

Sociological Theory Midterm Test
Spring 2008
Draft/Study Questions

Chapter 1

1. Which one of the following thinkers is NOT discussed as a theorist of globalization?
 - a. Zygmunt Bauman
 - b. Anthony Giddens
 - c. Ulrich Beck
 - d. Jill Brantley

2. Which of the following would NOT be considered a multicultural social theory?
 - a. queer theory
 - b. feminist theory
 - c. Native American theory
 - d. Marxian theory

3. Sociological theorists attempt to do all of the following except
 - a. systematize knowledge of the social world.
 - b. focus on personal relationships.
 - c. publish their theories.
 - d. rely on data to create their theories.

4. One characteristic of all of the sociological theories discussed in this book is that they:
 - a. have a wide range of applicability.
 - b. use a multicultural perspective.
 - c. are grand theories.
 - d. focus on seemingly mundane activities.

5. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of multicultural social theory?
 - a. It is value free.
 - b. It seeks to disrupt the social world.
 - c. It rejects universalism.
 - d. It seeks to empower those who lack clout.

6. Theories that attempt to tell the story of a great stretch of human history are called:
 - a. portraits of the social world.
 - b. grand theories.
 - c. multicultural theories.
 - d. theories of everyday life.

7. Which of the following would a theorist of everyday life be the least likely to study?
- individual thought and action
 - the interaction between two or more people
 - small groups that emerge from interaction between people
 - the historical background of capitalism
8. How are more recent sociological theories attempting to offer a more realistic view of the social world?
- They are focusing on the experiences of white male sociologists.
 - They are politically conservative.
 - They are incorporating the experiences of minority group members.
 - They are based on hypotheses that can be tested empirically.

Chapter 2

1. The term “means-end rational action” is used to describe:
- action that is the result of powerful emotions.
 - action that is chosen on the basis of an actor’s commitment to a larger set of values.
 - action that is chosen on the basis of an actor’s rational evaluation of the best means to achieve a desired end.
 - action that is done on the basis of traditional habits and customs.
2. Karl Marx’s theory begins with a set of assumptions regarding:
- the Soviet Union.
 - an uncompromising war on art under the dictatorship of the proletariat.
 - traditional authority.
 - human potential.
3. The term “value-rational action” is used by Weber to describe:
- action that is the result of conservative mores.
 - action that is chosen on the basis of an actor’s commitment to a larger set of values.
 - action that is chosen on the basis of an actor’s instincts.
 - action that is the result of emotion.
4. Formal rationality dictates that the choice of the most expedient action is guided by:
- random chance alone.
 - the exploitation of the proletariat.
 - rules, regulations, and laws that apply to everyone.
 - higher values.

5. In Emile Durkheim's theory, the weakening of collective conscience under organic solidarity may lead to:

- a. anomie.
- b. alienation.
- c. the emotional dynamics of subordinate positioning that limit women's options.
- d. a cataclysm entirely unforeseen by the oracles.

6. Mechanical solidarity is characterized by which of the following?

- a. repressive law
- b. restitutive law
- c. women's suffrage
- d. organic culture

7. An ideal type is a:

- a. utopian blueprint for a better society.
- b. model or theoretical measuring rod used for the comparison of various empirical examples of a given social phenomenon.
- c. demographic regression equation, which asserts that rapid population growth can bring about state breakdown when economic and political institutions are too rigid.
- d. charismatic person who attracts the affection of members of the opposite sex.

8. Max Weber's three types of authority are:

- a. alpha, beta, and gamma.
- b. patrimonial, feudal, and imperial.
- c. maternal, paternal, and neuter.
- d. rational-legal, traditional, and charismatic.

9. The means of production consist of:

- a. cruel capitalists who exploit the workers.
- b. the leisure class.
- c. things that are needed for production to take place (tools, machinery, raw materials, factories).
- d. false communism, which results in the commodification of subsistence wages and the alienation of the praxis nexus.

10. Organic solidarity is characterized by:

- a. bleeding from the ears.
- b. restitutive law.
- c. repressive law.

- d. food grown without the aid of pesticides or genetic modification.
11. Which grand classical theorist studied the increasing rationalization of the Western world?
- a. Carl von Clausewitz
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Thorstein Veblen
 - d. Herr Kartoffelkopf
12. According to Karl Marx, who owns the means of production under capitalism?
- a. the proletariat
 - b. the communist party
 - c. the Protestants
 - d. capitalists
13. Durkheim argued that sociologists should treat social facts as:
- a. things.
 - b. abstractions.
 - c. blasphemy.
 - d. preferences.
14. Marx viewed communism as:
- a. the evil empire.
 - b. the social system that would permit the expression of full human potential.
 - c. the social system that would emerge from the revolutionary overthrow of feudalism.
 - d. a necessary stage in the development of capitalism.
15. Max Weber argued that there are four types of rationality. They are practical, substantive, formal and:
- a. tribal rationality.
 - b. organic rationality.
 - c. theoretical rationality.
 - d. conspicuous rationality.
16. The efforts of disciples to recast the extraordinary characteristics of a charismatic leader are known as:
- a. the revolution of charisma.
 - b. the routinization of charisma.
 - c. the production of routine.
 - d. mechanical solidarity.

