1. Sociological theorists attempt to do all of the following except (p. 1-2)

   a. systematize knowledge of the social world.
   b. focus on personal relationships.
   c. publish their theories.
   d. rely on data to create their theories.

   B

2. Theories that attempt to tell the story of a great stretch of human history are called: (p. 9)

   a. portraits of the social world.
   b. grand theories.
   c. multicultural theories.
   d. theories of everyday life.

   B

3. How are more recent sociological theories attempting to offer a more realistic view of the social world? (p. 5-6)

   a. They are focusing on the experiences of white male sociologists.
   b. They are politically conservative.
   c. They are incorporating the experiences of minority group members.
   d. They are based on hypotheses that can be tested empirically.

   C

4. The term “means-end rational action” is used to describe: (p. 30)

   a. action that is the result of powerful emotions.
   b. action that is chosen on the basis of an actor’s commitment to a larger set of values.
   c. action that is chosen on the basis of an actor’s rational evaluation of the best means to achieve a desired end.
   d. action that is done on the basis of traditional habits and customs.

   C

5. The term “value-rational action” is used by Weber to describe: (p. 30)

   a. action that is the result of conservative mores.
   b. action that is chosen on the basis of an actor’s commitment to a larger set of values.
   c. action that is chosen on the basis of an actor’s instincts.
   d. action that is the result of emotion.

   B

6. In Emile Durkheim’s theory, the weakening of collective conscience under organic solidarity may lead to: (p. 17)

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

A

7. An ideal type is a: (p. 36)

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.

B

8. Max Weber’s three types of authority are: (pp. 37-39)

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

D

9. According to Karl Marx, who owns the means of production under capitalism? (p. 23)

a. the proletariat
b. the communist party
c. the Protestants
d. capitalists

D

10. Marx viewed communism as: (p. 27)

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.

B

11. Rational-legal authority is a type of authority in which: (p. 40)

a. all value comes from labor.
b. the individual knows not what to do.
c. the proletarian demystifies the conditions of his existence, attains class consciousness, and engages in praxis.
d. the legitimacy of leaders is derived from a series of codified rules and regulations.

D

12. False consciousness occurs in capitalism when: (p. 25)

a. the intellectuals are the shoe-shine boys of the ruling elite.
b. the system colonizes the lifeworld under conditions of increasing rationalization in the industrial world.
c. slave and communal modes of production are fused in the wake of barbarian invasions.
d. the proletariat and the capitalists have a distorted sense of themselves, their relationship to one another, and the workings of capitalism.

D

13. According to Max Weber, the Protestant ethic was a driving force in: (p. 32-33)

a. the development of the spirit of capitalism.
b. the mystification of feudalism.
c. the ethics of ancient Judaism.
d. the de-problematization of postmodern criticality.

A

14. According to Durkheim, the ideas shared by members of a group or society are known as: (p. 16)

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

D

15. In Simmel’s theory, ______ refer to patterns imposed on events, actions, and interactions by people in their everyday lives. (p.44)

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

C

16. 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. (p. 46)

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

D

17. Simmel’s theory of space emphasizes the importance of: (p. 49)

a. boundaries.
b. postmodern bricolage.
c. the practice of feng shui.
d. geographic features.

A
18. According to Simmel, things that are close to us and easy to obtain: (p. 50)
   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.
   C

19. In Georg Simmel’s theory, an increasing division of labor leads to: (p. 51)
   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.
   A

20. Thorstein Veblen’s term for the consumption of goods that elevates status and creates invidious distinctions is: (p. 53)
   a. invidious consumption.
   b. penurious consumption.
   c. conspicuous consumption.
   d. immaculate consumption.
   C

21. Which of the following is an example of a significant gesture? (p. 56)
   a. human snoring
   b. the bark of a dog
   c. sign language
   d. a sneeze
   C

22. According to Mead, language: (p. 57)
   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.
   B

23. The ability to put ourselves in the place of others is: (p. 58)
   a. reflexivity.
   b. the self.
   c. perspectivity.
   d. language.
   A
24. The generalized other is:  (p. 59)
   a. the paternal voice.
   b. the religious impulse.
   c. the attitude of the entire community.
   d. the attitude of a role model.
   C

