**Chapter 1**

**Introduction to Sociology**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Sociology involves looking for and looking at social patterns in which of the following?
	1. Social variables such as age, gender, ethnicity, and sexuality
	2. Social institutions such as education, religion and family
	3. Social interactions
	4. Both A and C
	5. All of the above
2. Which of the following would the study of sociology emphasize?
	1. Major thinkers and trends of thought in particular societies
	2. The production and consumption of wealth and the distribution of goods and services
	3. The comparative study of human societies and their cultural and their development
	4. The development, structure, and function of human society
	5. All of the above
3. Which discipline looks at the human mind, the influences on it, and its functions, especially those affecting behaviour?
	1. Psychology
	2. Anthropology
	3. Philosophy
	4. Economics
	5. Social work
4. Who coined the term “sociological imagination”?
	1. C. Wright Mills
	2. Émile Durkheim
	3. Karl Marx
	4. Ibn Khaldûn
	5. Herbert Spencer
5. Who was the first person to carry out a systematic study of sociological subjects and set down his thoughts in writing?
	1. Robert Merton
	2. Charles Darwin
	3. Émile Durkheim
	4. Ibn Khaldûn
	5. Talcott Parson
6. Where did sociology really emerge as an area of academic interest?
	1. Asia
	2. Australia
	3. The United States
	4. Canada
	5. Europe
7. Which theorist believed that the values embodied in early Protestantism led to the development of capitalism?
	1. Herbert Spencer
	2. Charles Darwin
	3. Émile Durkheim
	4. Karl Marx
	5. Max Weber
8. Giroux (2006) argues that the lack of an ability to connect individual problems to public issues is a threat to which of the following?
	1. The military
	2. Education
	3. Democracy
	4. Commerce
	5. None of the above
9. Who was considered the father of microsociology, studying the way people experience the minutiae of daily life?
	1. Georg Simmel
	2. Émile Durkheim
	3. Robert Park
	4. W.E.B. Du Bois
	5. George Herbert Mead
10. What did Max Weber call the set of values that he believed aided the development of capitalism?
	1. The Protestant work ethic
	2. The Protestant labor code
	3. The Protestant management guide
	4. Puritanism
	5. The Catholic work ethic
11. Which of the following sociological perspectives was criticized because it is not very good at promoting an understanding of conflict and social change in our society?
	1. Structural functionalism
	2. Feminism
	3. Symbolic interactionism
	4. Social Darwinism
	5. Conflict theory
12. Which sociologist treated the topic of suicide as a “social fact” in his groundbreaking book?
	1. Max Weber
	2. Herbert Spencer
	3. Émile Durkheim
	4. Karl Marx
	5. Erving Goffman
13. What are Indigenous women are far more likely than other women, and Canadians in general, to experience?
	1. Robbery
	2. Car accidents
	3. Physical disability
	4. Violence
	5. Dyslexia
14. The growth of sociology in America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was spurred by what?
	1. The arrival of millions of immigrants
	2. The development of cities and urban life
	3. The growing impact of technology on daily life
	4. All of the above
	5. None of the above
15. Which of the following was NOT identified as one of the four “Cs” on which conflict theory is based?
	1. Conflict
	2. Contestation
	3. Change
	4. Capability
	5. Class
16. Which of the following sociologists was NOT identified as a “macrosociologist”?
	1. Robert Merton
	2. Émile Durkheim
	3. Erving Goffman
	4. Karl Marx
	5. Max Weber
17. What term does Erving Goffman use to refer to the ways in which people present themselves in specific roles and circumstances?
	1. Ulterior images
	2. Front stage
	3. Back stage
	4. Masks
	5. Impression management
18. What was the name of the sociological tradition pioneered in Canada by Harold Innis and S.D. Clark?
	1. Political economy
	2. Political science
	3. Political hygiene
	4. Government sociology
	5. Political history
19. Which type of sociologist generates data to be used in developing laws, rules, and long- and short-term plans?
	1. A public sociologist
	2. A prospective sociologist
	3. A critical sociologist
	4. A professional sociologist
	5. A policy sociologist