17. What is Weber's most famous ideal type?
- bureaucracy
 - communism
 - feudalism
 - Calvinism
18. Rational-legal authority is a type of authority in which:
- all value comes from labor.
 - the individual knows not what to do.
 - the proletariat demystifies the conditions of his existence, attains class consciousness, and engages in praxis.
 - the legitimacy of leaders is derived from a series of codified rules and regulations.
19. False consciousness occurs in capitalism when:
- the intellectuals are the shoe-shine boys of the ruling elite.
 - the system colonizes the lifeworld under conditions of increasing rationalization in the industrial world.
 - slave and communal modes of production are fused in the wake of barbarian invasions.
 - the proletariat and the capitalists have a distorted sense of themselves, their relationship to one another, and the workings of capitalism.
20. According to Max Weber, the Protestant ethic was a driving force in:
- the development of the spirit of capitalism.
 - the mystification of feudalism.
 - the ethics of ancient Judaism.
 - the de-problematization of postmodern criticality.
21. Max Weber is known for which one of the following key distinctions:
- mechanical vs. organic solidarity
 - peasants vs. proletariat
 - behavior vs. action
 - traditional vs. mechanical action
22. According to Emile Durkheim, what causes the change from mechanical to organic solidarity?
- an increase in dynamic density
 - an increase in rational activity
 - a decrease in dynamic rationality
 - Durkheim did not discuss this change.

23. According to Durkheim, the ideas shared by members of a group or society are known as:

- a. objective culture.
- b. collective rationality.
- c. restitutive law.
- d. collective conscience.

24. Max Weber thought that rationalization had a:

- a. cage-like quality.
- b. charismatic-traditional quality.
- c. magical, enchanting effect on people.
- d. fragmenting effect on the politics of identity.

25. Which one of the following theorists is considered a classical theorist?

- a. Jürgen Habermas
- b. George Ritzer
- c. Anthony Giddens
- d. Emile Durkheim

Chapter 3

1. In Simmel's theory, the term association refers to:

- a. relationships among people.
- b. state controlled social structures.
- c. the individual's intellectual ability to relate diverse concepts.
- d. the tragedy of culture.

2. In Simmel's theory, _____ refer to patterns imposed on events, actions, and interactions by people in their everyday lives.

- a. types
- b. associations
- c. forms
- d. lies

3. People tend to _____ social structures by endowing them with a separate and real existence in spite of the fact that all are created by people.

- a. mystify
- b. fetishize
- c. rationalize
- d. reify

4. According to Simmel, as group size grows:
 - a. individual freedom decreases.
 - b. individual freedom increases.
 - c. individual freedom is static.
 - d. individual freedom waxes and wanes.

5. The stranger is the social type that:
 - a. comes from a distant geographical region.
 - b. is shunned and hated by members of a close-knit community.
 - c. represents evil.
 - d. is neither too close nor too far.

6. Simmel argued that secrecy is important to marriage because:
 - a. it protects partners from the “ugly truth” of one another’s indiscretions.
 - b. it allows partners an escape from the everydayness of married life.
 - c. complete self-revelation would remove all the possibility of the unexpected.
 - d. it is the only social institution in which secrecy is possible.

7. Simmel’s theory of space emphasizes the importance of:
 - a. boundaries.
 - b. postmodern bricolage.
 - c. the practice of feng shui.
 - d. geographic features.

8. According to Simmel, things that are close to us and easy to obtain:
 - a. have great value to us.
 - b. are usually produced in factories.
 - c. are of no great value to us.
 - d. are usually produced by our own hands.

9. In Georg Simmel’s theory, an increasing division of labor leads to:
 - a. increased specialization and the ability to produce more sophisticated and complex components of objective culture.
 - b. anomie and the tragedy of suicide.
 - c. mental confusion.
 - d. the labor theory of value.

10. Georg Simmel worried about which of the following phenomena?
- the war of all against all under the conditions of rising demographic pressure in the semi-periphery
 - the obscenity of politics
 - the tragedy of culture
 - habitus, the durably installed generative principle of regulated improvisation
11. In Simmel's view, objective culture includes all of the things that people produce, including art, science, philosophy, and so forth. What is Simmel's notion of individual, or subjective, culture?
- the ultimate values that guide substantive rationality
 - the capacity of an individual to produce, absorb, and control the elements of objective culture
 - the capacity of objective culture to rationalize exploitation
 - self-esteem
12. Thorstein Veblen's term for the consumption of goods that elevates status and creates invidious distinctions is:
- invidious consumption.
 - penurious consumption.
 - conspicuous consumption.
 - immaculate consumption.
13. Veblen's grand theory postulated the increasing control of what over what?
- time over space
 - mind over matter
 - Calvinists over Catholics
 - business over industry
14. Veblen respects the forces of _____ but is skeptical of the forces of _____.
- business; industry
 - industry; business
 - consumption; production
 - politics; religion
15. In Mead's theory, which of the following is NOT a stage in the act?
- consummation
 - manipulation
 - conversation of gestures
 - impulse

16. Which of the following stages of the act involves taking action to satisfy the original impulse?

- a. consummation
- b. manipulation
- c. conversation of gestures
- d. impulse

17. Which of the following stages of the act involves searching for and reacting to stimuli?

- a. perception
- b. manipulation
- c. consummation
- d. impulse

18. Which of the following is an example of a significant gesture?

- a. human snoring
- b. the bark of a dog
- c. sign language
- d. a sneeze

19. According to Mead, language:

- a. is a nonsignificant gesture.
- b. makes possible the ability to think.
- c. is possessed only by lower animals.
- d. is the only means of communication available to humans.

20. The ability to put ourselves in the place of others is:

- a. reflexivity.
- b. the self.
- c. perspectivity.
- d. language.

