, and the more they interact with one another, the more social cohesion the group has. What did Émile Durkheim call this property of groups?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social solidarity |
|   | b.  | group cohesion |
|   | c.  | social organization |
|   | d.  | social structure |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 15.  Married adults are half as likely as unmarried adults to commit suicide because marriage creates social ties and social commitments to others. What are these ties and commitments called?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social structure |
|   | b.  | socialization |
|   | c.  | social organization |
|   | d.  | social solidarity |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 16.  In Canada today, church attendance is down and unemployment rates are up. Considering Durkheim’s theory of the relationship between suicide and social solidarity, which of the following statements best predicts Canadian suicide rates under the current conditions?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Social solidarity will not be affected, so the suicide rate will be low. |
|   | b.  | Suicide and social solidarity are not correlated. |
|   | c.  | Social solidarity is weak, so the suicide rate will be high. |
|   | d.  | Social solidarity is strong, so the suicide rate will be low. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 17.  What term is used by sociologists for stable patterns of social relations?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social structure |
|   | b.  | social solidarity |
|   | c.  | social organization |
|   | d.  | group cohesion |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 18.  Allyson is trying to make her heart-broken friend Linda feel better about Linda’s impending divorce by explaining that many people get divorced because women have more economic options and higher education today than in the past. What is Allyson using?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | sociological mapping |
|   | b.  | sociological imagination |
|   | c.  | structural investigation |
|   | d.  | global structural analysis |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 19.  Robert has just been laid off after 30 years working for the auto industry, and he understands that his layoff was due to the company moving its manufacturing plant to Cambodia. What has Robert used to understand his situation fully?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | sociological imagination |
|   | b.  | social forces |
|   | c.  | social structural analysis |
|   | d.  | structural transformation theory |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 20.  What relationship does the sociological imagination allow people to understand?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the relationship between social structures and private troubles |
|   | b.  | the relationship between self-development and society |
|   | c.  | the relationship between politics and religion |
|   | d.  | the relationship between drive and instinct |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 21.  Researchers at ABC University and their graduate students are examining the relationship between the suicide rates of Aboriginal youth and the housing conditions and unemployment rates in the Aboriginal community. What are these researchers demonstrating?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a sociological imagination |
|   | b.  | a psychological perspective |
|   | c.  | a deviant explanation |
|   | d.  | a philosophical understanding |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 22.  What do sociologists call the patterns of intimate social relations formed during face-to-face interactions?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | microstructures |
|   | b.  | social structures |
|   | c.  | macrostructures |
|   | d.  | global structures |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 23.  An employment advisor tells you to ask remote acquaintances as well as close friends for job leads and contacts. Consulting both groups lets you cast a wider net. What kind of pattern of social relations is this advice exemplifying?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | macrostructure |
|   | b.  | infrastructure |
|   | c.  | global structure |
|   | d.  | microstructure |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 24.  What do sociologists call patterns of social relations outside a person’s immediate social experience?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | mesostructures |
|   | b.  | infrastructures |
|   | c.  | power structures |
|   | d.  | macrostructures |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 25.  In class, Umar was asked to concisely define patriarchy. Which of the following would Umar assert?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Patriarchy is the system that maintains heterosexism in society. |
|   | b.  | Patriarchy is the system that maintains male privilege in society. |
|   | c.  | Patriarchy is the system that maintains social stratification in society. |
|   | d.  | Patriarchy is the system that maintains white privilege in society. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 26.  What kind of social structures does the social class system in Canada exemplify?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | microstructure |
|   | b.  | mesostructure |
|   | c.  | macrostructure |
|   | d.  | global structure |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 27.  Consider the international organizations that shape social and individual life. What kind of structures are they?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | infrastructures |
|   | b.  | superstructures |
|   | c.  | global structures |
|   | d.  | macrostructures |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 28.  The world has become more interconnected, and this high level of connectivity and communication is reflected in social organization. What term do sociologists use for these kinds of organizations?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | global structures |
|   | b.  | macrostructures |
|   | c.  | universal structures |
|   | d.  | infrastructures |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 29.  What is the term used by sociologists for the ability to see the connection between personal troubles and social structures?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | globalization |
|   | b.  | subjective insight |
|   | c.  | social solidarity |
|   | d.  | sociological imagination |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 30.  What does C. Wright Mills (1959) call the quality of mind that allows people to see the interplay between personal troubles and social structure?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social solidarity |
|   | b.  | the principle of association |
|   | c.  | the sociological imagination |
|   | d.  | dialectical socialism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 31.  Which of the following movements embodied the idea of understanding society on the basis of evidence rather than speculation?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the Scientific Revolution |
|   | b.  | the Demographic Revolution |
|   | c.  | the Democratic Revolution |
|   | d.  | the Industrial Revolution |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 32.  The sociological imagination originated before C. Wright Mills even coined the term. Which of the following influenced the development of the sociological imagination?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social solidarity, social interaction, and society |
|   | b.  | the Scientific Revolution, the Democratic Revolution, and the Industrial Revolution |
|   | c.  | micro-social contexts, macro-social contexts, and global social contexts |
|   | d.  | microstructures, macrostructures, and global structures |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 33.  Which of the following events supported the development of sociology as a science?

