

Chapter 1 How Sociologists View Social Problems: The Abortion Dilemma

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Who developed the concept of the sociological imagination?
- A) Emile Durkheim
 - B) Max Weber
 - C) Karl Marx
 - D) C. Wright Mills

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 2

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

2. The sociological imagination is also called _____.
- A) reinforcement theory
 - B) scientific sociology
 - C) historical and biographical analysis
 - D) the sociological perspective

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 3

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. When researchers focus on how the relationships we share with family, friends, and co-workers shape our lives, they are examining a(n) _____.
- A) broad social context
 - B) narrow social context
 - C) intimate social context
 - D) close social context

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 3

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

4. When Michael considers how his race, age, marital status, and income compare to that of other Americans, he is considering his _____.
- A) personal troubles
 - B) common sense
 - C) social problems
 - D) social location

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 3

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

5. Professor Fuentes encourages her students to consider how laws, education, religion, and the media influence how people think, feel, and act. As such, Professor Fuentes wants her students to use _____.

- A) the sociological imagination
- B) reinforcement theory
- C) common sense
- D) historical and biographical analysis

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 2

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Skill Level: Analyze It

6. When did the U.S. Supreme Court legalize abortion?

- A) 1963
- B) 1969
- C) 1973
- D) 1979

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 5

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. What is the ability to get one's way despite resistance called?

- A) Values
- B) Social problem
- C) Power
- D) Subjective concern

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 7

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

8. A shared belief about whether something is good or bad is a _____.

- A) value
- B) document
- C) social problem
- D) personal trouble

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 7

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

9. What are the aspects of society that can be measured or experienced?

- A) Objective conditions
- B) Social problems
- C) Personal problems
- D) Subjective concerns

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 7

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

10. Which of the following Supreme Court rulings legalized abortion in the United States?

- A) *Webster v. Reproductive Services*
- B) *Roe v. Wade*
- C) *Casey v. Planned Parenthood*
- D) *Brown v. the Board of Education*

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 5

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

11. The teenagers who participate in a weekly bible-study class believe that abortion is bad. Their shared belief is an example of a(n) _____.

- A) value
- B) social problem
- C) personal trouble
- D) experiment

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 7

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

12. A significant number of people worry about the conditions of public schools in urban areas. Such unease illustrates the _____ associated with a social problem.

- A) subjective concerns
- B) objective conditions
- C) moral decay
- D) value neutrality

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 5

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

13. Whether or not marijuana is legal, who obtains it and under what circumstances it is obtained are examples of the _____ associated with a social problem.

- A) objective conditions

- B) subjective concerns
- C) social solutions
- D) moral dilemmas

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 5

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Analyze It

14. When Rhonda arrived at the abortion clinic, she was surprised to find dozens of protestors blocking her way. Rhonda pushed her way through the crowd and was able to see a physician at the clinic. Rhonda was able to get what she wanted, despite resistance. This is an example of Rhonda's _____.

- A) values
- B) power
- C) sociological imagination
- D) subjective concern

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 7

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Analyze It

15. How many stages are there in the natural history of social problems?

- A) Two
- B) Three
- C) Four
- D) Five

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. Crafting an official response occurs during which stage in the natural history of social problems?

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 9-10

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

17. The emergence of leaders occurs during which stage in the natural history of social problems?

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third

D) Fourth

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 9-10

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

18. Antiabortionists who forward e-mails to their friends, run newspaper ads, and post blogs are known as _____.

- A) radicals
- B) feminists
- C) conservatives
- D) moderates

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

19. Connie believes that a fetus is a human being. Connie is _____.

- A) a proabortionist
- B) an antiabortionist
- C) value free
- D) generalized

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

20. A key effort of the proabortionists is to _____.

- A) eliminate the antiabortionists
- B) show that the fetus is a human being
- C) protect *Roe v. Wade*
- D) mandate abortions

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 13

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

21. In *Webster v. Reproductive Services*, the Supreme Court ruled that _____.

- A) individual states have no obligation to finance abortion
- B) a woman under the age of 18 must have parental consent for an abortion
- C) picketers and other demonstrators must remain 300 feet away from the entrances to abortion clinics
- D) women should have the right to vote

