Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1)** A problem that can be explained in terms of the qualities of the individual is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**2)** A problem whose causes and solutions lie outside the individual and the immediate environment is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**3)** There are three major theoretical perspectives in sociology. They are structural functionalism, conflict theory, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**4)** A sociological theory that focuses on social systems and how their interdependent parts maintain order is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**5)** A theory that focuses on contradictory interests, inequalities between social groups, and the resulting conflict and change is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**6)** A theory that focuses on the interaction between individuals, the individual's perception of situations, and the ways in which social life is constructed through interaction is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**7)** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the behavior associated with a particular position in the social structure.

**8)** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the arrangement of society into groups that are unequal with regard to such resources as wealth, power, and prestige.

**9)** A predisposition about something in one's environment is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**10)** A set of ideas that explain or justify some aspect of social reality is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**11)** Social problems can be manifested at multiple levels of social life. They can be manifested at the individual level, the group level, and the \_\_\_\_\_.

**12)** The process of carefully attending to spoken or written information in order to evaluate its validity is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**13)** The tendency to overgeneralize, that is to use one, two, or three cases to support an entire argument, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**14)** The \_\_\_\_\_ is the argument that things could not have worked out any other way than the way they did.

**15)** A tactic among debaters is to attack the opponent personally when they can't support their position by reason, logic, or facts. This is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

**16)** When a person uses conclusions to support the assumptions that where necessary to make the conclusions, it is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**17)** In the context of critical thinking, \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of defining what is abstract as something concrete.

**18)** The fallacy of authority means \_\_\_\_\_.

**19)** The assertion that what is true of the part is necessarily true of the whole is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**20)** \_\_\_\_\_ is designed to gain information about so­cial problems so that one can have a valid understanding of them and employ realistic efforts in resolving them.

**21)** The variables in an experiment that are manipulated to see how they affect changes in the other variables are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**22)** The variables in an experiment that are influenced by the independent variables are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**23)** A problem that can be explained in terms of the qualities of an individual is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

A) personal problem   
 B) social problem  
 C) institutional problem  
 D) societal problem

**24)** A problem that has causes and solutions which lie outside an individual and the immediate environment is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

A) personal problem   
 B) social problem  
 C) institutional problem  
 D) societal problem

**25)** Which famous sociologist referred to personal problems as the "personal troubles of milieu"?

A) Robert Merton   
 B) Emile Durkheim  
 C) Max Weber  
 D) C. Wright Mills

**26)** Which famous sociologist referred to social problems as the "public issues of social structure"?

A) Robert Merton   
 B) Emile Durkheim  
 C) Max Weber  
 D) C. Wright Mills

**27)** If a problem is defined as personal, \_\_\_\_\_ are employed to cope with the problem.

A) individual strategies   
 B) collective strategies  
 C) societal strategies  
 D) professional strategies

**28)** A social problem is defined as a condition or pattern of behavior that:

A) validates some other condition or pattern of behavior.   
 B) is caused, facilitated, or prolonged by factors that operate at a single level of social life.  
 C) is defined as compatible with the desired quality of life.  
 D) requires social action to be resolved.

**29)** A sociological theory that focuses on social systems and how their interdependent parts maintain order is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) structural functionalism   
 B) conflict theory  
 C) symbolic interactionism  
 D) cultural theory

**30)** A theory that focuses on contradictory interests, inequalities between social groups, and the resulting conflict and change is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) structural functionalism   
 B) conflict theory  
 C) symbolic interactionism  
 D) cultural theory

**31)** A sociological theory that focuses on the interaction between individuals, an individual's perception of situations, and the ways in which social life is constructed through interaction is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) structural functionalism   
 B) conflict theory  
 C) symbolic interactionism  
 D) cultural theory

**32)** In structural functionalism, a problem involves a system of interdependent parts, including shared expectations about behavior called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) norms   
 B) roles  
 C) contradictions  
 D) values

**33)** The behavior associated with a particular position in the social structure is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

A) norm   
 B) role  
 C) expectation  
 D) function

**34)** Things that are preferred because they are defined as having worth are called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) attitudes   
 B) ideologies  
 C) beliefs  
 D) values

**35)** The arrangement of society into groups that are unequal with regard to such valued resources as wealth, power, and prestige is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) a stratification system   
 B) culture  
 C) society  
 D) intuition

**36)** Which of the following is true according to the symbolic interactionist approach in sociology?

A) A problem involves a system of interdependent parts, including institutions, norms, roles, and values.   
 B) Contradictions and inequalities exist between the parts of a social system and generate conflict between groups.  
 C) A pattern of inequality of wealth, power, and prestige exists in all societies.  
 D) The perspectives of individuals, including their attitudes and ideologies, are important components of the social system.