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|   | a.  | the rise of the British Empire from the seventeenth century onward |
|   | b.  | the democratic revolutions of 1750 onward |
|   | c.  | the Scientific Revolution, which began in Europe in the sixteenth century |
|   | d.  | the growth of the middle class in the early 1800s |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 34.  What do sociologists learn by examining historical social transformations such as the Industrial Revolution?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | how to analyze and overcome social problems |
|   | b.  | how to use historical information |
|   | c.  | how to study industry |
|   | d.  | how to invest in strategic economic ventures |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 35.  The Industrial Revolution impressed social thinkers with a host of problems demanding resolution. How did they respond?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | with encouragement for a bourgeoisie uprising |
|   | b.  | with the development of the sociological imagination |
|   | c.  | with the concept of democratic governing |
|   | d.  | with observations and definitions of social structures |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 36.  What sociological theory stresses the stability of social relations and social organization?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | conflict theory |
|   | b.  | functionalism |
|   | c.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | d.  | feminism |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 37.  What is the theory that emphasizes the importance of purposeful, shared values in shaping human behaviour?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | conflict theory |
|   | b.  | dramaturgical sociology |
|   | c.  | functionalism |
|   | d.  | symbolic interactionism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 38.  According to sociologists today, Émile Durkheim’s theory of suicide is an example of what type of theoretical perspective?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | b.  | conflict theory |
|   | c.  | functionalism |
|   | d.  | fatalism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 39.  Alex and George were discussing different theoretical perspectives in their intro to sociology class. Alex felt that most people need rules to follow or chaos was sure to follow. George felt that, as far as he could tell, the rules that have been imposed on people, at least so far in history, have always been in favour of the elites, and that given half a chance, he trusted people to be able to figure things out even better if they were allowed to organize themselves. Given their views, which of the following is the most likely scenario?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Both follow symbolic interactionism. |
|   | b.  | George follows conflict theory and Alex is a functionalist. |
|   | c.  | Both are functionalists. |
|   | d.  | Alex follows conflict theory and George is a functionalist. |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 40.  According to functionalist theories, what do social structures contribute to when they fit together?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the sociological imagination |
|   | b.  | social stability |
|   | c.  | societal change |
|   | d.  | social ideals |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 41.  Looking at the ways that the breadwinner–homemaker family popular in the 1950s helped society run smoothly is characteristic of which of the following theories?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | feminism |
|   | b.  | conflict theory |
|   | c.  | functionalism |
|   | d.  | symbolic interactionism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 42.  Michelle believes that prostitution is beneficial for the whole of society because people are provided with outlets for sexual gratification that they might not have otherwise. Which of the following theories is her idea most closely aligned with?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | b.  | functionalism |
|   | c.  | conflict theory |
|   | d.  | feminism |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 43.  Which theoretical tradition stresses that eliminating privilege will increase the sum total of human welfare?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social inequality theory |
|   | b.  | functionalist theory |
|   | c.  | conflict theory |
|   | d.  | socialization theory |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 44.  What theoretical tradition focuses on how the major patterns of inequality in society produce social stability in some circumstances and social change in others?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | feminism |
|   | b.  | functionalism |
|   | c.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | d.  | conflict theory |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 45.  According to Karl Marx, which of the following is the *most* important social structure in any society?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | gender relations |
|   | b.  | class relations |
|   | c.  | moral order |
|   | d.  | social institutions |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 46.  Which of the following theorists was the originator of conflict theory?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Kingsley Davis |
|   | b.  | Talcott Parsons |
|   | c.  | Robert Merton |
|   | d.  | Karl Marx |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 47.  Which of the following theories leads to the view that lessening privilege will lower the level of disharmony and lead to improved human welfare?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | functionalism |
|   | b.  | feminism |
|   | c.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | d.  | conflict theory |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 48.  Which of the following theoretical perspectives argues that social discord is the inevitable consequence of privilege and inequality?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | feminism |
|   | b.  | functionalism |
|   | c.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | d.  | conflict theory |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 49.  Which of the following theorists argued that economic inequality between the working class and the privileged class is the dominant force in society?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Karl Marx |
|   | b.  | Talcott Parsons |
|   | c.  | Max Weber |
|   | d.  | Robert Merton |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 50.  According to Marx, what did capitalist owners create when they concentrated workers in large factories to increase profits?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a worker’s paradise |
|   | b.  | status groups |
|   | c.  | a dictatorship of the proletariat |
|   | d.  | class conflict |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 51.  According to Marx, what encourages the creation and proliferation of trade unions and labour parties?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the growth of social status |
|   | b.  | the growth of class society |
|   | c.  | the growth of class consciousness |
|   | d.  | the growth of relative deprivation |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 52.  Which theorist argued that the growth of the service sector stabilized society because service workers enjoy higher status and income than manual workers?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Max Weber |
|   | b.  | Talcott Parsons |
|   | c.  | Karl Marx |