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 13

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

22. The Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act states that _____.

- A) individual states have no obligation to finance abortion
- B) a woman under the age of 18 must have parental consent for an abortion
- C) picketers and other demonstrators must remain 300 feet away from the entrances to abortion clinics.
- D) clinics must stay open at least 6 days per week

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 14

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

23. The development of alternative strategies occurs during which stage in the natural history of social problems?

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

24. Rosita works as a counselor at a Crisis Pregnancy Center. It is Rosita's job to _____.

- A) urge pregnant women to have abortions
- B) provide pregnant women with abortion services
- C) encourage pregnant women to give birth
- D) be a political activist for her cause

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

25. In an effort to express their opposition to abortion, the members of a group burned and bombed abortion clinics around their state. These members are _____.

- A) moderates
- B) radicals
- C) alternatives
- D) crazy

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

26. Monica believes that a fetus has the potential to become a human being. Monica is _____.

- A) a proabortionist
- B) an antiabortionist
- C) value free
- D) generalized

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

27. In the United States, who/what hold(s) the power to decide whether abortion is legal?

- A) Women
- B) The Supreme Court
- C) The president
- D) Physicians

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

28. When Hawaii decided to support the repeal of the abortion law, this reflected which stage of the natural development of social problems?

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Analyze It

29. When Joan Hayes argued that the abortion issue was about the right of pregnant women to choose whether or not to have a baby, this represented which stage of the natural development of social problems?

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Analyze It

30. When proabortion groups started to promote the development of abortion clinics around the country, this reflected which stage of the natural development of social problems?

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Analyze It

31. The systematic and objective study of human society is known as _____.

- A) sociology
- B) sociological imagination
- C) research methods
- D) case study

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page Ref: 15

Topic/A-head: The Role of Sociology in Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

32. The team of sociologists at Florida State University is gathering information on the number of homeless people in the southern region of the United States. These researchers are _____.

- A) measuring objective conditions
- B) measuring subjective concerns
- C) using common sense
- D) engaging in case studies

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page Ref: 15

Topic/A-head: The Role of Sociology in Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

33. The team of sociologists at Iowa State University is gathering information on student attitudes toward homelessness. These researchers are _____.

- A) measuring objective conditions
- B) measuring subjective concerns
- C) using common sense
- D) engaged in case studies

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page Ref: 15

Topic/A-head: The Role of Sociology in Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

34. What term refers to the ideas common to our society or to some group within our society?
- A) Power
 - B) Values
 - C) Personal troubles
 - D) Common sense

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17

Topic/A-head: Sociology and Common Sense

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

35. Ibrahim, like many people in our society, believes as people age they become less interested in sexual activity. This idea that is held by a large percentage of the population is an example of _____.
- A) a value
 - B) power
 - C) personal troubles
 - D) common sense

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17

Topic/A-head: Sociology and Common Sense

Skill Level: Analyze It

36. In an experiment, who are those people not exposed to a particular experience?
- A) Control group
 - B) Experimental group
 - C) Field study
 - D) Random sample

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

37. The ways of doing research are known as _____.
- A) documents
 - B) methods
 - C) values
 - D) personal troubles

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 17

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

38. What method requires researchers to go into a setting that they want to learn more about?

- A) Experiments
- B) Surveys
- C) Field studies
- D) Case studies

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

39. Jamaal is interested in learning more about the victims of violent crime. To gather information, Jamaal asks people questions about their experiences with violent crime. Jamaal is using _____.

- A) interviews
- B) experiments
- C) documents
- D) observation

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18-19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

40. Jason is conducting a study on gambling. He allows each participant in his study to talk in-depth about their experiences with gambling. Jason is using which method to gather information?

- A) Structured interviews
- B) Unstructured interviews
- C) Paper/pencil questionnaires
- D) Observation

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

41. Thomasina is conducting a study on date-rape. She asks women who have been raped to answer written questions. Which method is Thomasina using to gather information?

- A) Structured interviews
- B) Unstructured interviews
- C) Paper/pencil questionnaires
- D) Observation

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

42. Janki used the hospital records of babies born with heroin addictions to gather information for her research project. Janki used _____.