**37)** A set of ideas that explain or justify some aspect of social reality is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) an attitude   
 B) an ideology  
 C) a value  
 D) a role

**38)** Which of the following is an assumption of the structural functionalist approach in sociology?

A) Society is an integrated system of interdependent parts, bound together by shared values and norms.   
 B) Society is a system of diverse groups, with conflicting values and interests, vying with each other for power, wealth, and other valued resources.  
 C) Society is an arena of interacting individuals who behave in accord with their definitions of situations and who create shared meanings as they interact.  
 D) Society is a system of the perspectives of individuals, including their attitudes and ideologies.

**39)** How does the conflict theory explain social problems generally?

A) Problems occur when patterns of social interaction alter the social structural factors.   
 B) A situation or form of behavior becomes a problem when people define it as such.  
 C) Problems are the result of dominance over, and exploitation of, some groups by others.  
 D) Problems arise out of social disorganization, a state in which consensus about norms has broken down.

**40)** How does structural functionalism explain poverty?

A) The upper and middle classes oppress and exploit the poor and create ideologies that blame the poor and justify their poverty.   
 B) Political, economic, and educational institutions are not functioning adequately, so that old arrangements are obsolete before new arrangements are in place.  
 C) Poverty became a social problem in the United States when people accepted that people remain poor when they define their poverty as the result of their own deficiencies.  
 D) Upper- and middle-class lawmakers regularly support corporate welfare but reject such welfare ideas for the poor as a guaranteed minimum annual income.

**41)** The \_\_\_\_\_ uses three broad categories: basic human needs (such as nutrition, medical care, and sanitation); foundations of well-being (health, environmental quality, access to basic knowledge and information); and opportunity (personal rights and freedom, tolerance, access to advanced education).

A) World Values Survey   
 B) World Happiness Report  
 C) Human Development Index  
 D) Social Progress Index

**42)** The idea of the globalization of the economy would be measured at what level of social life?

A) individual level   
 B) group level  
 C) societal level  
 D) global level

**43)** The process of carefully attending to spoken or written information in order to evaluate its validity is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the fallacy of dramatic instance   
 B) the fallacy of thinking  
 C) critical thinking  
 D) scientific methodology

**44)** The tendency to overgeneralize, that is to use one, two, or three cases to support an entire argument, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the fallacy of dramatic instance   
 B) the fallacy of thinking  
 C) critical thinking  
 D) scientific methodology

**45)** The \_\_\_\_\_ is the argument that things could not have worked out any other way than the way they did.

A) fallacy of dramatic instance   
 B) fallacy of thinking  
 C) fallacy of retrospective determinism  
 D) fallacy of misplaced concreteness

**46)** In the context of critical thinking, which of the following is true of the fallacy of retrospective determinism?

A) It is the tendency to overgeneralize, to use one, two, or three cases to support an entire argument.   
 B) It asserts that what happened historically had to happen, and it had to happen just the way it did.  
 C) It is an idea, a way of thinking about a particular collectivity of people.  
 D) It attributes the cause of a particular problem to society and denies individual responsibility.

**47)** In the context of critical thinking, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency to make something abstract into something definite.

A) fallacy of dramatic instance   
 B) fallacy of retrospective determinism  
 C) fallacy of personal attack  
 D) fallacy of misplaced concreteness

**48)** A tactic among debaters is to attack the opponent personally when they can't support their position by reason, logic, or facts. This is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

A) fallacy of personal attack   
 B) fallacy of misplaced concreteness  
 C) fallacy of dramatic instance  
 D) fallacy of appeal of prejudice

**49)** In the context of critical thinking, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency of debaters to use popular preconceptions or passions to convince others of the correctness of their position.

A) fallacy of retrospective determinism   
 B) fallacy of misplaced concreteness  
 C) fallacy of dramatic instance  
 D) fallacy of appeal to prejudice

**50)** When a person uses conclusions to support the assumptions that were necessary to make the conclusions, it is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the fallacy of circular reasoning   
 B) the fallacy of appeal to prejudice  
 C) the fallacy of misplaced concreteness  
 D) the fallacy of personal attack

**51)** The fallacy of authority means \_\_\_\_\_.

A) an illegitimate appeal to authority   
 B) observing an experiment  
 C) conducting an experiment for yourself  
 D) giving a lecture on research that you have conducted

**52)** The assertion that what is true of the part is necessarily true of the whole is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the fallacy of non sequitur   
 B) the fallacy of personal attack  
 C) the fallacy of composition  
 D) the fallacy of appeal to prejudice

**53)** The term "non sequitur" means \_\_\_\_\_.

A) "to speak the truth"   
 B) "it does not follow"  
 C) "it is a given"  
 D) "it is not possible"

**54)** In the context of critical thinking, the \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as something that does not follow logically from what has preceded it.