20. Which discipline addresses an audience outside the academy?
	1. Policy sociology
	2. Public sociology
	3. Political sociology
	4. Normative sociology
	5. Social sociology
21. John Porter described Canada’s multicultural society as what?
	1. Cultural mosaic
	2. Melting pot
	3. Vertical mosaic
	4. Horizontal mosaic
	5. Cultural pot
22. Durkheim identified patterned ways of acting, thinking and feeling that are external, yet constraining, upon individuals and referred to these as what?
	1. Social acts
	2. Social facts
	3. Social sequences
	4. Social instincts
	5. Social imprints
23. Durkheim found that, in nineteenth century France, suicide was correlated with which three factors?
	1. Political ideology, religion, and military status
	2. Marital status, religion, and military status
	3. Religion, marital status, and political ideology
	4. Military status, marital status, and religion
	5. Education, religion, and social status
24. What are functions which are both intended and recognized called according to Merton?
	1. Latent functions
	2. Latent dysfunctions
	3. Manifest functions
	4. Structural functions
	5. Manifest dysfunctions
25. The campaign for civil rights and political rights, specifically the right to vote, is associated chiefly with which feminist movement?
	1. First-wave feminism
	2. Second-wave feminism
	3. Third-wave feminism
	4. Fourth-wave feminism
	5. Fifth-wave feminism
26. What term did Foucault use to describe a discourse that made universal claims to truth and knowledge?
	1. Dictatorial
	2. Authoritarian
	3. Autocratic
	4. Totalitarian
	5. Libertarian
27. Who developed the feminist theoretical approach known as the standpoint theory?
	1. Harriet Martineau
	2. Mary Wollstonecraft
	3. Annie McLaren
	4. Nellie McClung
	5. Dorothy Smith
28. Goffman introduced a way of conducting research as if everyday life were taking place on the stage of a research. What did he call this approach?
	1. Dramaturgical approach
	2. Theatrical approach
	3. Stagecraft approach
	4. Shakespeare approach
	5. Comedic approach
29. The capacity to shift from the personal experience to the societal scale as a way to better understand the personal experience best describes which process?
	1. Symbolic interactionism
	2. Functionalism
	3. The sociological imagination
	4. Conflict theory
	5. Postmodernism
30. Who was Ibn Khaldûn?
	1. A French scholar
	2. An American scholar
	3. An Arab scholar
	4. A German aristocrat
	5. An Indian philosopher
31. Who stated that “democracy begins to fall and political life becomes impoverished when society can no longer translate private problems into social issues”?
	1. Ibn Khaldûn
	2. C. Wright Mills
	3. Karl Marx
	4. Henry Giroux
	5. Thomas Malthus
32. Sociology became an area of academic interest in Europe in which century?
	1. Sixteenth century
	2. Seventeenth century
	3. Eighteenth century
	4. Nineteenth century
	5. Twentieth century
33. Which of the following is NOT a principle of the Protestant work ethic?
	1. Working hard
	2. Spending lavishly
	3. Thriftiness
	4. Making profitable use of one’s time
	5. Living a material ascetic life
34. Who wrote about the Protestant work ethic?
	1. Max Weber
	2. Karl Marx
	3. Thomas Malthus
	4. Émile Durkheim
	5. Auguste Comte
35. At what university in the United States did sociology really emerge in the 1920s and 1930s?
	1. University of Chicago
	2. University of Pennsylvania
	3. Columbia University
	4. Georgetown University
	5. University of California, Los Angeles
36. Who is generally acknowledged as the father of the Canadian approach to sociology?
	1. Harold Innis
	2. S.D. Clark
	3. John Porter
	4. Karl Marx
	5. George Herbert Mead
37. Who was the first woman hired as a sociologist at a Canadian university?
	1. Harriet Martineau
	2. Annie Marion MacLean
	3. Aileen Ross
	4. Helen Abell
	5. S.D. Clark
38. Who is considered the founder of rural sociology in Canada?
	1. John Porter
	2. Harold Innis
	3. S.D. Clark
	4. Aileen Ross
	5. Helen C. Abell
39. Which sociological theory explains social structures in terms of their functions?
	1. Structural functionalism
	2. Symbolic interactionism
	3. Conflict theory
	4. Feminism
	5. Postmodernism
40. Which theory describes society as an organism?
	1. Structural functionalism
	2. Symbolic interactionism
	3. Conflict theory
	4. Feminism
	5. Postmodernism