- A) observation
- B) interviews
- C) questionnaires
- D) documents

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

43. Phoebe is conducting a study on youth violence that occurs in suburban playgrounds. She watches and listens to what is taking place and records the actions and statements that the youth make. This is an example of _____.

- A) observation
- B) interviews
- C) questionnaires
- D) documents

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

44. Lou is a researcher who wants to understand the physical abuse of prisoners at a local jail. Lou gets a job at the jail as a security guard. Lou secretly records his observations without revealing that he is a researcher. Lou's observations are _____.

- A) overt
- B) covert
- C) structured
- D) unstructured

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

45. Mayda wants to learn more about battered women who live in shelters with their children. After Mayda obtained permission to conduct her research at the local shelter, she began to make observations. This is an example of a(n) _____.

- A) experiment
- B) survey
- C) field study
- D) case studies

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

46. Ami wants to gain in-depth information about how women experience homelessness. Ami should use _____.

- A) field studies
- B) case studies
- C) experiments
- D) surveys

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

47. Ricardo wants to generalize his findings on wife-battering to a larger population. Ricardo should use _____.

- A) surveys
- B) experiments
- C) case studies
- D) field studies

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

48. Yoshimi wants to know how watching a video on racial relations impacts attitudes toward Asian Americans. She takes a group of students who have expressed prejudice towards Asian Americans and divides them into two groups. She shows Group A the video on racial relations, while Group B does not view the video. Afterwards, she measures each group's level of prejudice towards Asian Americans. The group that viewed the video on racial relations is called the _____.

- A) sample
- B) population
- C) experimental group
- D) control group

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Analyze It

49. Yoshimi wants to know how watching a video on racial relations impacts attitudes toward Asian Americans. She takes a group of students who have expressed prejudice towards Asian Americans and divides them into two groups. She shows Group A the video on racial relations, while Group B does not view the video. Afterwards, she measures each group's levels of prejudice towards Asian Americans. The group that did not view the video on racial relations is called the _____.

- A) sample
- B) population
- C) experimental group
- D) control group

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Analyze It

50. Vanessa wants to know about the safe-sex practices of the 4,000 students enrolled at her small, liberal arts college. She obtains a complete list of the names and contact information of the 4,000 students from the campus Registration Office and selects 500 people from the list to participate in her study. Because every student at the college has an equal chance of being selected for this study, Vanessa has a(n) _____.

- A) experimental group
- B) random sample
- C) population
- D) field study

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Analyze It

FILL IN THE BLANK

51. Using _____ involves looking at people's behavior and attitudes in the context of the social forces that shape them.

Answer: the sociological imagination

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 2

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

52. The phenomena in which large-scale events of history bring difficulty into people's lives is called _____.

Answer: personal troubles

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 2

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

53. The killing of newborn baby girls is called _____.

Answer: female infanticide

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 6

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

54. _____ was the first state to legalize abortion.

Answer: Hawaii

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 9

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

55. Reaction to the official response occurs during the _____ stage in the natural history of social problems.

Answer: third

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

56. The technique in which an interviewer asks people to answer written questions is called _____.

Answer: paper/pencil questionnaires

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

57. With a(n) _____ everyone in the target population has an equal chance of being included in the study.

Answer: random sample

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

58. When interviewers allow people to talk in-depth about their experiences, they are using _____.

Answer: unstructured interviews

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18-19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

59. With _____ researchers are able to generalize their findings.

Answer: surveys

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

60. To _____ is to apply research findings to people who belong to the target group, but who are not in the sample.

Answer: generalize

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TRUE-FALSE

61. African American women are more likely than white women to have an abortion.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 3

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

62. Social location determines a person's actions.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page Ref: 4

Topic/A-head: Social Location

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

63. A social problem for some is often a solution for others.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 7

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

64. Abortion cannot really be considered a social problem.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 5-7

Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

65. There are 6 stages in the natural history of social problems.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 7-12

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

66. In 1995 Hawaii changed its law and made abortion a private, noncriminal act.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 9

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

67. In the case of *Webster v. Reproductive Services*, the Supreme Court concluded that the states do not have an obligation to finance abortions.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 13

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

68. Sociology provides a basis for making value decisions.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page Ref: 15

Topic/A-head: The Role of Sociology in Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

69. Josie wants to do a study of single, working mothers' political attitudes that would be generalizable to the population. She should conduct interviews.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18-19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

70. Sociologists do not take sides in social issues.

Answer: False

Learning Objective: 1.8

Page Ref: 21-23

Topic/A-head: Should Sociologists Take Sides?