25. Which of the following is true of the me?  (p. 62)
   a. It is the conformist aspect of the self.
   b. It is the aspect of the self of which most people are aware.
   c. It is the one true self.
   d. It is the aspect of the self that is most independent.
   A

26. Sociologists refer to patterned social interaction and persistent social relations as:  (p. 64)
   a. functions.
   b. stratification.
   c. structures.
   d. grand theories.
   C

27. The Parsonsian subsystem that performs the function of helping society adapt to its
   environment is:  (p. 75-76)
   a. the economy.
   b. the fiduciary system.
   c. the polity.
   d. the societal community.
   A

28. Merton was critical of Parsonsian structural functionalism because he believed:    (p. 80)
   a. in the functional unity of society.
   b. social structures were highly integrated.
   c. social structures did not always function in a positive way.
   d. in the indispensability of all social structures that existed in society.
   C

29. Which of the following concepts was used by Merton to describe a serious
   disconnection between social structure and culture?  (p. 84)
   a. latent functions
   b. dysfunctions
   c. anomie
   d. debunking
   C
30. According to Dahrendorf, society is characterized by a state of: (p. 86)
   a. equilibrium.
   b. change.
   c. stability.
   d. common morality.
   B

31. Dahrendorf believes that authority resides in: (p. 87)
   a. social positions.
   b. individuals.
   c. the economy.
   d. the polity.
   A

32. According to Luhmann’s system theory: (p. 92)
   a. a system is always more complex than its environment.
   b. a system is always less complex than its environment.
   c. the environment continually attempts to simplify a system.
   d. a system is not affected by its environment.
   B

33. The form of differentiation that dominates modern society is called: (p. 98)
   a. functional differentiation.
   b. stratificatory differentiation.
   c. center-periphery differentiation.
   d. segmentary differentiation.
   A

34. Which of the following sociological thinkers favored theories of the middle-range? (p. 80)
   a. Talcott Parsons
   b. Robert Merton
   c. Ralf Dahrendorf
   d. Niklas Luhmann
   B

35. In a one-dimensional society people lose the capacity to: (p. 108)
   a. think critically.
   b. work hard.
   c. be efficient.
   d. pray fervently.
   A

36. Standardized work routines: (p. 112)
a. increase productivity.
b. satisfy workers.
c. decrease diversity.
d. are adaptable.

A

37. Post-Fordist systems of production are: (p. 114)
   a. more civilized.
   b. more flexible.
   c. more homogenous.
   d. more efficient.

B

38. Sneakerization means that footwear has become: (p. 114)
   a. more athletic.
   b. less formal.
   c. more specialized.
   d. less heterogeneous.

C

39. The three geographic areas of the capitalist world economy are: (p. 115)
   a. state, nation, world.
   b. east, west, south.
   c. agrarian, industrial, post-industrial.
   d. core, semi-periphery, periphery.

D

40. According to Habermas, consensus can only be achieved under conditions of: (p. 124)
   a. expert discourse.
   b. free and open communication.
   c. civil society.
   d. colonization.

B

41. The image of the Juggernaut suggests: (p. 125)
   a. the rationalization of the lifeworld.
   b. control of the system.
   c. the absence of reason.
   d. the dangers of modernity.

D

42. According to Ulrich Beck, the _____ effect occurs when risks strike back at the upper classes and rich nations most responsible for their production. (p. 127)
a. boomerang  
b. slingshot  
c. Giddens  
d. blowback

A

43. _____ thinking, according to the critical theorists, is obsessed with efficiency.  (p. 108)

a. Juggernaut  
b. Technocratic  
c. Natural  
d. Civilized

B

44. In the view of the Immanuel Wallerstein, the _____ consists of areas that provide raw materials to the core and are heavily exploited by it.  (p. 115)

a. core  
b. semiperiphery  
c. periphery  
d. Fordist mode of production

C

45. Which of these thinkers says that modern society is threatening to spin out of control?  (p. 120)

a. Wallerstein  
b. Elias  
c. Giddens  
d. Marcuse

C

46. Which of the following might be a part of the personal front?  (p. 138)

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

A

47. In Goffman’s theory, manner:  (p. 138)

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.

D

48. The term used to describe the techniques that actors use to maintain a performance in the face of problems is:  (p. 137)
a. front stage manipulation.
b. impression management.
c. correctivation.
d. self-presentation.