21. In the play stage of development:

- a. teenagers participate in community sporting activities.
- b. the child learns to take on multiple social roles simultaneously.
- c. the child becomes excessively concerned with competition and personal victory.
- d. the child begins to play at being someone else.

22. In the game stage of development:
- teenagers participate in community sporting activities.
 - the child learns to take on multiple social roles simultaneously.
 - the child becomes excessively concerned with competition and personal victory.
 - the child begins to play at being someone else.
23. The generalized other is:
- the paternal voice.
 - the religious impulse.
 - the attitude of the entire community.
 - the attitude of a role model.
24. Which of the following is true of the I?
- The I contains the values of the community.
 - The I plays a significant role in primitive societies.
 - The I is the aspect of self of which people are most aware.
 - The I is incalculable, unpredictable, and creative.
25. Which of the following is true of the me?
- It is the conformist aspect of the self.
 - It is the aspect of the self of which most people are aware.
 - It is the one true self.
 - It is the aspect of the self that is most independent.

Chapter 4

1. Sociologists refer to patterned social interaction and persistent social relations as:
- functions.
 - stratification.
 - structures.
 - grand theories.
2. According to Davis and Moore, social stratification is characterized by:
- unjust social inequality.
 - a scarcity of people to occupy low-ranking positions.
 - an overabundance of people willing to occupy high-ranking positions regardless of the rewards they will receive.
 - a scarcity of people trained and talented enough to occupy high-ranking positions.

3. Which of the following is a criticism of the functionalist theory of stratification?
- It perpetuates inequality.
 - It forecloses the possibility of future change.
 - It is difficult to support the argument that some positions are more important than others.
 - All of the above.
4. Which of the following is NOT a functional imperative identified by Parsons?
- differentiation
 - adaptation
 - latency
 - integration
5. Which of the following elements of the Parsonsian action system is responsible for performing the latency function?
- personality system
 - behavioral organism system
 - social system
 - cultural system
6. A _____ refers to a structural position within the social system, while a _____ is what an actor does in such a position.
- role; status
 - status; role
 - code; personality
 - personality; need-disposition
7. The Parsonsian subsystem that performs the function of helping society adapt to its environment is:
- the economy.
 - the fiduciary system.
 - the polity.
 - the societal community.
8. The lowest level of Parsons's action system is:
- ultimate reality.
 - the social system.
 - the personality system.
 - the physical-organic environment.

9. Merton was critical of Parsonsian structural functionalism because he believed:
- in the functional unity of society.
 - social structures were highly integrated.
 - social structures did not always function in a positive way.
 - in the indispensability of all social structures that existed in society.
10. Merton refers to observable consequences that help a particular system to adapt or adjust as:
- functions.
 - nonfunctions.
 - dysfunctions.
 - net balances.
11. The _____ of slavery in the South was to increase economic productivity.
- manifest function
 - latent function
 - unanticipated consequence
 - net balance
12. Which of the following concepts was used by Merton to describe a serious disconnection between social structure and culture?
- latent functions
 - dysfunctions
 - anomie
 - debunking
13. According to Dahrendorf, society is characterized by a state of:
- equilibrium.
 - change.
 - stability.
 - common morality.
14. Dahrendorf believes that authority resides in:
- social positions.
 - individuals.
 - the economy.
 - the polity.

15. Which of the following groups has the capacity to engage in conflict?
- quasi groups
 - primary groups
 - economic groups
 - interest groups
16. Which of the following statements is NOT a tenet of Dahrendorf's conflict theory?
- Society is composed of a number of units called imperatively coordinated associations.
 - People who occupy positions of authority dominate because of their psychological characteristics.
 - Social conflicts are always caused by the differential distribution of authority.
 - Actors need not be conscious of their interest in order to act in accord with them.
17. What is one criticism that Luhmann had about Parsons's theory of structural functionalism?
- It focused too much on the role of individuals in society.
 - It did not recognize the concept of the environment.
 - It could not account for contingency.
 - It understood society as a self-referential system.
18. According to Luhmann's system theory:
- a system is always more complex than its environment.
 - a system is always less complex than its environment.
 - the environment continually attempts to simplify a system.
 - a system is not affected by its environment.
19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of autopoietic systems?
- They are open systems.
 - They are systems that produce their own basic elements.
 - They establish their own boundaries.
 - They are self-referential.
20. In order to deal with the changes in its environment, a system engages in which of the following processes?
- autopoieticism
 - evolution
 - consolidation
 - differentiation

21. The form of differentiation that dominates modern society is called:
- functional differentiation.
 - stratificatory differentiation.
 - center-periphery differentiation.
 - segmentary differentiation.
22. Why is a code important to a particular system?
- It increases the kind of permissible communication in which the system can engage.
 - It helps a system understand the language of other systems.
 - It encourages a system to become more open.
 - It distinguishes the elements that belong in the system from those that do not.
23. Which of the following sociological thinkers favored theories of the middle-range?
- Talcott Parsons
 - Robert Merton
 - Ralf Dahrendorf
 - Niklas Luhmann
24. All of the following theorists were functionalists EXCEPT:
- Talcott Parsons
 - Robert Merton
 - Ralf Dahrendorf
 - Niklas Luhmann
25. Which of the following sociological thinkers was most concerned with social change through structural differentiation?
- Talcott Parsons
 - Robert Merton
 - Ralf Dahrendorf
 - Niklas Luhmann

Chapter 5

1. According to the critical theorists, what displaced the economy as the most important aspect of society?
- industry
 - the state
 - the family
 - culture

2. Some examples of mass culture are:
 - a. painting and sculpture.
 - b. ballet and opera.
 - c. television and film.
 - d. drugs and alcohol.