41. Which sociologist is considered to be the first to write from a structural-functionalist perspective?
	1. Karl Marx
	2. Émile Durkheim
	3. Thomas Malthus
	4. S.D. Clark
	5. Harold Innis
42. According to Durkheim’s study of suicide, which of the following statements is correct?
	1. Married men are more likely than single men to commit suicide.
	2. Enlisted soldiers are more likely than commissioned officers to commit suicide.
	3. Catholics are more likely than Protestants to commit suicide.
	4. All of the statements above are correct.
	5. None of the statements above is correct.
43. What term does Merton use to refer to functions that are unintended and produce socially negative consequences?
	1. Latent functions
	2. Manifest functions
	3. Dysfunctions
	4. Latent dysfunctions
	5. Manifest dysfunctions
44. Which functions, according to Merton, are largely unintended and unrecognized?
	1. Latent functions
	2. Manifest functions
	3. Dysfunctions
	4. Latent dysfunctions
	5. Manifest dysfunctions
45. Which sociologist is most associated with conflict theory?
	1. Émile Durkheim
	2. Karl Marx
	3. Talcott Parsons
	4. Robert Merton
	5. Herbert Blumer
46. What did Karl Marx consider to be the root of conflict in society?
	1. Gender
	2. Sex
	3. Religion
	4. Age
	5. Class
47. What term did Marx use to refer to the working class?
	1. The working class
	2. The blue-collar class
	3. The proletariat
	4. The bourgeoisie
	5. The intelligentsia
48. Which of the following sociologists pioneered the symbolic-interactionist method?
	1. George Herbert Mead
	2. Émile Durkheim
	3. Karl Marx
	4. Talcott Parsons
	5. Max Weber
49. Which sociologist coined the term “symbolic interaction”?
	1. George Herbert Mead
	2. Talcott Parsons
	3. Robert Merton
	4. Herbert Blumer
	5. Karl Marx
50. Which sociological approach looks at the meaning of our daily social interactions?
	1. Conflict theory
	2. Feminist theory
	3. Symbolic interactionism
	4. Structural functionalism
	5. Postmodern theory
51. Which theory engages in microsociological research only?
	1. Conflict
	2. Symbolic interactionism
	3. Structural functionalism
	4. Feminism
	5. None of the above
52. Erving Goffman said that people act differently depending on the specific roles or social situations in which they find themselves. What term did he use to refer to this behaviour?
	1. Dramaturgical management
	2. Stage management
	3. Stage fright
	4. Impression management
	5. Macrosociology
53. Based on the book *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792), which writer may be considered the first feminist?
	1. Harriet Martineau
	2. Karl Marx
	3. S.D. Clark
	4. Dorothy Smith
	5. Mary Wollstonecraft
54. Feminism could be considered a branch of which theoretical approach?
	1. Conflict theory
	2. Structural functionalism
	3. Symbolic interactionism
	4. Poststructural theory
	5. Modernist theory
55. The fight for equality in the workplace was part of which wave of feminism?
	1. First-wave feminism
	2. Second-wave feminism
	3. Third-wave feminism
	4. Fourth-wave feminism
	5. Fifth-wave feminism
56. Which wave of feminism has focused on the issues of online shaming and sexual harassment?
	1. First-wave feminism
	2. Second-wave feminism
	3. Third-wave feminism
	4. Fourth-wave feminism
	5. Fifth-wave feminism
57. Which theorist is most associated with postmodern theory?
	1. Michel Foucault
	2. Karl Marx
	3. Dorothy Smith
	4. Robert Merton
	5. Herbert Blumer
58. How did Foucault define a conceptual framework with its own internal logic and underlying assumptions?
	1. Discourse
	2. Standpoint
	3. Illusion
	4. Conversation
	5. Attitude
59. Foucault states that a sociologist must dig through the layers of presented information considered factual in order to discover how the supposed fact was established. How does he refer to this process of discovery?
	1. The archeology of knowledge
	2. The sociology of knowledge
	3. The psychology of knowledge
	4. The philosophy of knowledge
	5. The anthropology of knowledge
60. Which field of sociology is about generating sociological data for governments and large corporations?
	1. Public sociology
	2. Policy sociology
	3. Professional sociology
	4. Critical sociology
	5. Abstract Sociology
61. According to a poll conducted in October 2018, the same month that recreational marijuana