|   | d.  | Émile Durkheim |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 53.  Phoenix believes that class conflict is not the only force that drives social change, believing that religion and politics also create change. Whose theoretical works is Phoenix most closely aligned with?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Karl Marx |
|   | b.  | Talcott Parsons |
|   | c.  | Max Weber |
|   | d.  | Émile Durkheim |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 54.  The fact that workers today are able to access employment insurance benefits as well as enjoy higher wages and less oppressive working conditions than workers in earlier centuries leads to which of the following?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a critique of the inevitability of a worker revolution |
|   | b.  | a critique of the inevitability of a capitalist society |
|   | c.  | a critique of communism |
|   | d.  | a critique of capitalism |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 55.  Although Max Weber was strongly influenced by Marx, he was critical of Marx’s conclusions. What was one of Weber’s criticisms of Marx?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | that class conflict is not the only driving force of history |
|   | b.  | that manufacturing economies become more personal and flexible over time |
|   | c.  | that a workers’ revolution would weaken bureaucracies |
|   | d.  | that the working classes are more revolutionary than Marx predicted |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 56.  What sociologist wrote *The Vertical Mosaic*, a book which influenced an entire generation of Canadian sociologists?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Max Weber |
|   | b.  | John Porter |
|   | c.  | George Herbert Mead |
|   | d.  | Harriet Martineau |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 57.  Sami is taking his first sociology class and to his considerable surprise he is finding it very interesting. He is especially interested in conflict theory, and would like to learn about specifically Canadian perspectives on sociological issues. Which of the following books mentioned in the textbook should he read?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | *The Rules of Sociological Method* |
|   | b.  | *Canadian Society and the Sociological Imagination* |
|   | c.  | *The Vertical Mosaic* |
|   | d.  | *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life* |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 58.  What was the main point of Max Weber’s study of Protestantism and the development of capitalism?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | that religion slows the development of capitalism |
|   | b.  | that capitalism developed where the Protestant ethic took hold |
|   | c.  | that the primary consequence of the Protestant work ethic was the enrichment of Protestants |
|   | d.  | that religious ideas do not influence the development of capitalism |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 59.  According to the textbook, many contemporary leading sociologists attended graduate school in the 1960s and 1970s. Considering this fact, which theoretical perspective are they most likely to subscribe to?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | functionalism |
|   | b.  | conflict theory |
|   | c.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | d.  | social Darwinism |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 60.  Which of the following theoretical perspectives is characterized by the view that people attach subjective meanings to their actions?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | conflict theory |
|   | b.  | feminism |
|   | c.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | d.  | functionalism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 61.  Darcy is a researcher that is studying the day-to-day lives of drug addicts in order to understand the meanings they attach to being socially marginalized members of society. Which of the following best describes the patterns of social relations that Darcy is examining?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | microstructures |
|   | b.  | macrostructures |
|   | c.  | global structures |
|   | d.  | stigmatizing structures |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 62.  Jane is interested in studying domestic violence and believes that, in order to fully understand this phenomenon, she needs to look at the interactions between individual members of heterosexual couples and at the overarching gender ideology of her society. Which theoretical framework are her beliefs most consistent with?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | b.  | feminist theory |
|   | c.  | queer theory |
|   | d.  | social constructionism |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 63.  Which of the following theoretical perspectives emphasizes that social life is possible only because people attach meanings to things?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | b.  | dramaturgical analysis |
|   | c.  | conflict theory |
|   | d.  | functionalism |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 64.  According to your textbook, which of the following was a reason that so few women figured prominently in the early history of sociology?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the availability of other career options |
|   | b.  | functional necessity |
|   | c.  | income equality |
|   | d.  | family responsibilities |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 65.  According to your textbook, which of the following scholars is often called the first woman sociologist?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Harriet Martineau |
|   | b.  | Mary Mills |
|   | c.  | Mary Wollstonecraft |
|   | d.  | Marianne Weber |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 66.  Which of the following sociologists was one of the first scholars to conduct sociological research investigating slavery, factory laws, and gender inequality?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Robert Merton |
|   | b.  | Max Weber |
|   | c.  | Émile Durkheim |
|   | d.  | Harriet Martineau |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 67. Which sociologist first investigated previously overlooked issues such as factory reform and gender issues?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Mary Wollstonecraft |
|   | b.  | Auguste Comte |
|   | c.  | C. W. Mills |
|   | d.  | Harriet Martineau |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 68.  Feminist thinking had little impact on sociology until the mid-1960s. What happened in the 1960s to change this state of affairs?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the development of scientific research models |
|   | b.  | the sudden growth of popular culture |
|   | c.  | the decline of functionalism |
|   | d.  | the rise of the modern women’s movement |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 69.  Which of the following theoretical perspectives focuses on various aspects of male domination in society?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | symbolic interactionism |
|   | b.  | conflict theory |
|   | c.  | dramaturgical sociology |
|   | d.  | feminism |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 70.  According to feminist theory, which of the following factors contributes to women’s subordination to men in contemporary society?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | biological necessity |
|   | b.  | the need for stability in modern society |
|   | c.  | historical precedent |
