

1) Getting fired from your job because you are always late for work is an example of a social issue.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Diff: Easy

Type: TF

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

2) Mills highlighted the difference between personal troubles, which are caused by extra-local social structural factors, and social issues, which result from largely individual challenges.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

3) According to Berger, sociologists need to tune their sociological perspective by thinking about what is *strange* and seeing it as *familiar*.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 6

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Explain Peter Berger's use of the terms *general*, *particular*, *strange*, and *familiar*.

4) Oprah Winfrey's success can be attributed to her ascribed status.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Diff: Easy

Type: TF

Page Reference: 9

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

5) Quantitative sociology focuses on behaviours that can be measured.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Diff: Easy

Type: TF

Page Reference: 16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

6) Qualitative sociologists propose that we can and should separate scientific inquiry from values.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Diff: Challenging

Type: TF

Page Reference: 16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

7) According to Hobbes, the true nature of humankind is compassion for others.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 17

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

8) *Political economy* can be defined as the interaction of politics, government, and governing, and the social and cultural constitution of markets, institutions, and actors.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 22

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

9) Contrary to what many so-called "globalization experts" say, our world is less interconnected and intermingled today than it was in the early twentieth century.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Applied

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

10) The international community did nothing to prevent the Tutsi genocide in Rwanda, nor did it get involved once it began.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 27-28

Skill: Factual

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

11) Karl Marx's greatest contribution to society was his insight into the nature of human relationships.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

12) Positivism derived from the scientific revolution.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 14

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

13) Interviewing members of a swim team about their experiences as part of a competitive team is an example of quantitative sociology.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 16

Skill: Applied

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

14) Elementary school teachers' refusal to "volunteer" their time to supervise extracurricular activities is an example of Weber's rationalization.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Applied

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

15) Canadian sociology developed prior to American sociology but has had less notoriety.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: TF

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

- 1) *Sociology* is best defined as the systematic study of
- human groups and their interactions.
 - social problems and their causes.
 - face-to-face interaction.
 - social networks and their consequences for individuals.

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 3

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Explain what the sociological perspective is.

- 2) Which of the following is the *best definition* of the *sociological perspective*?
- A foundational theory of sociology
 - The unique way that sociologists view the world and the relationships within it
 - Where each individual's view of the world is influenced by the society in which they live
 - The perspective utilized by microsociologists in their research approach

Answer: b

Diff: Challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 3

Skill: Applied

Objective: Explain what the sociological perspective is.

- 3) Which sociological theorist highlighted the difference between "personal troubles" and "social issues"?
- Dorothy Smith
 - Peter Berger
 - Auguste Comte
 - C. Wright Mills

Answer: d

Diff: Easy

Type: MC
Page Reference: 4

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

- 4) C. Wright Mills defines *quality of mind* as
- a person's level of intelligence.
 - the educational values of a society.
 - the ability to influence other people with your way of thinking.
 - the ability to view personal circumstance within a social context.

Answer: d
Diff: Easy

Type: MC
Page Reference: 4

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

- 5) Using the sociological imagination, rising tuition costs would be best approached in terms of
- private trouble.
 - a political problem.
 - a social issue.
 - an economic reality.

Answer: c
Diff: Moderate

Type: MC
Page Reference: 4

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

- 6) On average in Canada today, men earn approximately __ percent more than women.
- 5

- b. 10
- c. 20
- d. 35

Answer: d

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

7) A sociologist would identify all of the following as possible reasons behind homelessness *except*

- a. a lack of affordable housing.
- b. personal laziness.
- c. substance abuse and mental illness.
- d. societal forces.

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

8) Homelessness, racism, and poverty are all examples of

- a. personal troubles.
- b. social issues.
- c. symbolic interactionism.
- d. the Metaphysical Stage.

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

9) This term is used to describe a combination of variables to position or score people on criteria such as income level, level of education achieved, occupation, and area of residence.

- a. Ascribed status
- b. Relative privilege status
- c. Minority status
- d. Socioeconomic status

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

10) Incidence of low income for female lone-parent families is approximately _____ that of two-parent families with children.

- a. the same as
- b. double
- c. 3 times higher than
- d. 10 times higher than

Answer: c

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

11) Which of the following is the best definition of *ascribed status*?

- a. The status of a person has been gained through personal attributes and qualities.

- b. A person has been assigned advantage or disadvantage through simply being born.
- c. People should strive to achieve the most they can in life despite any disadvantages they have.
- d. We judge the status of the people around us based on social factors such as gender and socio-economic status.