3. In a one-dimensional society people lose the capacity to:
 - a. think critically.
 - b. work hard.
 - c. be efficient.
 - d. pray fervently.

4. Reason assesses the means to ends in terms of:
 - a. efficiency, predictability, and calculability.
 - b. economy, technology, and culture.
 - c. justice, freedom, and happiness.
 - d. life, liberty, and happiness.

5. The knowledge industry is based in:
 - a. factories.
 - b. universities.
 - c. bureaucracies.
 - d. media.

6. Standardized work routines:
 - a. increase productivity.
 - b. satisfy workers.
 - c. decrease diversity.
 - d. are adaptable.

7. Post-Fordist systems of production are:
 - a. more civilized.
 - b. more flexible.
 - c. more homogenous.
 - d. more efficient.

8. Sneakerization means that footwear has become:
 - a. more athletic.
 - b. less formal.

- c. more specialized.
- d. less heterogeneous.

9. The three geographic areas of the capitalist world economy are:

- a. state, nation, world.
- b. east, west, south.
- c. agrarian, industrial, post-industrial.
- d. core, semi-periphery, periphery.

10. The civilizing process describes:

- a. long-term changes in rationality.
- b. long-term changes in everyday behaviors.
- c. long-term changes in high culture.
- d. long-term changes in barbarity.

11. Lengthening dependency chains make people more:

- a. sensitive to others.
- b. inclined to commit violence.
- c. concerned with politics.
- d. susceptible to disease.

12. According to Elias, violence associated with sport has generally:

- a. grown.
- b. declined.
- c. remained constant.
- d. fluctuated over time.

13. Structures such as the family, the legal system, the state and the economy are part of:

- a. the lifeworld.
- b. modernity.
- c. the system.
- d. grand theory.

14. According to Habermas, consensus can only be achieved under conditions of:

- a. expert discourse.
- b. free and open communication.
- c. civil society.
- d. colonization.

15. The image of the Juggernaut suggests:
- the rationalization of the lifeworld.
 - control of the system.
 - the absence of reason.
 - the dangers of modernity.
16. When everything is constantly open to reexamination and to a modification of action, people are:
- reflexive.
 - rational.
 - indecisive.
 - ambivalent.
17. Because we cannot always foresee the consequences of our actions, modernity is:
- reflexive.
 - risky.
 - efficient.
 - critical.
18. According to Ulrich Beck, the _____ effect occurs when risks strike back at the upper classes and rich nations most responsible for their production.
- boomerang
 - slingshot
 - Giddens
 - blowback
19. _____ thinking, according to the critical theorists, is obsessed with efficiency.
- Juggernaut
 - Technocratic
 - Natural
 - Civilized
20. The idea that rational systems often generate a series of irrationalities is known as:
- the rationality of irrationality.
 - the Elias principle.
 - the risk society
 - the irrationality of rationality
21. In the view of the Immanuel Wallerstein, the _____ consists of areas that provide raw materials to the core and are heavily exploited by it.

- a. core
 - b. semiperiphery
 - c. periphery
 - d. Fordist mode of production
22. George Ritzer's term _____ refers to the continuing existence of many characteristics of Fordism in industries such as fast food.
- a. Post-Fordism
 - b. McDonaldisim
 - c. colonization system
 - d. Burgerism
23. Which one of the following describes Norbert Elias's social processes that involve the interweaving of people?
- a. world-systems
 - b. figurations
 - c. social chains
 - d. machinations
24. Jürgen Habermas is known as a _____ theorist.
- a. Durkheimian
 - b. multicultural
 - c. neo-Marxian
 - d. civilizing
25. Which of these thinkers says that modern society is threatening to spin out of control?
- a. Wallerstein
 - b. Elias
 - c. Giddens
 - d. Marcuse

Chapter 6

1. Dramaturgy is a view of social life as:
- a. a competition among equals.
 - b. a series of dramatic performances.
 - c. illusion and chicanery.
 - d. purposive, rational calculation.

2. Which of the following might be a part of the personal front?
 - a. a priest's robe
 - b. the church in which a priest performs a religious ritual
 - c. the ego
 - d. the soccer ball that a doctor keeps in his consulting office

3. In Goffman's theory, manner:
 - a. tells the audience the performer's social status.
 - b. is the set of rules that prescribe good behavior in any society.
 - c. is the source of ego in animals.
 - d. tells the audience the role that the performer expects to play in a situation.

4. Goffman's theory is more structural than most symbolic interactionist theories because:
 - a. he argues that the self is a product of macrosocial structures.
 - b. he argues that the self is created in dialogue between social actors.
 - c. he argues that fronts can become institutionalized.
 - d. he draws on a Darwinian theory of biological diversity.

5. The term used to describe the techniques that actors use to maintain a performance in the face of problems is:
 - a. front stage manipulation.
 - b. impression management.
 - c. correctivation.
 - d. self-presentation.

6. One of the most important insights that Goffman had into role distance is that:
 - a. high-status people often manifest role difference for different reasons than low-status people.
 - b. only children manifest role distance.
 - c. role distance is most likely to occur in people who embrace their social roles.
 - d. rational actors try to make other people experience role distance.

7. In Goffman's theory, the gap between a virtual social identity and an actual social identity is called a(n):
 - a. hypocrisy.
 - b. self discrepancy.
 - c. stigma.
 - d. role distance.