B

49. Ethnomethodologists study conversations because: (p. 145)

a. conversations reveal the personality traits that drive interpersonal relations.
b. the self is created in conversation.
c. they are interested in analyzing the accounts that people give of themselves in conversation.
d. conversations are natural breaching experiments that reveal the structure of social facts.

C

50. Garfinkel’s work with Agnes shows that: (p. 148)

a. gender is a set of practices that must be learned.
b. chimpanzees are capable of communicating in a simple spoken language.
c. chimpanzees are incapable of solving complex problems.
d. gender is an outgrowth of biological makeup.

A

51. Which theory did George Homans draw on to develop his exchange theory? (p. 149)

a. neoclassical economics
b. psychological behaviorism
c. psychoanalysis
d. symbolic interactionism

B

52. While Skinner was interested in the study of individual behavior, Homans was interested in the study of: (p. 151)

a. pigeon behavior.
b. nineteenth-century French political life
c. everyday economic behavior.
d. the interaction between individuals.

D

53. In exchange theory, actor’s preferences or values are called: (p. 155)

a. profits.
b. utilities.
c. goods.
d. miniature selves.

B
54. Opportunity costs are:  (p. 157)
   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.

B

55. The focus of symbolic interactionism is on:
   a. extraordinary events.
   b. everyday life.
   c. long-term historical shifts.
   d. neoclassical economics.

B

56. 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

A

57. Within an exchange network, all actors:  (p. 165)
   a. have a variety of resources.
   b. adhere to norms of exchange.
   c. seek to extend their network relations.
   d. exercise dyadic power.

A

58. When there is an imbalance in dependence, the actor with less dependence:  (p. 166)
   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.

A

59. The ability to describe our actions in words is called:
   a. practical consciousness.
   b. discursive action.
   c. reflexive practicality.
   d. discursive consciousness.

D

60. Structuration theory grants great importance to:  (p. 170)
a. the intent of the actor.
b. external structure.
c. the power of the actor.
d. the structures of the mind.

C

61. Giddens calls specific rules and resources that give similar social practices a systematic form: (p. 170)

a. habitus.
b. structures.
c. norms.
d. mindscapes.

B

62. According to Giddens, social systems are made up of: (p. 171)

a. collections of material and non-material social facts.
b. networks of exchange.
c. reproduced social practices.
d. ordered environments.

C

63. According to Margaret Archer, collapsing the analytical distinction between structure and agency makes it difficult for Giddens to analyze: (p. 172)

a. the similarities between the two.
b. the interrelations between the two.
c. the differences between the two.
d. the autonomy of agents.

B

64. Bourdieu calls the internalized schemes through which people perceive, understand, appreciate and evaluate the social world: (p. 175)

a. dispositions.
b. tastes.
c. habitus.
d. consciousness.

C

65. The relative weight of a person’s honor and prestige is his or her: (p. 178)

a. economic capital.
b. cultural capital.
c. social capital.
d. symbolic capital.

D
66. Differences among social classes are primarily demonstrated through: (p. 179)
   a. wealth.
   b. taste.
   c. status.
   d. cosmopolitanism.

B

67. Which wave of feminist activism centered on women’s struggle for the right to vote and for admission into the political process? (p. 185)
   a. First Wave
   b. Second Wave
   c. Third Wave
   d. Fourth Wave

A

68. All feminist theories assert that: (p. 188)
   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.

A

69. Feminists define gender as: (p. 188)
   a. a biological fact.
   b. a social construct.
   c. an ontological state.
   d. a choice.

B

70. Which of the following sentences best describes theories of structural oppression? (p. 188)
   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.

A

71. Patricia Hill Collins represents which one of the following variants of feminist theory? (p. 204-207)
   a. cultural feminism
   b. liberal feminism
   c. Maoist feminism
   d. intersectionality theory

D

72. The perspective of embodied actors within groups that are differentially located in
social structure is known as a(n): (p. 208)

a. embodied perspective.
b. standpoint.
c. outsider within.
d. outsider without.

B

73. Liberal feminists pursue change through: (p. 191)

a. law.
b. sex.
c. revolution.
d. meditation.