|   | d.  | structures of power and social convention |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 71.  Which of the following is one of the reasons that sociologists conduct research?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | because other forms of research are more biased |
|   | b.  | to test questions of faith |
|   | c.  | to see how well theories fit the real world |
|   | d.  | so they can apply theories to control the biases in research |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 72.  How would social-science researchers most likely control bias and personal influence when performing an analysis of society?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | by conducting preliminary reviews of other studies before beginning their own |
|   | b.  | by using scientific research methods |
|   | c.  | by analyzing data with a computer |
|   | d.  | by submitting their work to peer review |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 73.  Sociological research attempts to overcome non-scientific thinking by following a rigorous six-step model. What is usually the first step in this process?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | collecting the data |
|   | b.  | reviewing the literature |
|   | c.  | selecting a research method |
|   | d.  | formulating a research question |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 74.  When a sociological researcher interviews workers about their opinions of their health insurance, what stage of research is the researcher engaging in?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | reviewing the literature |
|   | b.  | selecting a research method |
|   | c.  | formulating a research question |
|   | d.  | collecting the data |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 75.  Who founded the school of thought known as symbolic interactionism?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Karl Marx |
|   | b.  | Talcott Parsons |
|   | c.  | George Herbert Mead |
|   | d.  | Erving Goffman |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 76.  For sociologists, what is usually the first step in the research cycle?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | collecting data |
|   | b.  | formulating a research question |
|   | c.  | reviewing the literature |
|   | d.  | selecting a research method |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 77.  In a sociologist’s research cycle, what step follows a review of existing literature?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | selecting a research method |
|   | b.  | reporting results |
|   | c.  | collecting data |
|   | d.  | analyzing data |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 78.  What is usually the final step in a sociologist’s research cycle?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | operationalizing variables |
|   | b.  | reporting results |
|   | c.  | selecting appropriate statistical techniques |
|   | d.  | formulating a theory |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 79.  What is the most important ethical consideration for sociologists conducting research on human subjects?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | respecting the concrete data |
|   | b.  | respecting the subjects’ rights |
|   | c.  | respecting the reputation of their university |
|   | d.  | respecting the public’s need for information |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 80.  When conducting research with human beings, what must sociologists be mindful of?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | respecting the reputation of their university |
|   | b.  | respecting the need for public information |
|   | c.  | respecting the advantages of technology |
|   | d.  | respecting the research subject’s rights |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 81.  Sociological researchers are responsible for their research subjects. Accordingly, what are research subjects entitled to?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | safety, privacy, and the power to veto |
|   | b.  | safety, privacy, and confidentiality |
|   | c.  | safety, privacy, and remuneration |
|   | d.  | safety, privacy, and control over question development |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 82.  Manuel and his family have recently emigrated from Portugal. Manuel believes that he should make the money and control the finances and his wife Tania should raise the children, cook, and clean. Which of the following macrostructures most likely influences Manuel’s views?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | globalization |
|   | b.  | class conflict |
|   | c.  | patriarchy |
|   | d.  | capitalism |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 83.  According to your textbook, plagiarism is, in part, a consequence of what popular perception?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | that modern technology makes plagiarism impossible |
|   | b.  | that there should be freedom of access to all published material |
|   | c.  | that everything on the World Wide Web is public and doesn’t have to be cited |
|   | d.  | that purchased resources are exempt from being cited |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 84.  What is the main concern when sociologists consider whether Researcher A would interpret or measure a variable in the same way as Researcher B?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | reliability |
|   | b.  | causality |
|   | c.  | validity |
|   | d.  | generalizability |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 85.  What is the main concern when sociologists consider whether research actually measures what it was supposed to measure?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | reliability |
|   | b.  | validity |
|   | c.  | generalizability |
|   | d.  | accuracy |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 86.  In a study of the effect of tutoring on students’ grades in sociology, a researcher divides the class into two groups and arranges tutoring for one of the groups. What do we call the group receiving the tutoring?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the experimental group |
|   | b.  | the randomization group |
|   | c.  | the variable group |
|   | d.  | the control group |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 87.  In sociology experiments, how are members of the experimental and control groups selected?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | by using representative samples |
|   | b.  | by using probability quotas |
|   | c.  | by using randomization techniques |
|   | d.  | by using sampling frames |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 88.  Which outcome results from the process of randomization?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | The experimental group receives the independent variable. |
|   | b.  | The control group receives the independent variable. |
|   | c.  | The experimental and control groups are equivalent on all variables. |
|   | d.  | The experimental and control groups are equivalent except for the independent variable. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 89.  In an experiment, how do the experimental and control groups differ?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Only the experimental group is measured on the dependent variable. |
|   | b.  | Only the control group is measured on the dependent variable. |
|   | c.  | Only the experimental group is administered the independent variable. |
|   | d.  | Only the control group is administered the dependent variable. |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 90.  What do sociologists call a carefully controlled, artificial situation that allows researchers to isolate hypothesized causes and measure their effects precisely?

