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Test Bank

Chapter 2

Easy- Statuses and Roles
1. The different positions people may occupy in a society are known as:
a. roles
*b. statuses
c. ascribed statuses
d. achieved roles

Medium- Statuses and Roles
2. *Veterinarian*, *toddler*, *dental hygienist*, *high school senior*, and *gymnast* are examples of:
a. roles
*b. statuses
c. ascribed statuses
d. achieved roles

Easy- Statuses and Roles
3. The expectations attached to the social positions individuals may occupy are known as:
*a. roles
b. statuses
c. ascribed statuses
d. achieved statuses

Medium- Statuses and Roles
4. Daughter, uncle, teenager, and Latina are considered _____.
*a. ascribed statuses
b. ascribed roles
c. achieved statuses
d. achieved roles

Medium- Statuses and Roles
5. A social position one takes on willingly, or as result of his or her actions, is known as:
a. a role
b. a status
c. an ascribed status
*d. an achieved status

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Medium- Statuses and Roles
6. College freshman, tattoo artist, ballerina, and plumber are examples of:
*a. achieved statuses
b. achieved roles
c. ascribed statuses
d. ascribed roles

Easy- Statuses and Roles
7. When one lacks the resources needed to fulfill the obligations of one of her roles, we say that she is experiencing _____.
*a. role strain
b. role overload
c. role conflict
d. role reversal

Medium- Statuses and Roles
8. The ways in which individuals interact with one another are produced by the interactions between their individual attributes and dispositions as well as _____.
*a. the statuses they occupy and the roles attached to these
b. their nomenstatures and nomenclatures
c. the rewards and penitents prescribed by law
d. the social sanctions for conformity and deviation

Hard- Statuses and Roles
9. At any given moment, this plays a decisive role in the line of conduct an individual will pursue _____.
*a. the status that is most important to the individual actor
b. the status that is unknown to the individual actor
c. the ambiguity of sociation
d. the terminal point of free sociation

Hard- Statuses and Roles
10. Mari-Terese comes from a large working-class family. She is the oldest of six children and takes pride in being the "big sister" who is always able to help. One evening, her brother calls and tells her he is unable to pay for his college textbooks. He asks Mari-Terese if she can lend him money. Financially, Mari-Terese is barely scraping by; her rent is already a day overdue. She feels obligated to help her brother but does not have the resources to do so. Which term best describes the position in which Mari-Terese finds herself?
*a. Role strain
b. Up a creek
c. Role reversal

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d. Role overload

Easy- Statuses and Roles
11. A situation in which an individual is expected to fulfill incompatible roles is known as:
a. role reversal
b. role strain
*c. role conflict
d. role overload

Hard- Statuses and Roles
12. Omar takes pride in being a good student and a good friend. Early one morning, as Omar is studying for an exam, Sabir, his best friend and roommate, sends him a text message. Sabir was returning from a debate tournament when his car broke down. Sabir wants Omar to pick him up and give him a ride back to campus. Omar knows that honoring his friend's request will mean foregoing the review he'd planned and might also prevent him from arriving for the test on time. Omar is experiencing:
a. role reversal
b. role strain
*c. role conflict
d. role overload

Medium- Groups
13. Which of the following would not be considered a group?
a. A father and his two children
*b. Strangers waiting in line at a fast-food restaurant
c. Five friends standing in line for a ride at an amusement park
d. Members the Movin' Mavs, UT-Arlington's wheelchair basketball team

Medium- Groups
14. Which of the following would be considered a dyad?
*a. A married couple
b. A mother and her three children
c. A soccer team
d. A first-grade music class

Easy- Groups
15. This is a group made up of two people:
*a. dyad
b. triad
c. active
d. tacit

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Easy- Groups
16. This type of group is composed of comparatively few members who interact regularly and feel close to each other:
a. preliminary
b. tertiary
c. secondary
*d. primary

Medium- Groups
17. This type of group is often organized around a particular goal or task, and the relationships between its members are relatively impersonal:
a. preliminary
b. tertiary
*c. secondary
d. primary