became legal in Canada, there is a direct relationship between \_\_\_\_\_\_ and approval of legalization.

a) culture

b) age

c) religion

d) gender

e) sexuality

1. The city of \_\_\_\_\_\_ was central to much of the early history of sociology in North America. It specialized in the sub-discipline of urban sociology.

a) New York

b) Boston

c) Chicago

d) Ottawa

e) Toronto

63. Who was the first thinker who documented the experience of black Americans from a sociological perspective?

a) Booker T. Washington

b) W.E.B. Du Bois

c) Charles H. Cooley

d) Robert Park

e) Viola Desmond

64. John Porter was the first Canadian sociologist who emphasized on the role of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in social stratification.

a) religion

b) sexuality

c) ethnicity

d) political views

e) personality

65. The book *Cornerville: Street Corner* *Society*, written by William Whyte, represents which branch of sociology?

a) Public sociology

b) Professional sociology

c) Policy sociology

d) Critical sociology

e) Medical sociology

**True or False Questions**

The fact that women pay more for their dry cleaning is an example of a “social pattern.”

Sociologists use scientific methods to measure what is morally “right.”

Sociology gives us the means to form considered opinions on social issues.

Sociology has “natural” borderlines that separate it from other academic disciplines.

August Comte coined the term the “sociological imagination.”

Sociology emphasizes the comparative study of human societies, cultures, and their development.

Émile Durkheim coined the term “social fact.”

Thomas Malthus feared that population growth was a serious problem for rapidly growing cities in Europe in the nineteenth century.

Predestination and the value of hard work were central to the ideas of Ibn Khaldûn.

Charles Darwin coined the phrase “survival of the fittest.”

Durkheim saw suicide as a psychological construct beyond the understanding of sociology.

According to Merton, latent functions are largely unintended and unrecognized.

Robert Park was an urban sociologist who was a founding member of the “Chicago School.”

Symbolic interaction is keenly interested in the manifestation and latent functions of institutions like the family and the church.

Goffman’s notion of “impression management” could easily be applied to a job interview situation.

A prison would be a good example of a total institution.

Dorothy Smith asserted that sociology developed from a male standpoint.

Conflict theory compares society to a biological organism.

Herbert Blumer coined the term “symbolic interaction.”

“Public sociology” only deals with issues within the academic discipline of sociology.

21. It is now established that there is no correlationship between age and approval of marijuana legalization.

22. Henry Giroux argues that C Wright Mills’ notion of the sociological imagination has run its course.

23. Confucius believed it was better for leaders to engage in moral practices that modeled the principles they wanted their citizens to follow than to overuse laws to enforce morality.