Answer: b

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 9

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

12) Urban–rural differences are mainly the result of _____ factors.

- a. economic
- b. structural
- c. geographical
- d. social

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10-11

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

13) The percentage of persons living with low income _____ between 1999 and 2011.

- a. decreased
- b. remained stable
- c. increased
- d. decreased, then increased

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

14) The term *sociology* was coined by this theorist in 1838.

- a. Plato
- b. Peter Berger
- c. Auguste Comte
- d. Émile Durkheim

Answer: c

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

Skill: Factual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

15) All of the following are revolutionary events in Europe that inspired the rise of sociology except

- a. the political revolution.
- b. the scientific revolution.
- c. the economic revolution.
- d. the Industrial Revolution.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13-18

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

16) Comte's Law of Three Stages defines how advances of the mind created three different types of societies. What are the three stages?

- a. Theological, Metaphysical, and Positive

- b. Theological, Religious, and Atheist
- c. Metaphysical, Industrial, and Political
- d. Positive, Appositive, and Negativistic

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13-14

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

17) The belief that there exists an objective and knowable reality comes out of this general theoretical approach.

- a. Positivism
- b. Negativism
- c. Ethnomethodology
- d. Qualitative sociology

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 14-15

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

18) Critics of positivist-oriented sociology are most likely to argue that knowledge and understanding should be defined in relation to

- a. human subjectivity.
- b. inner feelings.
- c. theology.
- d. hard science.

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 15-16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

19) *Anti-positivists* argue that science cannot be separated from

- a. research.
- b. theory.
- c. time and context.
- d. our values.

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 15-16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

20) The positivists' belief that science and experimentation will grant us the greatest insights into our world is in keeping with _____ sociology.

- a. technological
- b. qualitative
- c. interpretive
- d. quantitative

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16

Skill: Factual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

21) A sociologist whose primary research interest is in the cross-cultural comparison of income levels between genders over time most likely comes out of which general approach?

- a. Quantitative
- b. Positivistic
- c. Naturalistic

d. Qualitative

Answer: a

Diff: Challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16

Skill: Applied

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

22) Which of the following provides an example of *qualitative sociology*?

a. Crime rates

b. The emotional effects of going through a divorce

c. A comparative study on the number of homeless people in various major cities

d. A survey on gender and earning potential

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16

Skill: Applied

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

23) Cultural assessments by which something is identified as right, desirable, and moral are referred to by sociologists as

a. norms.

b. standards.

c. values.

d. beliefs.

Answer: c

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

24) Which of the following would *not* be considered an ideal of the political revolution?

- a. Globalization
- b. Individual rights
- c. Equality of opportunity
- d. Democracy

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16-17

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

25) Jean-Jacques Rousseau's notion that we can achieve more by working together than we can apart is termed

- a. the social contract.
- b. a social issue.
- c. the blank slate theory.
- d. microsociology.

Answer: a

Diff: Challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

26) As discussed in the text, all of the following are social problems that emerged out of the Industrial Revolution and the move from rural to urban environments *except*

- a. child labour.
- b. poverty.
- c. globalization.
- d. increased crime rates.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17-18

Skill: Factual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

27) Sam the sociologist approaches the social world in relation to face-to-face interaction and small-group dynamics. She is approaching the world through which approach?

- a. Macrosociological
- b. Microsociological
- c. Sociological imagination
- d. Network theory

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Applied

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

28) The writings of Karl Marx draw our attention to

- a. power.
- b. subjectivity.
- c. meaning.
- d. authority.

Answer: a

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

29) Émile Durkheim's sociology draws connections between rising suicide rates and low levels of

- a. self-esteem.

- b. religious affiliation.
- c. social integration.
- d. employment.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

30) German sociologist Max Weber argued that the modern world is becoming increasingly

- a. meaningless.
- b. commodified.
- c. Disneyfied.
- d. rationalized.

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

31) *Macrosociology* can best be defined as

- a. the study of society as a whole.
- b. applying the sociological perspective to everyday problems.
- c. a social movement dedicated to improving the quality of mind of Canadians.
- d. the study of individual or small-group dynamics within a larger society.