8. In ethnomethodology, social facts are:
- a product of members' methodological activities.
 - external to and coercive of individuals.
 - too bureaucratic for social scientific study.
 - the same as Durkheim's social facts.
9. According to ethnomethodologists, sociologists:
- are the only social actors who can objectively study everyday social life.
 - produce accounts that can be studied in the same way that lay accounts are studied.
 - must deepen their understanding of human biology.
 - are typically unable to justify the kind of knowledge that they produce.
10. Ethnomethodologists study conversations because:
- conversations reveal the personality traits that drive interpersonal relations.
 - the self is created in conversation.
 - they are interested in analyzing the accounts that people give of themselves in conversation.
 - conversations are natural breaching experiments that reveal the structure of social facts.
11. Which of the following is NOT true of breaching experiments?
- They require that researchers violate social reality.
 - They are undertaken to illustrate the way people order their everyday lives.
 - They reveal that social reality is very fragile and difficult to defend when challenged.
 - They often evoke very emotional reactions.
12. Garfinkel's work with Agnes shows that:
- gender is a set of practices that must be learned.
 - chimpanzees are capable of communicating in a simple spoken language.
 - chimpanzees are incapable of solving complex problems.
 - gender is an outgrowth of biological makeup.
13. Which theory did George Homans draw on to develop his exchange theory?
- neoclassical economics
 - psychological behaviorism
 - psychoanalysis
 - symbolic interactionism

14. Homans declared himself a psychological reductionist. What is psychological reductionism?
- The belief that psychology is the study of interacting individuals.
 - The view that sociologists should reject psychological explanations of social behavior.
 - A late 19th century cult that believed in the ritual practice of group psychotherapy.
 - The view that the propositions of sociology could be derived from the more general propositions of psychology.
15. While Skinner was interested in the study of individual behavior, Homans was interested in the study of:
- pigeon behavior.
 - nineteenth-century French political life
 - everyday economic behavior.
 - the interaction between individuals.
16. In Homans's theory, the value proposition states that:
- the more valuable people find the results of their action, the more likely they are to perform that action.
 - the more often in the recent past people have received a particular reward, the less valuable will be future rewards of that type.
 - the more often a person is rewarded for a particular action, the more likely the person is to perform the rewarded action.
 - people will value only what their parents value.
17. In exchange theory, actor's preferences or values are called:
- profits.
 - utilities.
 - goods.
 - miniature selves.
18. In rational choice theory, actors are seen as:
- created through symbolic communication.
 - incapable of rational thought.
 - purposive.
 - the product of their environment.

19. Opportunity costs are:

- a. the limits that social institutions place on individual rational behavior.
- b. the costs of forgoing the next-most attractive action.
- c. the risks that people face when they challenge figures of authority.
- d. the difference between the amount of money a laborer makes in a year, and the amount of money a capitalist makes in a year.

20. The two key elements in Coleman's rational choice theory are:

- a. the I and the Me.
- b. actors and audiences.
- c. opportunity costs and resources.
- d. actors and resources.

21. The focus of symbolic interactionism is on:

- a. extraordinary events.
- b. everyday life.
- c. long-term historical shifts.
- d. neoclassical economics.

22. Which one of the following is a conceptual contribution of Charles H. Cooley?

- a. the looking-glass self
- b. stigma
- c. opportunity costs
- d. impression management

23. Due to the influence of Robert Park, the key method of symbolic interactionism is:

- a. speculation.
- b. mathematics.
- c. ethnomethodology.
- d. observation.

24. According to James Coleman, one way to judge social theory is by its contribution:

- a. to medicine.
- b. to literature.
- c. to social policy.
- d. to theater.

25. According to symbolic interactionism, meaning stems from:

- a. Platonic ideas.
- b. essences.
- c. interaction.
- d. sociology.

Chapter 7

1. Which of the following was NOT an impetus behind Emerson's more integrated exchange theory?

- a. Emerson thought power was central to the exchange theory perspective.
- b. Emerson felt that he could use behaviorism without assuming a rational actor.
- c. Emerson sought to use social relations and networks as a tool for analyzing both micro and macro-level problems.
- d. Emerson believed that both dualities and dualism have a role to play when analyzing the social world.

2. Which of the following is NOT a core assumption of Emerson's exchange theory?

- a. Subjective experiences of social networks are the basis of objective integration.
- b. When people are engaging in situations that they find rewarding, they will act rationally and, as a result, the situations will occur.
- c. As people become more satiated with the rewards they obtain from situations, those situations will be of declining importance to them.
- d. Benefits obtained depend on benefits provided in exchange.

3. Within an exchange network, all actors:
 - a. have a variety of resources.
 - b. adhere to norms of exchange.
 - c. seek to extend their network relations.
 - d. exercise dyadic power.

4. According to Emerson, the potential cost that one actor can induce another to accept is:
 - a. dependency.
 - b. rationality.
 - c. power.
 - d. symbolic violence.

5. When there is an imbalance in dependence, the actor with less dependence:
 - a. has an advantage in terms of power.
 - b. has a disadvantage in terms of power.
 - c. has an advantage in terms of social capital.
 - d. has a disadvantage in terms of social capital.

6. The power of a position within a social structure is determined by:
 - a. the relative strength of the actor occupying the position.
 - b. the resources of specific challengers.
 - c. the amount of dependence of the entire structure on that position.
 - d. the volume of exchange between a position and other positions.