24. Ibn Khaldun was only recently recognized for his contributions to the development of sociology.

25. A good example of a totalitarian discourse is the American Dream.

**Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the differences among anthropology, psychology, and sociology?
2. What is the sociological imagination?
3. How can sociology help police officers?
4. How did the Protestant work ethic facilitate the development of modern capitalism?
5. What are the five sociological approaches outlined in your textbook?
6. What are the essential characteristics of a social fact?
7. What are manifest and latent functions? What are latent dysfunctions?
8. What social factors influenced the development of the study of sociology in Canada?
9. How can Durkheim’s examination of suicide in nineteenth century France help explain why men commit suicide more than women in Canada today?
10. What is macrosociology? What is microsociology?
11. What is the dramaturgical approach?
12. Using Goffman’s dramaturgical approach, explain the difference between “front stage” and “backstage” as these terms might apply to a restaurant.
13. What is a total institution? Why do they exist? What are some of the key features of an institution like this?
14. Briefly explain “standpoint theory” as it was developed by Dorothy Smith.
15. What is professional sociology? Why is it important for the development of the discipline of sociology?
16. The following quote by Canadian thinker Giroux “…democracy begins to fall, and political life becomes impoverished when society can no longer translate private problems into social issues” demonstrates the importance of the sociological imagination.
17. Why was the sociological production of knowledge outside the West, like Ibn Khaldun, just recently discovered and acknowledged?
18. What is Third-wave feminism about?
19. Why is social location the best predictor of one’s personal success?
20. With regard to minorities what is the application of intersectionality in recognizing patterns of social injustice?

**Essay Questions**

1. Demonstrate how polls, surveys could be disingenuous.
2. Max Weber’s wife, Marianne, was a leading sociologist in her own right. Her books have recently come to light. What caused this late recognition?

**Answer Key**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **e**
2. **d**
3. **a**
4. **a**
5. **d**
6. **e**
7. **e**
8. **c**
9. **a**
10. **a**
11. **a**
12. **c**
13. **d**
14. **d**
15. **d**
16. **c**
17. **e**
18. **a**
19. **e**
20. **b**
21. **c**
22. **b**
23. **b or d**
24. **c**
25. **a**
26. **d**
27. **e**
28. **a**
29. **c**
30. **c**
31. **c**
32. **c**
33. **d**
34. **d**
35. **b**
36. **a**
37. **a**
38. **b**
39. **c**
40. **e**
41. **a**
42. **a**
43. **b**
44. **e**
45. **d**
46. **a**
47. **b**
48. **e**
49. **c**
50. **a**
51. **d**
52. **c**
53. **b**
54. **d**
55. **e**
56. **a**
57. **b**
58. **d**
59. **a**
60. **b**
61. **b**
62. **c**
63. **b**
64. **c**
65. **c**

**True or False Questions**

1. **T**
2. **F**
3. **T**
4. **F**
5. **F**
6. **F**
7. **T**
8. **T**
9. **F**
10. **F**
11. **F**
12. **T**
13. **T**
14. **F**
15. **T**
16. **T**
17. **T**
18. **F**
19. **T**
20. **F**
21. **F**
22. **F**
23. **T**
24. **T**
25. **T**