Answer: a

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

32) All of the following are considered leading theorists of microsociology *except*

- a. George Herbert Mead.
- b. Herbert Blumer.
- c. Max Weber.
- d. Charles Horton Cooley.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

33) *Symbolic interactionism* can best be defined as

- a. a macrosociological approach to exploring social problems.
- b. a perspective that asserts that people and societies are defined and created through the interactions of individuals.
- c. a positivistic explanation for how knowledge and understanding are developed.
- d. the tension between quantitative and qualitative approaches to sociological research.

Answer: b

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

34) Where was the first Canadian sociology department formed in 1924?

- a. York University in Toronto
- b. McGill University in Montreal

- c. Queen's University in Kingston
- d. The University of Manitoba in Winnipeg

Answer: b

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

35) What province has had a significant influence on regionalism in Canada?

- a. British Columbia
- b. Ontario
- c. Quebec
- d. Nunavut

Answer: c

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 22

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

36) Which of the following is the *best* explanation for why Canadian sociology is more radical than the American tradition of sociology?

- a. Canada is a more liberal society.
- b. Canadian sociology is newer than American sociology.
- c. Canada is more influenced by European thinking.
- d. Canadian sociology has a greater focus on macrosociology and feminist perspectives.

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 23

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

37) In his works *The Fur Trade in Canada* and *The Cod Fisheries*, Innis developed the *staples thesis*, which contends that

- a. all knowledge is the result of experience.
- b. regionalism has had a major influence on the development of Canadian culture and identity.
- c. Canadian development was based on the exploitation of raw materials that were sent to European countries.
- d. tensions and contradictions within society form the basis for social change.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 23

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

38) *Globalization* can best be defined as

- a. a process involving the production, distribution, and consumption of technological, political, economic, and socio-cultural goods and services.
- b. the collapse of space and time due to electronic media, which has enabled people to interact and experience life on a global scale.
- c. the increased difficulty of communicating with others across cultures.
- d. regionalism within countries.

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Factual

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

39) Renowned Canadian media scholar Marshall McLuhan is recognized for coining which term?

- a. Globalization
- b. Virtual reality
- c. Global village

d. Political economy

Answer: c

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Factual

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

40) Durkheim argued that

- a. the “self” emerges through communication.
- b. professionals hold more power than non-professionals.
- c. people want to work together.
- d. people define selves by how others view them.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

41) Which of the following is a microtheorist?

- a. Karl Marx
- b. George Herbert Mead
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. Max Weber

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

42) Who named symbolic interactionism?

- a. Herbert Blumer
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Charles Horton Cooley
- d. George Herbert Mead

Answer: a

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

43) Which does not apply to anti-positivism?

- a. Subjective reality exists.
- b. Research is not value-free.
- c. Qualitative research
- d. Knowable reality exists.

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 15-16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

44) Who was *not* a Renaissance thinker?

- a. John Locke
- b. Machiavelli
- c. Descartes
- d. Hobbes

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16-17

Skill: Factual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

45) Sophists were the first thinkers to

- a. understand the link between the physical and social worlds.
- b. focus their efforts on human beings.
- c. challenge the virtue of being paid for one's knowledge.
- d. understand a new science was necessary.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 12

Skill: Applied

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

46) Which does not constitute a minority status?

- a. Physical disability
- b. Women
- c. People of colour
- d. Mental disability

Answer: b

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7-8

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

47) Global inequality is such that the 1 billion who live in developed countries control _____ percent of global resources.

- a. 35
- b. 50

- c. 65
- d. 80

Answer: d
Diff: Easy

Type: MC
Page Reference: 26

Skill: Factual

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

48) Which of the following does not differentiate Canadian from American sociology?

- a. Regionalism
- b. Political economy
- c. Radical in nature
- d. Americanization

Answer: d
Diff: Easy

Type: MC
Page Reference: 21-24

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

49) Who, of the following, was not a Canadian sociologist?

- a. John Porter
- b. Harold Adams Innis
- c. Charles Cooley
- d. Herbert Brown Ames

Answer: c
Diff: Easy

Type: MC
Page Reference: 24-25

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

50) Who coined the term *global village*?

- a. Marshall McLuhan
- b. Anthony Giddens
- c. Antonio Gramsci
- d. Herbert Spencer

Answer: a

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

51) Which is an example of a sociological perspective?

- a. seeing the causal link between smoking and poor health
- b. understanding that the roles men and women enact are rooted in biology
- c. understanding that there is an inextricable link between gender and sexuality
- d. understanding that women's lower rates of employment and wages is related to patriarchy

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 3-6

Skill: Applied

Objective: Explain what the sociological perspective is.