7. In Giddens's structuration theory, the actor simultaneously creates:
 - a. practices.
 - b. consciousness and structure.
 - c. practices, consciousness, structure.
 - d. practices, consciousness, structure, exchange.

8. The double hermeneutic draws attention to:
 - a. the impact that a social scientist's understanding of the world may have on the actors being studied.
 - b. the impact that social action may have on the world.
 - c. the impact that social actors have on social scientific ideas.
 - d. the impact of self-reflection on the action of actors.

9. Giddens calls the wants and desires that prompt action:
- needs.
 - consciousness.
 - appetites.
 - motivations.
10. The ability to describe our actions in words is called:
- practical consciousness.
 - discursive action.
 - reflexive practicality.
 - discursive consciousness.
11. Agency is different from intentions because intentional acts have:
- ambivalent outcomes.
 - unintended consequences.
 - concrete results.
 - transformative powers.
12. Structuration theory grants great importance to:
- the intent of the actor.
 - external structure.
 - the power of the actor.
 - the structures of the mind.
13. Giddens calls specific rules and resources that give similar social practices a systematic form:
- habitus.
 - structures.
 - norms.
 - mindscapes.
14. According to Giddens, social systems are made up of:
- collections of material and non-material social facts.
 - networks of exchange.
 - reproduced social practices.
 - ordered environments.

15. Structuration is premised on the idea that:
- structure constrains the freedom of agents.
 - structure and agency are a dualism.
 - structure and agency are a duality.
 - agents structure society.
16. According to Margaret Archer, collapsing the analytical distinction between structure and agency makes it difficult for Giddens to analyze:
- the similarities between the two.
 - the interrelations between the two.
 - the differences between the two.
 - the autonomy of agents.
17. Bourdieu's post-structuralism draws on:
- structuralism and constructivism.
 - structuralism and exchange theory.
 - structuralism and postmodernism.
 - structuralism and conflict theory.
18. Bourdieu calls the internalized schemes through which people perceive, understand, appreciate and evaluate the social world:
- dispositions.
 - tastes.
 - habitus.
 - consciousness.
19. A person who is uprooted from an agrarian existence and put to work on Wall Street might suffer from a case of:
- vertigo.
 - anomia.
 - indusitritis.
 - hysteresis.
20. According to Bourdieu, social scientists ought to be more:
- reflexive.
 - practical.
 - scientific.
 - political.

21. The relative weight of a person's honor and prestige is his or her:
- economic capital.
 - cultural capital.
 - social capital.
 - symbolic capital.
22. Symbolic violence is primarily imposed through:
- punishment.
 - dependency.
 - education.
 - sanctions.
23. Differences among social classes are primarily demonstrated through:
- wealth.
 - taste.
 - status.
 - cosmopolitanism.
24. Ritzer applies Bourdieu's concept of _____ to higher education in the U.S.
- structuration
 - power-dependence
 - symbolic dependence
 - field
25. Archer argues that structure and agency are a/an:
- duality.
 - dualism.
 - illusion.
 - structurality.

Chapter 8

1. Which wave of feminist activism centered on women's struggle for the right to vote and for admission into the political process?
- First Wave
 - Second Wave
 - Third Wave
 - Fourth Wave

2. Which of the following is NOT a basic question of feminist theory?
 - a. And what about the women?
 - b. Why are women's roles different than and subordinate to those of men in most situations?
 - c. How can we change and improve the social world to make it more just?
 - d. When will capitalism be overthrown in a socialist revolution?

3. All feminist theories assert that:
 - a. Women's experiences are different from men's.
 - b. Women's situation is less privileged than men's.
 - c. Women are repressed by men.
 - d. Women's experiences vary by their social location.

4. Feminists define gender as:
 - a. a biological fact.
 - b. a social construct.
 - c. an ontological state.
 - d. a choice.

5. Which of the following sentences best describes theories of structural oppression?
 - a. Women's experiences of oppression vary by their social location.
 - b. Women are simply different from men.
 - c. Structure is oppressive.
 - d. Women are better than men.

6. Phenomenological analyses are theories of:
 - a. cultural feminism.
 - b. capitalist patriarchy.
 - c. gender difference.
 - d. structural oppression.

7. According to Jesse Bernard, marriage is:
 - a. a drag.
 - b. idealized as the destiny and source of fulfillment for women.
 - c. a form of othering.
 - d. a sacred institution to be honored and not criticized.

8. Liberal feminism's agenda for social change includes which of the following?
- a revolution
 - the routinization of charisma
 - the elimination of sexist messages in the mass media
 - the return to traditional modes of domination
9. Socialist feminism focuses on the roles of which two structures of oppression?
- capitalism and patriarchy
 - rationalization and charisma
 - subjective and objective culture
 - the mass media and religion
10. Patricia Hill Collins represents which one of the following variants of feminist theory?
- cultural feminism
 - liberal feminism
 - Maoist feminism
 - intersectionality theory
11. A belief in human capacities for reason and moral agency is a fundamental tenet of:
- liberal feminism.
 - Weberian feminism.
 - conservative feminism.
 - interactivity feminist theory.
12. Charlotte Perkins Gilman was a representative of:
- Marxist feminism.
 - the power elite.
 - cultural feminism.
 - the tragedy of culture.
13. Feminist theory differs from most sociological theories for which of the following reasons?
- It is the work of a strictly disciplinary community.
 - It finds its inspiration in Marxist thought.
 - It is the work of an interdisciplinary community.
 - It is all about capitalism.