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

SHORT ANSWER

71. Compare and contrast the three levels of social context that shape the way we look at life. Give an example of each.

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 2-3

Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination

Skill Level: Analyze It

72. Define the two key components of a social problem. Give an example of each for a particular social problem.

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page Ref: 5-6

Topic/A-head: What is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

73. Explain why sons are preferred over daughters in India.

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 6

Topic/A-head: What is a Social Problem?

Skill Level: Analyze It

74. Explain the significant legal rulings on abortion since *Roe. v. Wade* and how they have helped shape perception of abortion as a social problem or not.

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 9-14

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

75. Discuss the controversy among sociologists concerning the issue of neutrality versus value commitment in approaching social problems.

Learning Objective: 1.8

Page Ref: 21-23

Topic/A-head: Should Sociologists Take Sides?

Skill Level: Analyze It

ESSAY

76. Outline the four stages in the natural history of a social problem. Apply these stages to one social problem in particular and provide examples.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Outline four stages: defining problem, official response, reactions, and alternative strategies.
- Choose one social problem to analyze and apply stages to.
- Provide examples as support.

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 7-13

Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

77. Discuss the five ways in which sociology can contribute to an understanding of a social problem. Which do you see as the most important aspect of the five ways that can help to understand the varying sides of the abortion issue?

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Discuss the five contributions of sociology: measure objective conditions, measure subjective concerns, apply the sociological imagination, intervene, and evaluate consequences.
- Explain abortion as a social problem.
- Evaluate which is the most important of the five with regard to the issue of abortion.

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page Ref: 15

Topic/A-head: The Role of Sociology in Social Problems

Skill Level: Analyze It

78. Compare and contrast common sense and sociological approaches to understanding social problems. What is wrong with common sense when it comes to setting social policy?

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Explain the common sense approach.
- Explain the sociological approach.
- Evaluate the problems with the common sense approach to social policy.
- Explain what the sociological approach provides to helping set social policy.

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17-18

Topic/A-head: Sociology and Common Sense

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

79. Explain the four basic types of research design and four main techniques used to gather data by sociologists. Demonstrate your understanding by briefly outlining how you could use each to study some social problem other than abortion.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Explain the four basic types of research design: case studies, surveys, experiments, field studies
- Explain the four main techniques: interviews, questionnaires, documents, observation
- Outline the design of a study about a social problem using the above techniques.

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 17-19

Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

80. Although sociology does not necessarily entail taking sides on social issues, sometimes it is inescapable for us as human beings. What social issue would cause you to take a side and how would you apply what you have learned in this chapter to help you in a study?

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include:

- Explain why sociologists might avoid taking sides on issues.
- Choose and explain a social problem the student cares about.
- Apply theories and methods to that issue.

Learning Objective: 1.8

Page Ref: 21-23

Topic/A-head: Should Sociologists Take Sides?

Skill Level: Analyze It

Chapter 2 Interpreting Social Problems: Aging

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Marco is looking for a framework for organizing the facts that he has learned about academic success and parental income. Marco is pursuing a _____.

- A) theory
- B) latent function
- C) manifest function
- D) dysfunction

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 27

Topic/A-head: Sociological Theories and Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

2. Who is the “founder of sociology?”

- A) Emile Durkheim
- B) August Comte
- C) Karl Marx
- D) Herbert Spencer

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 29

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. Who introduced the ideas of manifest and latent functions?

- A) Emile Durkheim
- B) Herbert Spencer
- C) Robert Merton
- D) Karl Marx

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 29

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

4. What are the unintended consequences of people’s actions that disrupt a system’s equilibrium?

- A) Latent functions
- B) Latent dysfunctions
- C) Symbols
- D) Manifest functions

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 29

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

5. Which theory suggests that nursing homes were developed to replace care that occurred in the home, especially as more women went into the workforce and were unable to care for their aging family members?