52) Peter Berger believes that the sociological perspective is the

- a. ability to understand the dynamic relationship between individual lives and the larger society.
- b. ability to see the differences between personal troubles and social issues.
- c. ability to see the strange in the familiar and the general in the particular.
- d. the systematic study of human interactions.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 6

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain Peter Berger's use of the terms general, particular, strange, and familiar.

53) Where is most of the world's wealth held?

- a. Global North
- b. Global South
- c. North America
- d. Developing countries

Answer: a

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Factual

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

54) According to Harold Innis, Canadian society seems to have been partly defined by

- a. the use of two distinct languages.
- b. the understanding that Canada is not a major economic force.
- c. the unique landscape.
- d. the small population in comparison to the size of the land.

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 23

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

55) Mead believed that the self is formed through

- a. negotiating conflict.
- b. communication.
- c. parental authority.

d. peer reflection.

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

56) Herbert Blumer's contribution to sociology was his

- a. analysis of the self.
- b. looking glass theory.
- c. analysis of meaning, language, and thought.
- d. discussion of anomic suicide.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

57) In *The Prince*, Machiavelli argued that

- a. human behaviour is motivated by self-interest and a desire for material gain.
- b. human beings were able to understand the world through rational reflection.
- c. techniques used in the hard sciences to explain the physical world should be applied to the social world as well.
- d. ideas are not innate and that all knowledge is the result of experience.

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 16-17

Skill: Factual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

58) Karl Marx believed that people are

- a. co-operative by nature.
- b. powerful.
- c. naturally competitive.
- d. in need of strong-handed laws.

Answer: c

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Factual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

59) Which of the revolutions do sociologists argue had the biggest effect on society?

- a. The industrial revolution
- b. The political revolution
- c. The scientific revolution
- d. The communicative revolution

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17

Skill: Factual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

60) _____ asserted that ideas are not innate and that all knowledge is the result of experience.

- a. John Locke
- b. Jean-Jacques Rosseau
- c. Thomas Hobbes
- d. Rene Descartes

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17

Skill: Factual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

61) Understanding the relationship between mental illness and homelessness and/or poverty demonstrates an application of

- a. quality of mind.
- b. quantitative sociology.
- c. qualitative sociology.
- d. globalization.

Answer: a

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C. W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

62) Honour killings, such as in the Shafia case, show us the operation of _____ in our world.

- a. globalization
- b. patriarchy
- c. socio-economic status
- d. achieved status

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 8-9

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C. W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

63) Oprah's position as one of the world's richest women is based on her

- a. race.
- b. gender.
- c. ascribed status.
- d. achieved status.

Answer: d

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 9

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C. W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

64) According to Comte, the rule of the Greek gods, such as Zeus, Poseidon, and Athena, occurred during the

- a. Metaphysical Stage.
- b. Theological Stage.
- c. Positive Stage.
- d. Political Revolution.

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13

Skill: Applied

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

65) Mark Twain's famous statement that "*There are three kinds of lies: lies, damn lies, and statistics*" would be associated with the _____ approach.

- a. positivistic
- b. anti-positivistic
- c. value judgment
- d. quantitative

Answer: b

Diff: Challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 15-16

Skill: Applied

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

66) The saying “*absolute power corrupts absolutely*” fits best with which Renaissance thinker’s ideas?

- a. Machiavelli
- b. Descartes
- c. Hobbes
- d. Locke

Answer: c

Diff: Challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17

Skill: Applied

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

67) Ever-increasing mechanization within society (instant tellers, online shopping, self-checkout, drive-through services, etc.) is an example of

- a. decline in moral society.
- b. power imbalances.
- c. globalization.
- d. rationalization.

Answer: d

Diff: Challenging

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Applied

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

68) The American focus on individual rights, as encoded in its Bill of Rights within the American Constitution, is reflective of the _____ approach.

- a. macrosociological

- b. symbolic interactionist
- c. positivistic
- d. qualitative

Answer: b
Diff: Moderate

Type: MC
Page Reference: 20

Skill: Applied

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

69) Hagan and McCarthy's study of street youth demonstrates that youth homelessness and crime should be viewed as a(n) _____ issue.

- a. personal
- b. social
- c. political
- d. economical

Answer: b
Diff: Moderate

Type: MC
Page Reference: 21

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

70) Canada's status as "the great white north" is related to which of the four defining features of Canadian society that distinguish it from the American tradition?