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|   | a.  | a population |
|   | b.  | a variable |
|   | c.  | an experiment |
|   | d.  | a random sample |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 91.  In an experiment, what is the process whereby individuals are assigned by chance to research groups?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | operationalization |
|   | b.  | randomization |
|   | c.  | variation |
|   | d.  | sampling |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 92.  What is taking place when research subjects have an equal chance to be assigned to a research group in an experiment?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | experimentation |
|   | b.  | randomization |
|   | c.  | operationalization |
|   | d.  | sampling |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 93.  If a researcher believes that colder temperatures lead to more snowfall, what type of variable is the amount of snowfall?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the independent variable |
|   | b.  | the dependent variable |
|   | c.  | the causal variable |
|   | d.  | the correlational variable |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 94.  A sociologist believes that high levels of education create the opportunity for better-paid work after graduation. In this hypothesis, what type of variable is the level of education?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the dependent variable |
|   | b.  | the independent variable |
|   | c.  | the categorical variable |
|   | d.  | the correlational variable |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 95.  Behaviours that occur in social life may not be replicated in a laboratory setting. What is this problem with experimentation due to?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the dependent nature of the laboratory |
|   | b.  | the artificial nature of the laboratory |
|   | c.  | the organizational nature of the laboratory |
|   | d.  | the disciplinary nature of the laboratory |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 96.  Why would a sociological theory be referred to as tentative?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Some researchers are biased and fake their evidence. |
|   | b.  | Further study and research could make the theory invalid. |
|   | c.  | Many theories are based on overgeneralizations. |
|   | d.  | Subjectivity and bias are a big problem in theorizing. |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 97.  Two different sociologists are studying the same religious movement and are wondering whether their interpretations are consistent. What are they concerned about?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | validity |
|   | b.  | reliability |
|   | c.  | variability |
|   | d.  | operationalization |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 98.  When a researcher who is studying IQ focuses on ensuring that her questions measure intelligence and not other factors, what is she concerned with?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | reliability |
|   | b.  | validity |
|   | c.  | operationalization |
|   | d.  | hypotheses |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 99.  When a sociological researcher interviews workers about their opinions on their health insurance, what stage of research is he or she engaging in?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | selecting a research method |
|   | b.  | collecting the data |
|   | c.  | analyzing the data |
|   | d.  | formulating a research question |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 100.  Which of the following statements *best* describes why people interviewed haphazardly on a street corner do not constitute a representative sample of Canadian adults?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | The sample does not include people who live outside the urban core. |
|   | b.  | The sample is too diverse. |
|   | c.  | The sample will overlook children. |
|   | d.  | The Hawthorne effect will ruin the sample. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 101.  What do sociologists call the part of the population that a researcher examines?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a population |
|   | b.  | a sample |
|   | c.  | a survey |
|   | d.  | a subset |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 102.  A survey showed that 60 percent of respondents reported spending between zero and two hours per day on social media. If the ‘*n*’ = 3215, how many people in the survey does that represent?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | 324 |
|   | b.  | 983 |
|   | c.  | 1382 |
|   | d.  | 1929 |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 103.  What method is being used by a researcher who examines a social setting from the viewpoint of the participants?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | surveying |
|   | b.  | participant experimentation |
|   | c.  | validation |
|   | d.  | participant observation |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 104.  When people artificially pose for a photograph, what type of bias is occurring?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | detached observation |
|   | b.  | attached observation |
|   | c.  | reactivity |
|   | d.  | sensitivity |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 105.  Zachary is doing a survey on television sets. The question on preferred screen size allows four options: 12" screen, 19" screen, 21" screen, and 25" screen. This is an example of what kind of question?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | a variable question |
|   | b.  | a closed-ended question |
|   | c.  | an open-ended question |
|   | d.  | an essay question |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 106.  A researcher who spends time with subjects in the places where they naturally congregate is engaged in what type of research?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | validation |
|   | b.  | surveying |
|   | c.  | field research |
|   | d.  | experimentation |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 107.  What is the type of research in which the researcher observes interactions in natural surroundings without participating or interacting?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | surveying |
|   | b.  | secondary data analysis |
|   | c.  | detached observation |
|   | d.  | non-interactive fieldwork |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 108.  Dr. Fitzgerald conducts research on a small group of francophones in a sparsely populated town in Nova Scotia. She then publishes a book based on her observations of the group. Several colleagues are concerned that her book seems to be written about all francophones in the Maritimes but is based on only this one small group. What is the problematic issue for Dr. Fitzgerald’s colleagues?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | causality |
|   | b.  | the Hawthorne effect |
|   | c.  | operationalization |
|   | d.  | generalizability |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 109.  Participant observation is deficient when it comes to establishing reliability, generalizability, and general causality. Therefore, it is better suited for what kind of research, according to your textbook?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | statistical research |
|   | b.  | corporate research |
|   | c.  | exploratory research |
|   | d.  | survey research |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 110.  Interested in how a large hospital functions, a sociologist conducts research in the hospital by volunteering, in order to get a sense of the hospital, and conducting interviews with doctors, nurses, and other staff when time allows. What type of research does this exemplify?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | surveying |
|   | b.  | participant observation |
|   | c.  | validation |
|   | d.  | experimentation |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 111.  Which of the following methods would be the best suited for the investigation of the rationalizations and motives of criminals in order for sociologists to understand the meaning and consequences of their actions?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | statistical analysis |
|   | b.  | participant observation |
|   | c.  | surveying |
|   | d.  | observation |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 112.  Which of the following statements best exemplifies postindustrialism?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the shift in a worker’s career from lower wages to higher wages |
|   | b.  | the shift from localized production to globalized production |
|   | c.  | the shift from cottage industry to mass production |
|   | d.  | the shift from employment in factories to employment in offices |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 113.  Which of the following is an example of globalization?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the world-wide movement to boycott garments made in Bangladesh as a protest to the fire in the factory that killed more than 220 workers |
|   | b.  | the Russian government’s decision to enforce an anti-gay law during the winter Olympics |
|   | c.  | the U.S. government’s decision to seek extradition of Edward Snowden to face espionage charges |
|   | d.  | the Canadian government’s decision to restore the word “Royal” in the name of the Canadian air force |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 114.  Which of the following *best* exemplifies what some sociologists see as likely positive consequences of postindustrialism?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | less inequality between the rich and the poor |
|   | b.  | less-routine jobs |
|   | c.  | more equality in access to education |
|   | d.  | more opportunity for travel |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 115.  Some sociologists argue that globalization and postindustrialism will lead to a future in which people’s freedom is ever more constrained. Which of the following *best* exemplifies their concern?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the pressure older people are under to continue working even after they reach old age |
|   | b.  | the pressure young people are under to have a smart phone in order to be able to participate in everyday social activities |
|   | c.  | the access younger people have to information via the World Wide Web |
|   | d.  | the access older parents have to their grown children through social media |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 116.  Which basic methodological research consideration might a black sociologist studying the Black Lives Matter movement have to be particularly careful to keep in mind?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the method of collecting data |
|   | b.  | the processes that produce knowledge |
|   | c.  | the temptation to engage in fraud |
|   | d.  | the requirement of objectivity |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 117.  When did conflict theory become especially popular in North America?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | 1920s and 1930s |
|   | b.  | 1940s and 1950s |
|   | c.  | 1960s and 1970s |
|   | d.  | 1980s and 1990s |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 118.  Which theorist developed the term cultural hegemony?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Jacques Derrida |
|   | b.  | Antonio Gramsci |
|   | c.  | Michel Foucault |
|   | d.  | Ferdinand de Saussure |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 119.  In whose writings are found the origins of a cultural approach to the study of social conflict?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Michel Foucault |
|   | b.  | George Herbert Mead |
|   | c.  | Antonio Gramsci |
|   | d.  | Erving Goffman |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 120.  Which theorist argued that early capitalist development was encouraged by religious beliefs?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Émile Durkheim |
|   | b.  | Karl Marx |
|   | c.  | Antonio Gramsci |
|   | d.  | Max Weber |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 121.  What term did Marx use to denote the workers’ awareness of belonging to the same exploited class?

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|   | a.  | worker subjugation |
|   | b.  | class awareness |
|   | c.  | class consciousness |
|   | d.  | worker exploitation |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 122.  Which of the following is NOT a feature of functionalist thought?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social structure |
|   | b.  | social stability |
|   | c.  | shared values |
|   | d.  | social divergence |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 123.  Which of the following is responsible for suggesting that people could intervene to improve society?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the Scientific Revolution |
|   | b.  | the Democratic Revolution |
|   | c.  | the Industrial Revolution |
|   | d.  | the Postmodern Revolution |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 124.  In her final paper, Eliadah discusses how society is dominated by the ruling class and they justify the social, political, and economic “status quo” as natural, inevitable, and beneficial to every social class. What is Eliadah describing?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cultural hegemony |
|   | b.  | a grand theory |
|   | c.  | sovereign power |
|   | d.  | a discontinued practice |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 125.  Sociology is the systematic study of human behaviour in social context.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 126.  Émile Durkheim’s analysis of suicide demonstrates how the process of taking one’s life through violent means is an isolated and individualistic act.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 127.  The hometown football team has a tight-knit group of players who care about each other on and off the field. A sociologist would conclude that the team has a high degree of social solidarity.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 128.  In his research on suicide, Émile Durkheim showed that unmarried adults are half as likely to commit suicide as married adults because there are fewer social regulations limiting their life choices.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 129.  The stable patterns of social relations in our lives, such as the organization of work and emotions, are called global structures.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 130.  According to your textbook, the third level of social organization is called mesostructures. This is the level of society that comprises international organizations, patterns of worldwide travel, and communication.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 131.  Karl Marx used the term *sociological imagination* to identify the relationship between personal troubles and social structures.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 132.  The origin of the sociological imagination occurred in the historic events of scientific, democratic, and industrial revolutions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 133.  Aaron and Roberta dated for several years and fell in love. This social interaction would be an example of a microstructure.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 134.  According to your textbook, the third level of social organization is called macrostructures. This is the level of society that comprises international organizations, patterns of worldwide travel, and communication.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 135.  The ability to see the connection between personal troubles and social structures (e.g., personal problems and public issues related to unemployment) is known as the sociological imagination.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 136.  Antonio Gramsci was a social thinker who argued that social relations and cultures were stable and could be classified as binary opposites.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 137.  Karl Marx was known as an important early symbolic interactionist.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 138.  Max Weber argued that religious ideas could support the development of capitalism.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 139.  The study of the subjective meanings that people attach to their actions and social life is part of the functionalist theory.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 140.  The idea that patterns of gender inequality can and should be changed for the benefit of all members of society is one of the main features of feminist theory.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 141.  Jonathan believes that men are superior to women in every way. This would be an example of unquestioned male domination of women that stems from a system—called patriarchy by sociologists—that gives Jonathan advantages and privileges.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 142.  Dr. Smith is involved in a project to observe how college students interact with one another as they come from and go to their classes. He believes that students will deal with stress by engaging in boisterous behaviour. With permission from the university, he watches students and records the types of interactions they have as they walk past him. Because Dr. Smith is involved in a careful process of observing social reality and testing the validity of his ideas, he is engaged in research.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 143.  In an experiment, the experimental group is the group exposed to the independent variable, and the control group is the group not exposed to the independent variable.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 144.  As long as researchers successfully ensure that their test subjects are unharmed by participation in sociological experiments, the sociologists have met all of their ethical obligations.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 145.  To conclude that the relationship between two variables is causal, there must be an association between the two variables. The presumed cause has to precede the presumed effect, and when a control variable is introduced the original association has to disappear.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 146.  Sociologists engage in participant observation when they attempt to objectively observe a social milieu and take part in the activities of the people they are studying.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 147.  Survey researchers must carefully select their sample so that they do not exclude part of the population.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 148.  There are three kinds of questions used in questionnaires: closed-ended, open-ended, and mixed mode.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 149.  One of the weaknesses of the analysis of existing documents and official statistics is that it is often very expensive.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 150.  Census data in Canada have always counted certain kinds of people and excluded others, so a researcher must recognize their potential bias.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 151.  The postindustrial revolution refers to the shift from service industries to manufacturing, and the consequences of that shift for virtually all human activities.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 152.  More than just an intellectual exercise, sociology is also an applied science.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 153.  While postindustrialism and globalization has made us freer in some ways, we are also experiencing constraints as a result.