- A) Functionalism
- B) Conflict theory
- C) Symbolic interactionism
- D) Ecofeminism

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 30

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

6. Durkheim may look at some of the dysfunctions that occur within society as a(n) _____.

- A) structured state
- B) society at rest
- C) symbol of the times
- D) "abnormal" state

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 29

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

7. Who advocated for thinking about sociology as a big organism similar to an animal?

- A) Emile Durkheim
- B) August Comte
- C) Karl Marx
- D) Herbert Spencer

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 29

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

8. Tonya believes that children become delinquent when parents fail to do their part. Tonya's view of juvenile delinquency as a social problem is in line with _____.

- A) functionalism
- B) conflict theory
- C) symbolic interactionism
- D) ecofeminism

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 29-30

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

9. The purpose of the public school system is to provide youth with the knowledge that they need to pursue a successful career path. This is an example of the _____ of the public school system.

- A) latent function
- B) dysfunction
- C) symbol
- D) manifest function

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 29-30

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Analyze It

10. The public school system provides youth with an opportunity to build social relationships with other children in the same age group. This is an example of the _____ of the public school system.

- A) latent function
- B) dysfunction
- C) symbol
- D) manifest function

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 29-30

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Analyze It

11. In the United States, a person convicted of a felony drug charge is ineligible to receive federal financial aid to attend college. Because of this law, ex-convicts who are released from prison have limited access to higher education and high-paying jobs. Many return to a life of crime. This is an example of the _____ of the law.

- A) latent function
- B) latent dysfunction
- C) symbol
- D) manifest function

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 29-30

Topic/A-head: Functionalism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Analyze It

12. Which theorist believes that conflict is inevitable among people who have close relationships?

- A) Jane Adams
- B) Lewis Coser
- C) Max Weber
- D) Emile Durkheim

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 34-35

Topic/A-head: Conflict Theory and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

13. What did industrialization accomplish?

- A) Industrialization improved the status of the elderly.
- B) Industrialization transformed the elderly from productive and respected to deprived and disgraced.
- C) Industrialization offered more jobs to older workers than to younger workers.
- D) Industrialization created a growing elderly population.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 35

Topic/A-head: Conflict Theory and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

14. The elderly became a political force when they were organized into a collective group by which of the following individuals?

- A) Susan B. Anthony
- B) Dr. Tyler Smith
- C) Dr. Francis Townsend
- D) Karl Marx

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 35

Topic/A-head: Conflict Theory and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

15. Conflict theory was developed to explain events that occurred during _____.

- A) the Industrial Revolution
- B) the Baby Boom
- C) World War I
- D) the development of the Social Security Administration

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 34

Topic/A-head: Conflict Theory and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. The economic system in America is set up so that a small group of people controls the means of production. This system is an example of _____.

- A) ecofeminism
- B) capitalism
- C) functionalism
- D) patriarchy

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 34

Topic/A-head: Conflict Theory and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

17. Mr. Walton owns a chain of factories in which he makes running shoes. As such, Mr. Walton is a _____.

- A) functionalist
- B) feminist
- C) capitalist
- D) symbolic interactionist

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 34

Topic/A-head: Conflict Theory and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

18. Dong Uk Yi believes that poverty occurs when the powerful exploit weaker groups. Dong's view is in line with _____.

- A) functionalism
- B) conflict theory
- C) symbolic interactionism
- D) ecofeminism

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 33

Topic/A-head: Conflict Theory and Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

19. Ann is an executive and Doug works as Ann's assistant. In the relationship between Ann and Doug, Ann is the _____.

- A) subordinate
- B) capitalist
- C) functionalist
- D) superordinate

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 34

Topic/A-head: Conflict Theory and Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

20. Ann is an executive and Doug works as Ann's assistant. In the relationship between Ann and Doug, Doug is the _____.

- A) subordinate
- B) capitalist
- C) functionalist
- D) superordinate

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 34

Topic/A-head: Conflict Theory and Social Problems

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

21. Feminist theory is related to _____.

- A) conflict theory

- B) functionalism
- C) symbolic interactionism
- D) the Chicago School

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 36-37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

22. Which term is used to denote a society ruled by men?

- A) Patriarchy
- B) Feminism
- C) Capitalism
- D) Labeling

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

23. Mildred is a 74-year-old woman in good health. When asked whom she expects to take care of her when she can no longer care for herself, Mildred (like most elderly Americans) expects that she will be taken care of by her _____.