- a. Geography and regionalism
- b. Focus on political economy
- c. Canadianization movement
- d. Radical nature

Answer: a
Diff: Moderate

Type: MC
Page Reference: 21-22

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

71) The fact that Canada was the fourth country in the world to legalize same-sex marriage is further evidence of which of the four differentiating factors from American sociology?

- a. Geography and regionalism
- b. Focus on political economy
- c. Canadianization movement
- d. Radical nature

Answer: d

Diff: Easy

Type: MC

Page Reference: 23

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

72) The fact that Facebook now supports over 70 languages for its more than 1 billion users worldwide demonstrates the existence of the

- a. quality of mind.
- b. global village.
- c. collective consciousness.
- d. hive mind.

Answer: b

Diff: Moderate

Type: MC

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Applied

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

73) Jacob's annoyance with the person who bumped into him while "wexting" (walking and texting) on their way to class demonstrates his inability to see

- a. their sociological perspective.
- b. their quality of mind.

- c. the strange in the familiar.
- d. the general in the particular.

Answer: d
Diff: Challenging
Type: MC
Page Reference: 6
Skill: Applied

Objective: Explain Peter Berger's use of the terms general, particular, strange, and familiar.

74) Recognizing that the ethnic diversity that appears the norm in the cities of Vancouver, Montreal, and Toronto are not indicative of the entire country of Canada is the ability to see

- a. their sociological perspective.
- b. quality of mind.
- c. the strange in the familiar.
- d. the general in the particular.

Answer: c
Diff: Challenging
Type: MC
Page Reference: 6
Skill: Applied

Objective: Explain Peter Berger's use of the terms general, particular, strange, and familiar.

75) The famous Euripides quote "Question everything. Learn something. Answer nothing" represents well the dominant thinking during Comte's _____ Stage.

- a. Theological
- b. Metaphysical
- c. Positive
- d. Industrial

Answer: b
Diff: Challenging

Ravelli/Webber: Exploring Sociology: A Canadian Perspective, Third Edition
Chapter 01: Understanding the Sociological Imagination

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13-14

Skill: Applied

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

1) What is the classic “agency vs. structure debate” in sociology? Give an example from real life.

Answer:

Agency is the assumption that individuals have the ability to alter their socially constructed lives. It is essentially the idea of free will or autonomy, as opposed to the concept of *structure*, which refers to the opportunities and constraints that exist within a network of roles, relationships, and patterns that are relatively stable and persistent over time. Structure not only refers to large social parameters like occupation, minority status, or education level but also to small interactions between individuals.

Examples will vary by student.

Feedback:

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 7

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

2) What is the relationship between the concepts of sociological imagination and quality of mind?

Answer:

The sociological imagination improves quality of mind.

It has nothing to do with a person's intelligence or level of education; instead, it is the ability to look beyond personal circumstance and into social context. People lack quality of mind when they do not try to understand their individual circumstances from within the larger social context.

The sociological imagination is the ability to understand the dynamic relationship between individual lives and the larger society. It involves stepping outside of your own condition and looking at yourself from a new perspective—seeing yourself as the product of your family, income level, race, and gender. This requires us to think about ourselves differently and, by doing so, enables us to become more informed about the social forces that have come together to make us who we are. When people can see their own histories in a social context, they cannot help but improve their quality of mind.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 3-4

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

3) Using examples, explain how patriarchy is a structural factor that limits the agency of women in modern society.

Answer:

Patriarchy is a system in which men control the political and economic resources of society. As such, society is structured in such a way to give men more opportunities to succeed in many areas of society, while women face more constraints in their inferior position, which limits their individual agency due to the social norms and rules that they are subjected to that do not apply the same limitations to men.

Diff: Moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 8

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

4) How did people try to experience and understand their world during Comte's Metaphysical Stage and why?

Answer:

The Metaphysical Stage was a period during which people began to question everything and to challenge the power and teachings of the Church. It was characterized by the assumption that people could understand and explain their universe through their own insight and reflection. To explore what it meant to be a conscious being, people tried to experience and understand their world through abstractions such as emotion and beauty. Artists, musicians, and poets all attempt to inspire or capture some insight into the human condition through images, sounds, and words, and these abstractions can be very powerful. Feelings, passions, and fears were explored during the Metaphysical Stage in an attempt to better understand humanity.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 13-14

Skill: Factual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

5) What does Weber mean in his characterization of modern society as "rationalized"? Give a modern example.