14. The perspective of embodied actors within groups that are differentially located in social structure is known as a(n):
- embodied perspective.
 - standpoint.
 - outsider within.
 - outsider without.
15. A variant of feminist theory that maps and emphasizes the emotional dynamics of personality in its explanation of patriarchy is:
- socialist feminism.
 - intersectionality theory.
 - intersexuality theory.
 - psychoanalytic feminism.
16. Liberal feminists pursue change through:
- law.
 - sex.
 - revolution.
 - meditation.
17. Which of the following is NOT a factor in the liberal feminist explanation of gender inequality?
- the social construction of gender
 - the gendered division of labor
 - patriarchal ideology
 - biological determinism
18. Institutional explanations argue that gender differences result from:
- biology.
 - the I and the me.
 - different roles that men and women play within institutional settings.
 - capitalist patriarchy.
19. Radical feminists hold that:
- women are by nature radical.
 - women are everywhere oppressed by the system of patriarchy.
 - patriarchy treats women differently but equally.
 - patriarchy stems from men's infantile desire for their mothers.

20. Relations of ruling are:
- the complex, nonmonolithic but intricately connected social activities that attempt to control human social production.
 - biological determinants of gender difference.
 - deep-seated emotional structures that are formed in childhood and infancy.
 - feminist theories that assert the radical negativity of manhood.
21. Which of the following is a concept employed by socialist feminists?
- the Protestant Ethic
 - the Talbotization of society
 - the juggernaut of gender
 - historical materialism
22. Which of the following is NOT an example of a gender-difference theory?
- intersexuality theory
 - cultural feminism
 - institutionalization and socialization
 - phenomenological and existential analysis
23. The outsider within refers to which of the following?
- the experience of group members when they move from the home group into the larger society
 - patriarchal capitalism
 - Alfred Schutz's concept of the lifeworld
 - an act of definition within a subordinated group to establish that a group member is unacceptable
24. Gloria Anzaldua is a representative of which one of the following variants of feminist theory?
- time-space feminism
 - geographic-relationality feminism
 - structural-adjustment feminism
 - intersectionality theory
25. For radical feminists, why does patriarchy exist as a near-universal social form?
- Women are nicer than men.
 - Men can muster physical force to establish control.
 - Men are smarter than women.
 - Matriarchies were less efficient and adaptable.

Chapter 9

1. Daniel Bell describes all of the following types of societies EXCEPT:
 - a. preindustrial.
 - b. industrial.
 - c. postindustrial.
 - d. postmodern.

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a postindustrial society?
 - a. the provision of goods rather than services
 - b. the decline of blue-collar, manual work
 - c. the predominance of technical workers
 - d. the importance of theoretical knowledge

3. Culture in a postindustrial society is best characterized by:
 - a. self-discipline.
 - b. irrationality.
 - c. delayed gratification.
 - d. efficiency.

4. What did Michel Foucault call the practices and techniques by which control is exercised over people?
 - a. postindustrialism
 - b. postmodernism
 - c. ambivalence
 - d. governmentalities

5. The panopticon is a specific example of:
 - a. hierarchical power.
 - b. postmodern morality.
 - c. consumer culture.
 - d. neotribal politics.

6. Which of the following is NOT an instrument of disciplinary power?
 - a. the panopticon
 - b. normalizing judgments
 - c. ambivalence
 - d. examinations

7. The belief that postmodern society is characterized by a wide array of communities that are refuges for strangers is called:
- neotribalism.
 - nationalism.
 - ethnocentrism.
 - carceral archipelago.
8. Which of the following is NOT a major tenet of a sociological theory of postmodernism?
- The postmodern world is complex.
 - The postmodern world lacks many single-purpose agencies.
 - Agents in the postmodern world lack a pre-designed life-project.
 - In the postmodern world information is a key resource.
9. From a postmodern perspective, morality:
- is bad.
 - is universal.
 - is irrational.
 - emanates from society as a whole.
10. Which of the following theorists describes consumption as a language?
- Zygmunt Bauman
 - Jean Baudrillard
 - Daniel Bell
 - Michel Foucault
11. According to postmodern theory, we consume particular goods because:
- we need them to survive.
 - we want to own the same things as everyone else.
 - we want to be different from other people.
 - we like to work.
12. What is the term that describes a reversible process of giving and receiving?
- monetary exchange
 - symbolic exchange
 - postindustrial exchange
 - simulated exchange

13. Jean Baudrillard believes that contemporary society is becoming increasingly:
- enchanted.
 - authentic.
 - simulated.
 - dominated by symbolic exchanges.
14. Things that make consumption possible are called
- the means of consumption.
 - consumer capital.
 - the means of production.
 - simulations.
15. Which of the following is NOT a new means of consumption?
- Disney World
 - McDonald's
 - Coney Island
 - cruise ships
16. Dedifferentiation is a defining characteristic of:
- spectacles.
 - simulations.
 - dromology.
 - implosion.
17. The goal of a dream world is to arouse a:
- desire that can immediately be satisfied.
 - free-floating desire that be satisfied in the future.
 - desire to use a credit-card.
 - desire to save money.
18. Which of the following concepts is concerned with the importance of speed?
- dromology
 - implosion
 - simulation
 - ambivalence

19. Which of the following theorists discusses endocolonization?
- Jean Baudrillard
 - Walter Benjamin
 - George Ritzer
 - Paul Virilio
20. What kind of question is a postmodern feminist most likely to ask?
- Whose culture?
 - Whose money?
 - Whose theory?
 - Whose knowledge?
21. Why do many feminists question postmodernism?
- Postmodern theory is too reflexive.
 - Postmodern theorists are all men.
 - Postmodern theory is located outside the academy.
 - Postmodern theory is a privileged discourse.
22. According to Baudrillard what controls consumption?
- the advertising industry
 - human needs
 - a code
 - symbolic exchange
23. The microphysics of power is best captured by which of the following statements?
- Control is constantly contested.
 - Control is ambivalent.
 - Control is inevitably accepted in the hands of the status quo.
 - Control is charismatic.
24. Which of the following theorist's work was influenced by his life-long obsession with sex?
- Zygmunt Bauman
 - Michel Foucault
 - Jean Baudrillard
 - Paul Virilio

25. While they're all considered postmodern theorists because of their perspectives and subject matter, which one of these theorists directly addressed the condition of postmodernity in his work?