Medium-Organizations
18. Which of the following best fits with the definition of an organization?
a. The Middle East
b. A young woman and her extended family
*c. The Unitarian Church
d. Three friends who are enrolled in the same history course

Medium- Social Institutions
19. This term refers to an organized and relatively stable collection of statuses and roles that come together to meet a society's most basic needs:
a. sociation
b. social quagmire
c. socialization
*d. social institution

Medium- Social Institutions
20. Which of the following is <u>not</u> considered a social institution?
a. Family
b. Mass media
c. Religion
*d. Holidays

Easy- Culture
21. This term refers to a society's values, language, norms, physical artifacts, and other distinctive features:

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a. sociation
b. speciation
c. colander
*d. culture

Easy- Culture
22. These help members of a society decide what is right and good:
a. emblements
*b. values
c. taciturns
d. sociations

Easy- Culture
23. This term refers to a society's rules for conduct:
a. elementals
b. values
*c. norms
d. sociations

Medium- Three Perspectives on Social Order
24. The structural-functionalist, conflict, and symbolic interactionist perspectives are all ways of doing this:
a. making social phenomena more difficult to understand
b. overthrowing existing social institutions
c. quantifying socio-metrics
*d. describing and explaining social phenomena

Easy- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
25. This way of thinking about social phenomena likens society to a living organism:
a. conflict
b. sociation
*c. structural-functionalism
d. symbolic interactionism

Easy- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
26. According to this theoretical perspective, aspects of social life that help a society survive will continue, while those that do not will ultimately disappear:
a. conflict
b. sociation
*c. structural-functionalist
d. symbolic interactionist

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Medium- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
27. According to this theoretical orientation, social institutions play a vital role in helping a society remain stable:
a. conflict
b. sociation
*c. structural-functionalist
d. symbolic interactionist

Easy- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
28. Robert Merton coined this term to refer to functions of social institutions that are deliberate and contribute to the functioning of some part of the social system:
*a. manifest functions
b. latent functions
c. ameliorated functions
d. conspicuous functions

Hard- The Structural-Functionalist Perspective
29. A _____ function of the U.S. judicial system is to protect law-abiding people.
*a. manifest
b. latent
c. ameliorated
d. conspicuous

Hard- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
30. A _____ function of the U.S. judicial system is to provide employment for the millions of people who work in detention and corrections facilities.
a. manifest
*b. latent
c. ameliorated
d. conspicuous

Easy- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
31. According to Robert Merton, the functions of social institutions that are unintended and often unnoticed are called _____ functions.
a. manifest
*b. latent
c. ameliorated
d. conspicuous

Easy- The Conflict Perspective
32. This sociological perspective draws attention to the struggles, inequalities, and disagreements within societies:

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*a. conflict
b. sociation
c. structural-functionalist
d. symbolic interactionist

Hard- The Conflict Perspective
33. According to this theoretical orientation, when considering social institutions, practices, and arrangements, we should ask ourselves, "Who benefits from these? Who is disadvantaged?"
*a. conflict
b. sociation
c. structural-functionalist
d. symbolic interactionist

Medium- The Conflict Perspective
34. Karl Marx is most closely associated with this view of society:
*a. conflict
b. sociation
c. structural-functionalist
d. symbolic interactionist

Easy- The Conflict Perspective
35. Feminist perspectives are closely connected to this theoretical tradition:
*a. conflict
b. sociation
c. structural-functionalist
d. symbolic interactionist

Easy- The Conflict Perspective
36. Feminist perspectives draw attention to this as a source of inequality:
*a. gender
b. sociation
c. oligarchy
d. parsimony

Easy- Symbolic Interactionism
37. According to this perspective, people construct and change society through every day, microlevel interactions:
a. conflict
b. sociation
c. structural-functionalist
*d. symbolic interactionist

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Easy- Symbolic Interactionism
38. What is a symbol?
*a. A thing—such as a word, shape, color, or gesture—that stands in for or represents something else
b. A sign of oppression
c. A system of communication that is a function of biology
d. A scientific technology.