Answer:

Weber meant that people are becoming more focused on selecting the most efficient means to accomplish any particular end. He stated that people are becoming more focused on defining what they want and what they are willing to do to get it. However, while rationalization may make society more productive and efficient, it may also result in people who act like machines and do not appreciate the larger social world in which they exist.

Examples will vary by student.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 19-20

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Explain microsociology and macrosociology, and identify the leading theorists of each.

6) How did Machiavelli's and Locke's ideas challenge the position of the Church and a belief system based on faith?

Answer:

Machiavelli's famous work *The Prince* (1513) suggests that human behaviour is motivated by self-interest and an insatiable desire for material gain. This was a controversial position at the time because those who had ascended to power were considered to have done so by divine right, and thus should be followed. Machiavelli's assertion that anyone could become a prince—that nobility and power were not a birthright and that one could take power if and when the opportunity presented itself—challenged the establishment of the time.

Locke is most famous for his assertion that ideas are not innate and that all knowledge is the result of experience. The belief that people are born as blank slates is one of the defining features of the sociological perspective. Locke argued that the only way to increase our knowledge is to gather more information about the material world through science and experimentation. Once again, we can see how these ideas challenged the primacy of the Church and a belief system based on faith rather than on objective facts.

Diff: Moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 16-17

Skill: Factual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

7) How does Innis's *staples thesis* explain why Canada continues to have a less dominant role in world politics? Do you agree? Why or why not?

Answer:

The *staples thesis* contends that Canadian development was based on the exploitation of raw materials that were sent to European countries to fuel their own industrial thirsts. As Canada grew and these economic developments continued, Canadian raw materials were taken abroad, refined into more valuable commodities (e.g., furniture, automobiles), and then returned to Canada at vastly inflated prices. Innis suggests that being in a subordinate economic position to the British and American empires, Canadians took on the menial role of "hewers of wood, drawers of water." Canadian society seems to have been defined, at least in part, by the realization that Canada is not one of the world's major economic or social forces.

Answers will vary by student.

Diff: Moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 23

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

8) Define and discuss what McLuhan's phrase "global village" refers to.

Answer:

McLuhan used the phrase to describe how electronic media collapse space and time and enable people everywhere to interact and experience life on a global scale. In effect, technology has shrunk the globe to the size of a village, where we perceive a closeness that transcends the traditional boundaries of time and space. It appears that communication technologies have in fact changed how we perceive and understand each other.

Diff: Moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

9) Explain the differences between quantitative and qualitative research.

Answer:

Quantitative sociology focuses on behaviours that can be measured—for example, the number of divorces per capita, crime rates over time, and the incidence of homelessness in Canadian cities. Conversely, anti-positivists' exploration of the world through human engagement, and their understanding that what is important is what we decide is important, is consistent with *qualitative sociology*, the study of behaviours that cannot be counted so readily but still teach us a great deal about ourselves—for example, the emotional effects of going through a divorce, people's fears of living in what they think is an increasingly violent world, and the social factors that influence a person's likelihood of becoming homeless.

Diff: Moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

10) How can we apply the sociological perspective to help us consider other options to our current capitalist system?

Answer:

The sociological perspective allows us to see the impact of the society on the individual, and allows us to see that capitalism requires a constant level of inequality and thus creates a rigid class system that feeds our division of labour. It therefore benefits the middle and upper classes while exploiting the lower and working classes, who have no choice but to sell their labour for less than what it is worth. The sociological perspective allows us to see how other systems (socialist, communist, etc.) have a different relationship between the individual and the society, and we can compare them to capitalism to determine what other options we could consider.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Applied

Objective: Review the importance of a global perspective.

11) Outline the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

Answer:

Positivism is a theoretical approach that considers all understanding to be based on science. There are three primary assumptions: (1) there exists an objective and knowable reality; (2) since all sciences explore the same, singular reality, over time all sciences will become more alike; (3) there is no room in science for value judgment. *Anti-positivism* is a theoretical approach that considers knowledge and understanding to be the result of human subjectivity. Anti-positivists challenge each positivist assumption, arguing the exact opposite.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 14-16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

12) Apply Mills's concept of the "quality of mind" to the issue of addiction.