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Anthropology: The comparative study of human societies and cultures and their development. Psychology: The human mind, the social and biological influences on it, and its functions, especially those affecting behaviour. Sociology: The development, structure, and functioning of human society, especially as seen in group interaction, social relations, social institutions, and social structures.
2. Mills defines the sociological imagination as “the capacity to shift from one perspective to another–from the political to the psychological: from examination of a single family to comparative assessment of the national budgets of the world. . . It is the capacity to range from the most impersonal and remote transformations to the most intimate features of the human self–and to see the relationship between the two.”
3. Police officers deal with people all the time in their jobs. Sociology can provide them with a set of tools that help them understand people from a diverse range of social categories such as age, race, class, gender, or sexuality. These tools can help police officers relate to people more effectively and with greater justice. Sociology training helps police officers to take into account social factors that might help them understand the social conditions that give rise to the behaviour of the people that they come into contact with.
4. Many Protestants believed that there is a predestined “elect,” a group of people who will be “saved” during the Second Coming of Christ. Naturally, it was important to early Protestants to be seen as part of this exclusive group. Success through hard work was considered one proof of membership. Another was the accumulation of capital through thriftiness. Working hard, making profitable use of one’s time, and living a materially ascetic (self-denying) life by acquiring property and saving rather than spending lavishly are all principles of Weber’s Protestant work ethic.
5. Structural functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, feminist theory, and postmodern theory.
6. (1) It was developed prior to and separate from any individual. (2) It can be seen as being characteristic of a particular group. (3) It involves a constraining or coercing force that pushes individuals into acting in a particular way.
7. Manifest functions are both intended and readily recognized, or “manifest” (i.e., easily seen). Latent functions are largely unintended and unrecognized. Latent dysfunctions are unintended and produce socially negative consequences.
8. The way sociology developed in Canada reflects primary focal points that are unique to our country. The relationship between French and English, the development of the Canadian West, the connection between class and ethnicity, and a close working relationship with anthropology have all been fundamental to the development of a Canadian perspective on sociology.
9. In Canada, more men commit suicide than women. It is a social fact. This is related to the fact that women are more likely to share their problems with other people and have networks of friends with whom they can communicate about serious matters, whereas men are more likely to “suck it up” and remain silent. Women are more likely to go to a therapist with an emotional problem and are also more likely to use less efficient means of suicide, such as overdosing on pills, whereas men use more deadly means of suicide, such as guns. Research has also found that male soldiers have higher rates of suicide than male civilians in Canada, which may reflect Durkheim’s hypothesis that military personnel feel a greater degree of attachment to society than their civilian peers.
10. When sociologists engage in research and writing that focus primarily on the “big picture” of society and its institutions, then they are engaging in macrosociology. When our focus is, instead, more on the plans, motivations, and actions of the individual or a specific group, then we are taking a microsociological approach.
11. Erving Goffman introduced the dramaturgical approach as a way of conducting research as if everyday life were taking place on the stage of a theatre.
12. While sitting in a restaurant, Goffman noticed that the wait staff acted differently when they were on the “front stage”—that is, in the public eye—than when they were “backstage” in the kitchen, away from the dining customers. They presented themselves differently depending on which stage they were on, an example of what Goffman called impression management. Impression management refers to the ways in which people present themselves in specific roles and social situations.
13. According to Goffman, a total institution is any one of “a range of institutions in which whole blocks of people are bureaucratically processed, whilst being physically isolated from the normal round of activities, by being required to sleep, work, and play within the confines of the same institution.” They exist to regulate, control, or manipulate residents.
14. Smith developed standpoint theory directly out of her own experience as a woman discriminated against by male colleagues in the academic community. Her standpoint theory challenged traditional sociology on two fronts, both relating to sociology’s preference for objective (depersonalized and distanced from everyday life) as opposed to subjective (personalized and connected to everyday life) research and analysis. Her first criticism attacked the traditional position that the objective approach to research is more scientific and therefore truthful, while the subjective position is ideological, based on biases and prejudices, and therefore distorted. According to Smith, knowledge is developed from a particular lived position, or “standpoint.”
15. Professional sociology has as its audience the academic world of sociology departments, scholarly journals, professional associations, and conferences. Research is typically designed to generate very specific information, often with the aim of applying it to a particular problem or intellectual question.
16. Henry Giroux believes in the crucial role of the notion of the sociological imagination because it provides an apt tool for the citizens to note the important link between personal issues and government policy and the impact the latter would have on everyone.
17. Due to the sway of orientalist perspective, non-western thinkers across the world were not taken seriously. There was no interest in untapping into what lay beyond the West. The introduction of social thinkers from Asia and the Middle East underscores the fact that sociology was not an exclusively ‘western’ branch of knowledge.
18. Beginning in the 1980s, third-wave feminism is associated with the campaign for social justice for women ignored by the mainstream agenda of second-wave feminists, including the rights of LGBTI women, racial and ethnic minority women, and women living in poverty. Third-wave feminism is closely tied to the notion of intersectionality.
19. Your social location is the set of social traits that informs your views on the world around you. It gives you a unique set of experiences and outlook on your surroundings. When one or more of these traits sets you apart from the mainstream, we can predict a pattern of social behaviour that involves discrimination against you thus negatively impacting your chances of success. At the same time, holding two or more traits that are valued by society can place you in a position of social privilege which increases your opportunities for success.
20. Intersectionality is critical in understanding the fact that there is more than one negatively perceived factor that exacerbates social inequality. Hence, when it comes to marginalization, this concept would provide a deeper understanding of the underpinnings of inequality for minorities.