NAME Tarah Camarillo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Test 2 Chapters 5-8

All questions are 1 point each unless specified.

Multiple Choice

*Circle the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

1. Which of the following would NOT be considered a social aggregate?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a collection of sightseers at a tourist attraction |
| **b.** | a primary group |
| c. | a crowd |
| d. | an audience |

2. Sociologists do not consider fans of the amazingly talented musician Zlad to be a group. Why not?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They will not form any lasting relationship with one another. |
| b. | They share no meaningful features. |
| c. | They do not find themselves in the same physical location. |
| d. | They do not interact in any meaningful way. |

3. Who is Nelson Mandela?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Mandela was a transformational leader who directed the dissolution of apartheid in South Africa. |
| b. | Mandela was the transactional leader of the United Nations during the early years of the Bosnian conflict. |
| c. | Mandela was the autocratic leader of Indonesia who was overthrown by the rebel army. |
| d. | Mandela was a messianic leader who directed the civil rights movement in the United States. |

4. What did we learn about students’ willingness to obey authority in the famous Milgram study?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | People will follow an authority figure’s orders regardless of the effects on others. |
| b. | People will organize and establish their own rules, eliminating the expert. |
| c. | People will establish relationships among themselves, creating an in-group and an out-group. |
| d. | No one will obey orders that have negative consequences for other people. |

5. Before the Second Gulf War, many in the U.S. government believed that Iraq possessed significant stores of weapons of mass destruction. In part, this belief was supported by CIA intelligence reports that later turned out to be wrong. Some have blamed the intense need for group cohesion and loyalty for driving out anyone who disagreed with the analysis. What is this called?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | the “iron law of oligarchy” | c. | informal networks |
| b. | group dynamics | d. | groupthink |

6. Which of the following best characterizes the place of women in executive positions within American corporations?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The percentage of women senior executives increased dramatically during the 1980s, but then slowed down during the 1990s. |
| b. | The most dramatic gender change among chief executives has been the number of women in charge of the economic direction of corporations. |
| c. | Since the feminist movement of the 1960s and 1970s, women now make up nearly 30 percent of the senior executives of major corporations. |
| d. | While the percentage of women senior executives has increased, the number of women in key corporate positions continues to lag. |

7. The McDonaldization of society refers to the:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | obesity epidemic in American society |
| b. | assumption of key authority positions by baby boomers who grew up eating McDonald’s |
| c. | increased uniformity and rationality of society due to automation |
| d. | phenomenal success of McDonald’s restaurants as a model for other companies |

8. What sociological question is most important to keep in mind when considering deviance?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Who are the deviants and who are the conformists? |
| b. | Why is the deviant so strange? |
| c. | Whose rules are being broken? |
| d. | How can we eliminate deviance? |

9. Which of the following would sociologists consider the best definition of deviance?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | actions that are harmful to society | c. | criminal activities |
| b. | violations of social norms | d. | immoral or unethical behaviors |

10. Sanctions applied by a specific organization or agency, such as a judge, are:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | informal | c. | positive |
| b. | formal | d. | negative |

11. The key emphasis of sociological analysis of deviance is that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | only emotionally disturbed individuals commit deviant acts |
| b. | behavior varies according to social context |
| c. | deviance is most likely genetically inherited |
| d. | deviance is an uncontrollable reaction |

12. You may feel a little uncertain about how to behave around others at a birthday party for someone you do not know. Émile Durkheim and other sociologists would describe your feelings as:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | paranoia | c. | dysfunction |
| b. | anomie | d. | deviance |

13. In the movie *Office Space*, the character Peter Gibbons spends much of the movie trying to find unconventional and even illegal ways of making more money. According to Robert Merton’s typology, what category does Peter fit into?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | ritualist | c. | innovator |
| b. | rebel | d. | retreatist |

14. If you decide that you could never get into a good school and so could never get a good job, you might decide to sell crack cocaine instead as a way to earn a living. According to Robert Merton, what sort of deviant would you be?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | a conformist | c. | an innovator |
| b. | a ritualist | d. | a rebel |

15. Because laws represent the interests of those in power, crimes committed by the upper classes are typically treated more leniently than crimes committed by the lower classes. This argument is consistent with:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | differential association theory | c. | labeling theory |
| b. | conflict theory | d. | functionalist theory |

16. Who are the most common victims of murder and other violent crimes?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | older, white, middle-class, suburban females |
| b. | older, white, wealthy, rural males |
| c. | young, Hispanic, poor, urban females |
| d. | young, African American, urban males |

17. Which country puts the highest number of people per capita in prison?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Russia | c. | Cuba |
| b. | China | d. | United States |

18. Sociological studies show that prisons are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | effective at deterring crime |
| b. | more likely to create hardened criminals than rehabilitated citizens |
| c. | actually attractive and pleasant places to live |
| d. | less expensive to operate than previously reported |

19. When sociologists study the existence of structured inequalities in a society, they refer to that structure as:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | social inequity | c. | social stratification |
| b. | social iniquity | d. | strategic sociality |

20. Sociologists stratify groups of people according to many characteristics. Which of the following variables are usually NOT used to stratify groups?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | gender | c. | income |
| b. | race | d. | eye color |

21. In Karl Marx’s theory, a class is made up of people who have the same relationship to the:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | forces of nature | c. | means of consumption |
| b. | means of production | d. | state |