Answer:

According to Mills, many personal troubles never become social issues because people rarely equate what is happening to them with the larger social worlds in which they exist. Quality of mind has nothing to do with a person's intelligence or level of education; instead, it is the ability to look beyond personal circumstance and into social context. Addiction, although often a personal issue, also has many social contributors, including childhood abuse, poverty, dysfunctional family, lack of acceptance from family and peers, social isolation, social awkwardness, unemployment, social expectations and norms, etc.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 4-5

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

13) According to Mills, how does a person's dissatisfaction with his or her personal appearance reflect both a personal trouble and a social issue?

Answer:

The society we live in very much influences our standards of beauty and attractiveness, which many people then feel pressured to meet. Particularly if they deviate from these standards in some way (height, weight, etc.), they may feel dissatisfied with their personal appearance, which may become a personal trouble if they become too focused on trying to change themselves to conform to these standards. The social issue is that the standards promoted are often unachievable for the majority of the population, creating a common experience of dissatisfaction which then has to be alleviated in some way (through the purchase of products, services, etc.).

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

14) According to the positivists, are the sciences merging or becoming more unique over time? What support do they provide for their argument?

Answer:

Positivists assert that since there is only one correct explanation for the physical and social worlds, discipline and scientific boundaries will fall away as we progress in our studies and realize that all science is investigating the same reality. Thus, in the future there may only be one science instead of the divisions we see today (e.g., biology, chemistry, philosophy).

Diff: Moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 15

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

15) According to the research by Hagan and McCarthy, what function do street families have for homeless youth?

Answer:

These interpersonal relationships help street youth to secure the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, and shelter. While the general population may tend to think of street families as gangs, the youth describe them in familial terms since they tend to form and

exist based on survival. Some family members take on special roles, such as protection and safety or finding food, shelter, and money.

Diff: Moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 21

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

1) Define the "sociological imagination" and discuss how this "quality of mind" would apply to you as a university student.

Answer:

Sociological imagination—the ability to understand the dynamic relationship between individual lives and the larger society.

As a university student, this quality of mind would allow you to see the impact of social variables, such as class, gender, race, age, family background, community, etc., on the learning environment (i.e., choice of courses and programs) and on the interactions between the various categories of people at the institution (students, faculty, employees, administrators, etc.).

Diff: Moderate

Type: ES

Page Reference: 4-5

Skill: Conceptual/Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

2) Choose a social problem and explore it from a sociological perspective, making reference to the ideas of C.W. Mills and Peter Berger. How has this exploration impacted your initial views on the social problem? Explain Peter Berger's use of the terms *general*, *particular*, *strange*, and *familiar*.

Answer:

Answers will vary.

Sociological imagination and quality of mind

General—the larger social forces acting on an individual in society

Particular—seemingly unique events or circumstances

Strange—asking why things are the way they are rather than just accepting them as normal and familiar

Familiar—the usual and normal—our acceptance of the way things are without really understanding the reasons

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 4-6

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination; explain Peter Berger's use of the terms general, particular, strange, and familiar.

3) Choose three social factors that you believe have been most influential for defining the person you have become. From a sociological perspective, discuss how these social factors have had an influence on your life.

Answer:

Answers will vary. Choice of: minority status (visible minority, physical disability, mental disability, LGBT), gender, socio-economic status, family structure, urban-rural differences.

Understanding of the way these factors can influence one's opportunities or life chances.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 7-12

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

4) Discuss some of the key features of Canadian sociology and some key Canadian sociologists whose work embodies these features.

Answer:

Five defining features and sociologists:

1. Geography (survival; harsh and hostile elements) and regionalism (Quebec): Brym and St. Pierre.
2. Political economy (peace, order, and good government): Wallace Clement.
3. Staples thesis (hewers of wood, drawers of water): Harold Innis.
4. Canadianization movement (the Canadian sociological perspective): Dawson, Hughes, Innis.
5. Radical nature (macrosociology, feminism, social change—structures of power): Margrit Eichler, Dorothy Smith.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 21-24

Skill: Factual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.

5) Peter Berger is an American sociologist who defined the sociological perspective as the ability to see the world from two distinct and complementary perspectives—seeing *the general in the particular* and *the strange in the familiar*. Apply your sociological imagination to any event of your choosing; it could be a sporting event, preparing dinner, attending class, or any other activity that you carry out. Write a few paragraphs describing your chosen event. At the end of your “*seeing the strange in the familiar*,” ensure that you also include a description of the event in familiar language.

Answer:

Answers will vary but should demonstrate good knowledge of the concepts and the ability to apply them to a given event.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 6

Skill: Applied

Objective: Explain Peter Berger’s use of the terms general, particular, strange, and familiar.