- A) son
- B) daughter
- C) nurse
- D) husband

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 38

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

24. Which strain of feminism argues that there are biological differences between men and women and that these differences should be appreciated?

- A) Liberal feminism
- B) Radical feminism
- C) Cultural feminism
- D) Ecofeminism

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

25. When did the perception of the elderly change so that they were seen as more useless and less productive members of society?

- A) 1500s

- B) 1600s
- C) 1800s
- D) 1900s

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.5

Page Ref: 38-39

Topic/A-head: Symbolic Interactionism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

26. In the Newman family, the men have all the power. The women dutifully submit to their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons. This is an example of _____.

- A) patriarchy
- B) feminism
- C) capitalism
- D) labeling

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

27. Marsha is the president of a group aiming to free both men and women of rigid gender roles and expectations by raging war against patriarchy. As such, Marsha is a(n) _____.

- A) liberal feminist
- B) radical feminist
- C) cultural feminist
- D) ecofeminist

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

28. Priya believes that patriarchy and oppression exist because our institutions socialize men and women into believing oppressive ideology. Priya is a _____.

- A) radical feminist
- B) liberal feminist
- C) cultural feminist
- D) socialist feminist

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

29. Ophelia points out that our society rewards those who perform in the workplace, not in the home. She goes on to say that women's traditional work in the home is not respected because it often produces intangibles. Ophelia holds the viewpoints of _____.

- A) liberal feminism
- B) radical feminism
- C) cultural feminism
- D) socialist feminism

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

30. Which strain of feminism claims that all people are created equal and deserve access to equal rights?

- A) Liberal feminism
- B) Radical feminism
- C) Cultural feminism
- D) Socialist feminism

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

31. Antonia believes if women ruled the world, patriarchy, oppression, and capitalism would not exist, and the world would be a better place. As such, Antonia holds the viewpoints of _____.

- A) liberal feminism
- B) radical feminism
- C) cultural feminism
- D) socialist feminism

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

32. Aliya believes that because mankind desires to rule both women and the wild, women must play a role in preserving the natural environment. As such, Aliya is a(n) _____.

- A) ecofeminist
- B) radical feminist
- C) cultural feminist
- D) socialist feminist

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 37

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

33. The sexual division of labor defines caring for elderly parents as _____.

- A) patriarchy
- B) women's work

- C) feminism
- D) labeling

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 38

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Analyze It

34. What did sociologist Barbara Mascio learn about the elderly?

- A) Elderly people want to organize and fight for their rights.
- B) Most elderly want to live productive lives.
- C) Elderly parents still expect to be taken care of by their daughters.
- D) Elderly parents prefer to move in with their son and his family.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 38

Topic/A-head: Introducing Feminist Theory

Skill Level: Analyze It

35. Which of the following is the term used to refer to one of the oldest and most prestigious departments of sociology in the United States?

- A) The Vanderbilt Seven
- B) The Phenomenological School
- C) The Capitalists
- D) The Chicago School

Answer: D

Learning Objective: 2.5

Page Ref: 41

Topic/A-head: Symbolic Interactionism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

36. Phyllis Moen is a scholar who studies older people. As such, Moen is a _____.

- A) sociologist
- B) gerontologist
- C) symbolic interactionist
- D) functionalist

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 2.5

Page Ref: 40

Topic/A-head: Symbolic Interactionism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

37. Which of the following involves putting tags on other people and then acting accordingly?

- A) Labeling
- B) Powers
- C) Structure
- D) Taking the role of the other

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 2.5

Page Ref: 42

Topic/A-head: Symbolic Interactionism and Social Problems

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts