# Testbank

# Chapter 2: What is Sociological about the Digital Society?

Questions:

1. Social studies of technological systems have demonstrated that technologies are:
	1. Neutral
	2. Value-laden
	3. Becoming increasingly unpopular
	4. Becoming obsolete
2. What term describes how data analytics are being used to observe and govern the poor?
	1. Internet inequality
	2. Online prison
	3. Data discrimination
	4. Digital poor house
3. What term describes the use of data analysis to determine risk?
	1. Probability data analysis
	2. Insurance data analysis
	3. Predictive data analysis
	4. Determining data analysis
4. What term describes programmable digital infrastructures controlled by

operators who curate the interactions of users?

* 1. Moderators
	2. Social media
	3. Platforms
	4. Boards
1. The infrastructuralization of the Internet describes how:
	1. The Internet’s infrastructure is rapidly evolving
	2. Digital services are becoming increasingly indispensable to the conduct of everyday life
	3. Patterns of internet usage are shaped by user’s location
	4. Internet providers dictate how the internet is used
2. The term digital divide describes:
	1. The gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not
	2. Brand loyalty to a specific computer brand
	3. The lack of compatibility between different computer operating systems
	4. Differences in how old and young people use the Internet
3. The term technological determinism refers to:
	1. Society having an active impact on largely passive technologies
	2. How past technologies dictate the shape of future technologies
	3. Technology having an active impact on a largely passive society
	4. The laws put in place to govern the use of technology
4. Which perspective explores the development and use of digital technology in practice?
	1. The methodological perspective
	2. The contextual perspective
	3. The interactive perspective
	4. The socio-technological perspective
5. Which sociological perspective examines wider process of interaction and interactivity between technology, knowledge and society?
	1. The interactive perspective
	2. The contextual perspective
	3. The socio-technological perspective
	4. The methodological perspective
6. Which perspective seeks to understand transformations in ways of knowing and intervening in digital societies?
	1. The interactive perspective
	2. The contextual perspective
	3. The methodological perspective
	4. The socio-technological perspective

Answers:

1. B

Social studies of technological systems have demonstrated that technologies were not neutral but value laden.

1. D

A digital poor house likens the increasing use of data analytics to the poor houses constructed in the 19th century to observe and control the poor.

1. C

Predictive data analysis is used to determine risk and is often used by insurance companies.

1. C

The term platform describes programmable digital infrastructures controlled by operators who curate the interactions of users.

1. B

The infrastructuralization of the Internet describes how digital services are becoming increasingly indispensable to the conduct of everyday life.

1. A

The term digital divide describes the gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not.

1. C

The term technological determinism refers to technology having an active impact on a largely passive society.

1. B

The contextual perspective examines the development and use of digital technology in practice.

1. A

The interactive perspective examines wider process of interaction and interactivity between technology, knowledge and society.

1. C

The methodological perspective seeks to understand transformations in ways of knowing and intervening in digital societies.

# Chapter 3: What is Sociological about the Environment?

Questions:

1. Which theorist emphasized the distinction of the social from the natural world?
	1. Peter Dickens
	2. Émile Durkheim
	3. John Hannigan
	4. Karl Marx
2. Which perspective views humans as separate from, and more important than, the rest of nature?
	1. Anthropocentric
	2. Humanist
	3. Humancentric
	4. Nurture over nature
3. Environmental sociology argues that:

* 1. Human societies have no influence over physical environments
	2. Physical environments can influence and be influenced by human societies and behaviours
	3. The behaviour of humans has no influence over physical environments
	4. The environment has a determining impact on human behaviour
1. Which theorist explored how the ways in which humans work on and change nature also affects humans, using bovine spongiform encephalopathy as an example?
	1. Émile Durkheim
	2. John Hannigan
	3. John Urry
	4. Peter Dickens
2. ‘Green social theory’ and ‘Environmental Sociology’ are categorized under which perspective?
	1. Social constructionist
	2. Functionalist
	3. Realist
	4. Marxist
3. Which approach to environmental problems focus on exploring how and why issues come to be classified as natural, considered problematic, and rise to societal attention?
	1. Marxist
	2. Realist
	3. Social constructionist
	4. Feminist
4. Which theorist outlines six factors for the successful construction of environmental problems?
	1. John Hannigan
	2. Peter Dickens
	3. Émile Durkheim
	4. John Urry
5. The term capitalocene draws attention to:
	1. The impact of the global environment shaping capitalist economies
	2. The impact of human activity in shaping global environmental change
	3. The impact of capitalist economies in shaping global environmental change
	4. The impact of industrialization in shaping global environmental change
6. Which elements do the concept of sustainability encompass?
	1. Environmental
	2. Economic
	3. Social
	4. All of the above
7. Signatories of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change report on which of the following emissions:
	1. All emissions of carbon dioxide from industry, government, households, and transport within a country
	2. International emissions associated with aviation and shipping
	3. Emissions associated with making goods which are imported from outside the country
	4. All of the above

Answers:

1. B

Durkheim was determined to establish sociology as a science in its own right and attempted to do so by emphasizing the distinction between the social and natural world.

1. A

Anthropocentric perspectives view humans as separate from, and more important than, the rest of nature.

1. B

Environmental sociology recognizes that physical environments can influence and be influenced by human societies and behaviour.

1. D

Peter Dickins explored how the ways in which humans work on and change nature also affects humans, using bovine spongiform encephalopathy as an example.

1. C

Green social theory and Environmental Sociology are categorized as realist perspectives.

1. C

Social constructionist approaches to environmental problems focus on exploring how and why issues come to be classified as ‘natural’, considered problematic and rise to societal attention.

1. A

John Hannigan outlines six factors for the successful construction of environmental problems.

1. C

The term capitalocene draws attention to the impact of capitalist economies in shaping global environmental change.

1. D

The concept of sustainability encompasses environmental, economic and social elements.

1. A

Signatories of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change report on national emissions on a territorial basis, reporting all emissions of carbon dioxide from industry, government, households, and transport within a country.