6) Discuss the sociological perspective and the relationship between social forces and personal social identity, and give a modern example.

Answer:

C.W. Mills suggested that people who do not, or cannot, recognize the social origins and character of their problems may be unable to respond to these problems effectively. In effect, failing to appreciate how individual challenges are influenced by larger social forces diminishes a person’s ability to understand and resolve them. For Mills, the individual and the social are inextricably linked, and we cannot fully understand one without the other. As such, many personal troubles never become social issues because people rarely equate what is happening to them with the larger social worlds in which they exist.

Mills argued that sociologists need to expose individuals to what he called the **sociological imagination**, which is the ability to understand the dynamic relationship between individual lives and the larger society. It involves stepping outside of your own condition and looking at yourself from a new perspective—seeing yourself as the product of your family, income level, race, and gender.

Examples will vary by student.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 3-5

Skill: Applied/Conceptual

Objective: Explain what the sociological perspective is. Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C.W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination.

7) Using Mills's concept of the sociological imagination and Berger's concept of seeing the general in the particular, explain why Canada's Aboriginal peoples have high levels of poverty despite ongoing government assistance.

Answer:

The sociological imagination allows us to see the relationship between individuals and society, while seeing the general in the particular is the ability to look at seemingly unique events or circumstances and then recognize the larger features involved. By applying these processes, we can see how the poverty that affects Aboriginal peoples is not a result of individual circumstances but, rather, an outcome of their position within the larger society, and the historic and current processes of discrimination enacted against them, which government assistance does nothing to ameliorate. Colonization, isolation, segregation, loss of culture, loss of independence, loss of resources, loss of governance: all of these general processes enacted against Aboriginal peoples have led to their individual circumstances, and to their position in the larger society, which puts them in a disadvantaged position.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 4-6

Skill: Applied

Objective: Describe, and provide personal reflections about, C. W. Mills's concept of the sociological imagination. Explain Peter Berger's use of the terms general, particular, strange, and familiar.

8) Discuss the three Revolutions that inspired the rise of sociology, and state the major contribution each made to the discipline.

Answer:

1. The Scientific Revolution: The development of the scientific method and explanations of the social and physical world based on science rather than the supernatural and the religious.

2. The Political Revolution: The development of democratic principles and the promotion of ideals such as individual rights, social responsibility, and equality of opportunity.
3. The Industrial Revolution: The development of capitalism and the movement from an agricultural and rural economy to an industrialized and urban one.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 13-18

Skill: Factual

Objective: Understand the historical development of sociology.

9) Discuss the anti-positivists' challenges to the primary assumptions of positivism. Which side do you agree with more and why?

Answer:

1. While hard science may be useful for exploring the physical world, the social world cannot be understood solely through numbers and formulas. Anti-positivists assert that the formulas that positivists use to explain the universe have meaning only when we collectively assign social value to them—that is, numbers have only relative importance.
2. All sciences will not merge over time and no single methodological approach (i.e., science) can reach a complete understanding of our world. Science has been able to teach us a great deal about our physical world, but anti-positivists suggest that to truly understand the human condition we need to appreciate and validate emotions, values, and human subjectivity. In fact, as we begin to understand more about our world, scientists are finding entirely new areas to research, and in this sense our sciences are becoming more unique over time.
3. Science cannot be separated from our values. Sociologists define values as those cultural assessments that identify something as right, desirable, and moral. As we have seen, positivists argue that all sciences are equal and should not be tainted by value judgments; after all, science is science. However, anti-positivists suggest that what we choose to study is also a social expression. Responses will vary by student.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 13-16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Define and explain the differences between positivism and anti-positivism.

10) How is the 1967 Royal Commission on the Status of Women an example of the radical nature of Canadian sociology?

Answer:

The final report was released in 1970 (with 167 recommendations) and became the blueprint for mainstream feminist activism. The women's movement inspired a new generation of women to reflect on their social surroundings and question social convention. The influence of the movement on early women pioneers was equally important, as it allowed them to critique their own intellectual foundations and their approach to sociology specifically and to society generally. The Royal Commission report opened the debate on women's position in Canadian society and also resulted in the formation of the Status of Women Subcommittee of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, which still exists today as the Canadian Sociological Association.

Diff: Challenging

Type: ES

Page Reference: 23-24

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Describe the defining features of Canadian sociology.