22. The condition in which people do not have adequate resources to maintain their health is called:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | relative poverty | c. | downward mobility |
| b. | absolute poverty | d. | the poverty line |

23. In which country is the poverty rate for children the highest?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | United States | c. | England |
| b. | Canada | d. | France |

24. The fastest-growing group among the homeless population in the United States is:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | substance abusers | c. | elderly men |
| b. | the mentally ill | d. | families with children |

25. According to the textbook, what do some of the wealthiest people have in common?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They are all American immigrants. |
| b. | They are all men. |
| c. | They all come from either Microsoft or Wal-Mart. |
| d. | They are all strong supporters of the Republican Party. |

26. What proportion of the world’s population lives in poverty?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | 1 percent | c. | 20 percent |
| b. | 10 percent | d. | 50 percent |

27. Global inequality is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | growing |
| b. | decreasing |
| c. | staying the same |
| d. | varying from year to year, with no distinct trend |

28. In 2007, the average person in a high-income country made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times the average income of a person in a low-income country.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | 10 | c. | 37 |
| b. | 20 | d. | 65 |

29. As world hunger has grown, global food production:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | has declined, exacerbating the hunger problem |
| b. | has failed to keep up with population growth |
| c. | began to fall behind population growth in the 1990s |
| d. | has actually continued to increase more rapidly than population growth |

30. Natural resources flow from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, according to world-systems theory.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | core; periphery | c. | semiperiphery; periphery |
| b. | periphery; core | d. | upper class; lower class |

True/False

*Circle whether the statement is true or false.*

*True* or *False*  31. Everything about bureaucracies is bad because they constitute an iron cage of rules and regulations.

*True* or *False* 32. According to sociologists, most normal people have never engaged in any acts of deviance.

*True* or *False* 33. Most people at some point engage in behavior that could be considered deviant.

*True* or *False* 34. Deviance is always defined the same way, regardless of the historical, cultural, or situational context.

*True* or *False* 35. Since 1991, rates of violent crime have decreased significantly in the United States.

*True* or *False* 36. By the end of the 19th century, human slavery had been eliminated from the world once and for all.

*True* or *False* 37. Over the past century, Western societies have virtually eliminated the income inequality that characterized earlier eras.

*True* or *False* 38. Globalization of the economy has contributed to a significant decrease in wealth and income inequality in the United States.

*True* or *False* 39. Gross national income (GNI) does not give a complete picture of economic activity in a country because it does not include noncash transactions.

*True* or *False* 40. Most malnourished children live in countries that cannot produce enough food to feed their own people.

Short Answer - 6 points each. Please be concise and write clearly!

41. Functionalists like Émile Durkheim believe that every aspect of social structure does something to help maintain the stability of society. According to Durkheim, what are some of the “functions” of deviance within society? A criminal act can ultimately enhance group solidarity and clarify social norms. Deviance can also contribute to the stability of society.

42. Explain how reference groups work and give an example of a reference group that matters to you. A reference group is a concept referring to a group to which an individual or another group is compared. The bisexual and overall gay communities are reference groups that matter most to me. Especially since they seem to be some of the most misunderstood, and stereotyped which tends to lead to prejudice and hate.

43. Discuss how social networks facilitate the reproduction of existing inequalities. Pay particular attention to the position of women, lower socioeconomic classes, and minorities in networks. Women’s business, professional and political networks are fewer and weaker than men’s, so that women’s power in these spheres is reduced.

44. Describe changes in the distribution of income and wealth in the United States over the last 30 years. Is there a recognizable trend? Apply one of the stratification theories discussed in Chapter 7 to explain this trend.

45. Describe an example of deviance that you have engaged in. Why was it deviant? Whose rules were being broken?

I tend to go over the speed limit a lot when I drive. It’s deviant because the state has posted speed limits that people are supposed to follow. It’s the law to go the speed posted otherwise you would be breaking the norm. The state’s rules.

46. According to Philip Zimbardo in the TED talk that we watched in class, there are 3 potential paths that individuals can go down when faced with difficult situations. What are these 3 paths? Being an evil doer, a passive bystander, or a hero.

47. Give me one example of how breaking a norm can have positive ramifications. The Bradley Manning case. Even though he is being punished for leaking “classified” information to the enemy (us?) I think that by being deviant he did well by letting the people know what our tax dollars are actually paying for.

48. What did the main characters in the documentary ‘Sidewalk’ sell? Mostly magazines, comics and books

49. List two benefits of bureaucracies and two disadvantages of bureaucracies.

Benefits: It allows order, and to alert observers about the social weakness

Disadvantages: Bureaucratic structures can discourage creativity and innovation throughout an organization

50. Who was Rosa Parks and what was her contribution to American History? Rosa Parks Refused to give up her seat on the bus when a white man entered the bus. At that time if a man or woman who was light skinned needed a seat, an African American had to give up their seat. When she didn't, they arrested her. After that African Americans started to reuse to ride the bus, causing the bus line to lose money. I don’t believe that Rosa Parks was trying to make any kind of a stand for anything, I think that she was just tired and would have refused giving up her seat to any person who wanted her seat.

(3 points)

Extra Credit: What is the most important thing you learned from the ‘Breaking the Norm’ assignment? I learned to ultimately look at things differently. The ‘Breaking the Norm’ assignment made me question what people in our society call a norm and why.