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|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 154.  Cultural hegemony, a concept created by Michel Foucault, refers to domination or rule achieved by the ruling classes through cultural means.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 155.  Young people in Canada today are less likely than they were in the 1960s to take their own lives because they are more rooted in societal relationships as a result of social media.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 156.  George Herbert Mead’s study of the emergence of mind and self out of the social process of communication has become the foundation of the symbolic interactionist perspective.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 157.  According to Antonio Gramsci, cultural hegemony serves the interests of the ruling class and perpetuates their dominance over the rest of society.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | True |

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| 158.  Foucault was a structuralist who argued that social relations and cultures were stable and social and cultural elements are best classified as binary opposites.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 159.  According to Marx, the Protestant ethic produced increased savings and investment that resulted in stimulating capitalist growth.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | True |
|   | b.  | False |

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| --- | --- |
| *ANSWER:* | False |

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| 160.  Define the sociological imagination.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—the textbook definition is “the quality of mind that enables one to see the connection between personal troubles and social structures.” |

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| 161.  Define sociology.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—the definition (as given by the author’s professor) is “the systematic study of human behaviour in social context.” |

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| 162.  Define the symbolic interactionist perspective.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—the textbook definition is the “examination of how various aspects of social life convey meaning and thereby assist or impede communication.” |

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| 163.  Define feminism. How is this perspective useful for sociologists?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—the focus is on political, social, and economic equality for women and challenges the patriarchal system in society. Gender issues have become an increasing component of the modern sociological enterprise. |

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| 164.  What are mesostructures? Illustrate with an example from today’s world.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—mesostructures are “patterns of social relations in organizations that involve people who are not intimately acquainted and who often do not interact face to face.” Textbook examples include colleges and government bureaucracies. |

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| 165.  Explain how Max Weber disagreed with Karl Marx. Why is that disagreement important?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—Karl Marx believed that due to conflict between the main social classes in a capitalist society and the ensuing misery of the working class, workers would collectively unite, take state power and create a classless society. Weber argued that capitalism would not necessarily give way to socialism/communism. In his writings, Weber showed that class conflict is not the only driving force of history. |

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| 166.  Give an example of how sociology can change the way you look at the social world.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—should demonstrate an underlying understanding of the interaction between social forces and one’s choices, challenges, and opportunities in life. |

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| 167.  What are microstructures? Illustrate with an example from your life.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—textbook defines them as “patterns of intimate social relations formed during face-to-face interaction” and cites families and friendship cliques as examples. |