A

74. Institutional explanations argue that gender differences result from: (p. 190)

a. biology.
b. the I and the me.
c. different roles that men and women play within institutional settings.
d. capitalist patriarchy.

C

75. Which of the following is a concept employed by socialist feminists? (p. 201)

a. the Protestant Ethic
b. the Talbotization of society
c. the juggernaut of gender
d. historical materialism

D

76. For radical feminists, why does patriarchy exist as a near-universal social form? (p. 199)

a. Women are nicer than men.
b. Men can muster physical force to establish control.
c. Men are smarter than women.
d. Matriarchies were less efficient and adaptable.

B

77. What did Michel Foucault call the practices and techniques by which control is exercised over people? (p. 219)

a. postindustrialism
b. postmodernism
c. ambivalence
d. governmentalities

D

78. The panopticon is a specific example of: (p.220)
a. hierarchical power.
b. postmodern morality.
c. consumer culture.
d. neotribal politics.

A

79. From a postmodern perspective, morality: (p. 229)
   a. is bad.
   b. is universal.
   c. is irrational.
   d. emanates from society as a whole.

C

80. Which of the following theorists describes consumption as a language? (p. 231)
   a. Zygmunt Bauman
   b. Jean Baudrillard
   c. Daniel Bell
   d. Michel Foucault

B

81. What is the term that describes a reversible process of giving and receiving? (p. 234)
   a. monetary exchange
   b. symbolic exchange
   c. postindustrial exchange
   d. simulated exchange

B

82. Jean Baudrillard believes that contemporary society is becoming increasingly: (p. 235)
   a. enchanted.
   b. authentic.
   c. simulated.
   d. dominated by symbolic exchanges.

C

83. Things that make consumption possible are called (p. 239)
   a. the means of consumption.
   b. consumer capital.
   c. the means of production.
   d. simulations.

A

84. The goal of a dream world is to arouse a: (p. 242)
   a. desire that can immediately be satisfied.
b. free-floating desire that be satisfied in the future.
c. desire to use a credit-card.
d. desire to save money.

B

85. Which of the following theorists discusses endocolonization? (p. 246)
   a. Jean Baudrillard
   b. Walter Benjamin
   c. George Ritzer
   d. Paul Virilio

D

86. Why do many feminists question postmodernism? (pp. 248-249)
   a. Postmodern theory is too reflexive.
   b. Postmodern theorists are all men.
   c. Postmodern theory is located outside the academy.
   d. Postmodern theory is a privileged discourse.

D

87. According to Baudrillard what controls consumption? (p. 231)
   a. the advertising industry
   b. human needs
   c. a code
   d. symbolic exchange

C

88. 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

C

89. ________ is defined as the influence of a particular culture on a wide array of cultures. (p. 253)
   a. Globalization
   b. Hegemony
   c. Cultural imperialism
   d. Structuration

A

90. The transnational expansion of common codes and practices is known as:
   a. homogenization.
b. heterogenization.
c. structuration.
d. empire.

A

91. Anthony Giddens describes globalization as a(n): (pp. 254-255)

a. McDonaldized Society.
b. empire.
c. colonization of the lifeworld.
d. runaway world.

D

92. According to Huntington, the cultural differences between arrogant Western Civilization and intolerant Islam will: (pp. 258-262)

a. be healed by a political rapprochement
b. result in a clash of civilizations.
c. can be handled civilly by political leaders.
d. create hybrid modern societies in the Middle East.

B

93. Theories of _______ argue that the cultures of the world are growing increasingly similar. (p. 262)

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

B

94. The principles of _______ include efficiency, predictability, calculability, control, and the irrationality of rationality. (p. 263-265)

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

C

95. _______ means that products, settings, employee and customer behavior are pretty much the same from one geographical setting to another. (p. 264)

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

B

96. _______ 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. (p. 268)
a. Cultural differentialism
b. Cultural convergence
c. Cultural hybridization
d. Cultural criticism

C

97. _______ can be defined as the interpenetration of the global and local resulting in unique outcomes in different geographical areas. (p. 268)

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

D

98. _______ include the fluid, global configuration of high and low, mechanical and information technology that moves freely and quickly around the globe. (p. 270)

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

B

99. Leslie Sklair argues that the dominant class of the globalization era is: (p. 271-272)

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

C

100. The culture-ideology of consumption: (p. 273)

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.