Medium- Social Institutions
39. The family, military, health care, and economy are social institutions.
*a. True
b. False

Medium-Groups
40. The University of Wisconsin chapter of AKD, the sociology honor society, is an example of a primary group.
a. True
*b. False

Easy- Culture
41. Values, norms, beliefs, and language are elements of culture.
*a. True
b. False

Easy- Culture
42. Norms make social life highly unpredictable and chaotic.
a. True
*b. False

Easy- Culture
43. The processes through which the lives of people around the world are becoming increasingly intertwined are known as “globalization.”
*a. True
b. False

Medium- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
44. The structural-functionalist perspective emphasizes the harmonious, complimentary, and stable nature of social institutions.
*a. True
b. False

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Easy- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
45. According to Robert Merton, social institutions and social practices may have both manifest and latent functions.
*a. True
b. False

Hard- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
46. The latent functions of social institutions are, without exception, negative and thus harmful to society.
a. True
*b. False

Medium- The Conflict Perspective
47. Structural-functionalist perspectives are rooted in the ideas of Karl Marx.
a. True
*b. False

Medium- The Conflict Perspective
48. Conflict theorists point out that some members of society benefit from existing social arrangements at the expense of others.
*a. True
b. False

Medium- The Conflict Perspective
49. Each of the 3 theoretical traditions that dominate sociological thinking—conflict, structural-functionalism, and symbolic interactionism—has both strengths and weaknesses.
*a. True
b. False

Easy- The Conflict Perspective
50. Feminist perspectives draw attention to inequalities rooted in sex and gender.
*a. True
b. False

Medium- Symbolic Interactionism
51. Symbols are social constructions.
*a. True
b. False

Medium- Symbolic Interactionism
52. Symbols allow people to communicate.
*a. True

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b. False

Medium- Symbolic Interactionism
53. Language is a set of symbols.
*a. True
b. False

Medium- Social Institutions and Three Perspectives on Social Order
54. In most societies, family plays a key role in shaping the lives of individuals and in society more generally. When considering family, on what features would a structural-functionalist focus? A conflict theorist? One who approaches the topic from a symbolic-interactionist perspective?
* Answers will vary

Medium- Three Perspectives on Social Order
Questions 55, 56, 57 are based on the text below

Ellen, Tim, and Marisa volunteer at The Kitchen, a food pantry that serves poor. One afternoon, they find themselves discussing poverty. "I don't think that we'll ever completely eliminate poverty," says Ellen. "There are poor people in every society," she continues. "That leads me to think that poverty must be serving some kind of purpose. Maybe it somehow benefits society as a whole."
Tim shakes his head. "I disagree," he says. "The structure of our economy benefits some people and places others at a disadvantage." Tim continues to make his case: "For example, women are far more likely to be poor. Generally speaking, the jobs women hold pay less than the jobs men hold."
Marisa, who has been listening quietly, interjects. "You both have good points," she says. "But I come at the issue from another angle. Think about the language we use to talk about the different kinds of work people do." She pauses for effect. "What do we call the people who collect trash? Garbage men. That's degrading." Seeing she has their attention, Marisa gives another example: "When someone cleans houses or is a fast food cook, we say they do 'menial' work. Surely the way we talk about different kinds of work has an effect on how much people are compensated for doing it."

Medium- The Structural-functionalist Perspective
55. Ellen's thoughts about poverty are most consistent with this theoretical orientation:
a. conflict
*b. structural-functionalist
c. symbolic interactionist
d. feminist

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Medium- The Conflict Perspective
56. Tim's thoughts about poverty are most consistent with this theoretical orientation:
a. sociation
b. structural-functionalist
c. symbolic interactionist
*d. feminist

Medium- Symbolic Interactionism
57. Marisa's thoughts about poverty are most consistent with this theoretical orientation:
a. conflict
b. structural-functionalist
*c. symbolic interactionist
d. feminist

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