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| 168.  What is the Scientific Revolution?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—textbook defines it as “the creation of a method of inquiry encouraging the view that sound conclusions about the workings of the world must be based on solid evidence, not just speculation” and had its beginnings in Europe in the mid-1500s. |

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| 169.  Both functionalism and conflict theory are concerned with macrolevel aspects of society, but they differ in their focus. Briefly explain the difference in focus between them.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—but should address that functionalism focuses on the establishment of balance and equilibrium in a society for the creation of social stability; conflict theory targets the conflict between groups in society and social problems such as inequality. |

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| 170.  Compare and contrast participant observation and surveys.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—may/should include the strengths and weaknesses of each, which are found in Concept Summary 1.2 in the text. |

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| 171.  What is the difference between validity and reliability?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—may utilize the textbook definitions—“validity is the degree to which a measure actually measures what it is intended to measure” and “reliability is the degree to which a measurement procedure yields consistent results.” |

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| 172.  What is the difference between an independent variable and a dependent variable?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—the independent variable is the presumed cause and the dependent variable is the presumed effect in any cause-and-effect relationship. |

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| 173.  What are the limits of participant observation?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—difficult to broadly generalize findings to other settings since it usually involves one researcher in one social setting and is also difficult to know if other researchers would measure things in the same way (problem of reliability). |

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| 174.  What steps should sociologists take to ensure a representative sample for their research?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—in order to ensure that the characteristics of the people in the sample match those in the population, researchers must choose respondents at random and an individual’s chance of being chosen must be known and greater than zero. |

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| 175.  Explain the two types of questions that are found on questionnaires.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—closed-ended questions provide respondents with a list of permitted answers while open-ended questions allow respondents to answer in their own words. |

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| 176.  The textbook identifies four rights that subjects involved in sociological research have. Choose one and briefly explain it.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—but the four rights described in the text are the right to safety, privacy, confidentiality, and informed consent. |

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| 177.  What is postindustrialism and how does it differ from the Industrial Revolution?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—The Industrial Revolution led to the creation of, and employment in, factories and the formation of a working class. The Postindustrial Revolution is a technology-driven shift from employment in factories (manufacturing) to employment in offices (service industries). |

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| 178.  Define, describe, and explain the concept of cultural hegemony.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—should note that cultural hegemony is a term developed by Antonio Gramsci and in his view, the ruling class established their dominance by control (of jobs) and by using force. However, power was also exercised in discreet ways—by the dissemination of ideas that appear to embody the values of all but are biased in the favour of the ruling class. When the majority accepts these values as “common sense,” cultural hegemony exists. |

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| 179.  List and briefly describe some of the possible negative consequences of globalization and postindustrialism that some sociologists believe will impact our quality of life in the years to come.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary—growth in low-paying routine jobs and income and wealth inequality; increasing environmental disasters and a growing gap between rich and poor nations. |

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| 180.  Describe and explain what C. Wright Mills meant when he said you need a quality of mind that can see the connection between history, biography, and society. Give a concrete example to illustrate your explanation.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 181.  Explain the nature of sociology. What is the most distinctive aspect of a sociological perspective?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 182.  Compare and contrast functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, and feminism.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 183.  What is patriarchy? Describe its influence on sociology. Then explain the relationship between patriarchy and feminism.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 184.  Identify and briefly discuss the distinguishing features of the sociological perspective.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 185.  Discuss Durkheim’s study of suicide. What were the three types of suicide that he outlined? What were his major findings? How are these findings relevant in Canada today?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 186.  What are the four main theoretical traditions in sociology? What main level of analysis and focus does each utilize? Discuss how each would view the social issue of homelessness.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 187.  Discuss the specifically ethical responsibilities of a sociologist investigating the possible relationship between student use of Internet technology in the classroom and academic success.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 188.  Write a proposal for a research project to investigate the issue of rapidly rising tuition costs for postsecondary institutions in Canada.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 189.  Compare and contrast the functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist, and feminist approaches to a social institution or cultural practice.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 190.  Explain the relationship between social context and social structure.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 191.  Distinguish micro-, macro-, and global social structures. Explain with examples how microstructures can influence macrostructures and in turn global structures, and then explain how global structures can influence macrostructures, and in turn microstructures.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 192.  What is significant about the scientific revolution to sociology?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 193.  Explain the importance of Weber’s analysis of religion in criticism of Marx’s explanation of the origins of capitalism.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 194.  Describe the benefits of having a sociological perspective by using the analogy of a map of social relations.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 195.  Explain the role that randomization plays in experiments.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 196.  Imagine that Netflix has hired you to determine why season 1 of *Stranger Things* received such an overwhelming positive response from viewers. How would you conduct your research?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 197.  Compare and contrast participant observation and survey research. What are the strengths and weaknesses of each? How are they similar? How are they different?

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 198.  Select a social problem that you would be interested in researching. As a sociologist, list and discuss the steps that you would take in your investigation of this problem.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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| 199.  What are the three revolutions that gave rise to the sociological imagination? Give a short description of each.

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| *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. |

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