- a. Michel Foucault
- b. Jean Baudrillard
- c. Zygmunt Bauman
- d. Paul Virilio

Chapter 10

1. Globalization theory is a reaction to current events and earlier perspectives such as:

- a. modernization theory
- b. Marxian theory
- c. symbolic interactionism
- d. postmodern theory

2. _____ is defined as the influence of a particular culture on a wide array of cultures.

- a. Globalization
- b. Hegemony
- c. Cultural imperialism
- d. Structuration

3. The transnational expansion of common codes and practices is known as:

- a. homogenization.
- b. heterogenization.
- c. structuration.
- d. empire.

4. Benjamin Barber thinks that globalization is defined by the opposition of a homogenous _____ and localized, ethnic, and reactionary political forces he terms _____.

- a. McDonalidization; groblization
- b. groblization; glocalization
- c. McWorld; Jihad
- d. juggernaut; the astronaut

5. Anthony Giddens describes globalization as a(n):
- McDonaldized Society.
 - empire.
 - colonization of the lifeworld.
 - runaway world.
6. The term _____ describes the undermining of nation-states and other closed spaces by transnational actors who criss-cross and undermine them.
- globalism
 - groblication
 - globality
 - globintegration
7. Globality is new for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:
- extensive influence
 - continual influence
 - dense networks
 - erratic flows
8. _____ are on the move because they find their environs unbearable and inhospitable.
- Vagabonds.
 - Tourists
 - Jet-setters
 - Cosmopolitans
9. _____ argues that there are lasting differences among cultures that have remained largely affected by globalization.
- Cultural differentialism
 - Cultural convergence
 - Cultural hybridization
 - Cultural criticism
10. According to Huntington, the cultural differences between arrogant Western Civilization and intolerant Islam will:
- be healed by a political rapprochement
 - result in a clash of civilizations.
 - can be handled civilly by political leaders.
 - create hybrid modern societies in the Middle East.

11. Theories of _____ argue that the cultures of the world are growing increasingly similar.

- a. cultural differentialism
- b. cultural convergence
- c. cultural hybridization
- d. cultural criticism

12. The principles of _____ include efficiency, predictability, calculability, control, and the irrationality of rationality.

- a. Walmartization
- b. Coca-colonization
- c. McDonaldization
- d. Pizzafication

13. _____ is the effort to discover the best possible means to whatever ends are desired.

- a. Efficiency
- b. Predictability
- c. Calculability
- d. Control

14. _____ means that products, settings, employee and customer behavior are pretty much the same from one geographical setting to another.

- a. Efficiency
- b. Predictability
- c. Calculability
- d. Control

15. What percent of McDonald's restaurant are outside the United States?

- a. 25%
- b. 50%
- c. 75%
- d. 90%

16. Which of the following is NOT a form of nothing?

- a. non-people
- b. non-nations
- c. non-things
- d. non-services

17. _____ is a paradigm that emphasizes the mixing of cultures and the production of new unique cultures that are not reducible to the local or the global.

- a. Cultural differentialism
- b. Cultural convergence
- c. Cultural hybridization
- d. Cultural criticism

18. _____ can be defined as the interpenetration of the global and local resulting in unique outcomes in different geographical areas.

- a. Pluralism
- b. Innovation
- c. Relationality
- d. Glocalization

19. Which of the following is NOT an example of hybridization?

- a. mexican pizza
- b. American sumo wrestlers
- c. bacon-and-chive quiche
- d. French rap music

20. _____ include the fluid, global configuration of high and low, mechanical and information technology that moves freely and quickly around the globe.

- a. Ethnoscapes
- b. Technoscapes
- c. Mediascapes
- d. Ideoscapes

21. Leslie Sklair argues that the dominant class of the globalization era is:

- a. the lumpenproletariat
- b. the middle class
- c. the transnational capitalist class
- d. vagabonds

22. The culture-ideology of consumption:

- a. aids transnational corporations by stimulating demand.
- b. impedes transnational corporations by generating social strain.
- c. aids the transnational capitalist class by providing them with prestige.
- d. undermines the nation-state by commodifying patriotism.

23. Hardt and Negri:

- a. center empire in Washington D.C.
- b. believe empire is controlled by a directorate of freemasons.
- c. believe empire dominates without centralized coordination.
- d. see the Hollywood dream machine as the center of empire.

24. Empire seeks all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. to incorporate all it can.
- b. to affirm differences.
- c. to create and manage a hierarchy of differences.
- d. to peacefully coexist with other ancient civilizations.

25. The massive proliferation of voluntary organizations that integrate those who are involved in them while also creating fragmentation between those who are involved and those who are not is an example of:

- a. distant proximities
- b. a runaway world
- c. fragementation
- d. centralization