A) fallacy of non sequitur   
 B) fallacy of authority  
 C) fallacy of composition  
 D) fallacy of appeal to prejudice

**55)** A method of research in which a sample of people are interviewed or given questionnaires in order to get data on some phenomenon is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) an experiment   
 B) a survey  
 C) a record study  
 D) an observational study

**56)** Your position in the social system based on economic resources, power, education, prestige, and life style is called your \_\_\_\_\_.

A) cultural position   
 B) role  
 C) inherited status  
 D) socioeconomic status

**57)** A \_\_\_\_\_ is any trait or characteristic that varies in value or magnitude.

A) social trait   
 B) phenomenon  
 C) role  
 D) variable

**58)** The most common research method used in sociology is \_\_\_\_\_.

A) experiments   
 B) observational studies  
 C) records studies  
 D) survey research

**59)** A statistical method for determining the probability that research findings occurred by change is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the mean   
 B) a test of reliability  
 C) a test of significance  
 D) regression analysis

**60)** The organization of data to show the number of times each item occurs in a distribution is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the mean   
 B) the frequency distribution  
 C) the median  
 D) the range

**61)** The \_\_\_\_\_ is the score in a distribution which has half of the scores above it and half of the scores below it.

A) mode   
 B) mean  
 C) median  
 D) range

**62)** The variable in an experiment that is manipulated to see how it effects changes in the other variable is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the dependent variable   
 B) the independent variable  
 C) the control variable  
 D) the spurious variable

**63)** The variable in an experiment that is influenced by an independent variable is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) the dependent variable   
 B) the independent variable  
 C) the control variable  
 D) the spurious variable

**64)** A problem that can be explained in terms of the qualities of an individual is called a social problem.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**65)** A problem whose causes and solutions lie outside the individual and the immediate environment is called a social problem.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**66)** The famous sociologist Kai Erickson referred to personal problems as the "personal troubles of milieu."

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**67)** The famous sociologist C. Wright Mills referred to social problems as the "public issues of social structure."

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**68)** There are three major theoretical perspectives in sociology. They are structural functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**69)** A sociological theory that focuses on social systems and how their interdependent parts maintain order is called structural functionalism.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**70)** A theory that focuses on contradictory interests, inequalities between social groups, and the resulting conflict and change is called structural functionalism.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**71)** A theory that focuses on the interaction between individuals, the individual's perception of situations, and the ways in which social life is constructed through interaction is called symbolic interactionism.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**72)** A symbolic interactionist approach would stress the fact that people learn criminal behavior by communicating with, and accepting for themselves the perspective of, others who approve of such behavior.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**73)** A status is the behavior associated with a particular position in the social structure.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**74)** A stratification system is the arrangement of society into groups that are unequal with regard to such resources as wealth, power, and prestige.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**75)** Social problems can be manifested at multiple levels of social life. They can be manifested at the individual level, the group level, and the cultural level.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**76)** The idea of the globalization of the economy would be measured at the global level of social life.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**77)** The process of carefully attending to spoken or written information in order to evaluate its validity is called critical thinking.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**78)** The tendency to overgeneralize, that is to use one, two, or three cases to support an entire argument, is called the fallacy of dramatic instance.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**79)** The fallacy of dramatic instance is the argument that things could not have worked out any other way than the way they did.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**80)** A tactic among debaters is to attack the opponent personally when they can't support their position by reason, logic, or facts. This is called the fallacy of personal attack.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**81)** When a person uses conclusions to support the assumptions that where necessary to make the conclusions, it is an example of the fallacy of appeal to prejudice.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**82)** The most common research method used in sociology is research experiments.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**83)** In an experimental method, measurements are taken in both experimental and control groups, and both are exposed to a treatment.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**84)** The variables in an experiment that are manipulated to see how they affect changes in the other variables are called the dependent variables.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**85)** Participant observation is a method of research in which one directly engages and observes the social reality being studied.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Answer Key**Test name: Social Problems and the Quality of Life Author: Lauer 14th ch1

1) personal problem

2) social problem

3) symbolic interactionism

4) structural functionalism

5) conflict theory

6) symbolic interactionism

7) role

8) stratification system

9) attitude

10) ideology

11) societal level

12) critical thinking

13) the fallacy of dramatic instance

14) fallacy of retrospective determinism

15) fallacy of personal attack

16) fallacy of circular reasoning

17) reification

18) an illegitimate appeal to authority

19) the fallacy of composition

20) Social research

21) the independent variables

22) the dependent variables

23) A

24) B

25) D

26) D

27) A

28) D

29) A

30) B

31) C

32) A

33) B

34) D

35) A

36) D

37) B

38) A

39) C

40) B

41) D

42) D

43) C

44) A

45) C

46) B

47) D

48) A

49) D

50) A

51) A

52) C

53) B

54) A

55) B

56) D

57) D

58) D

59) C

60) B

61) C

62) B

63) A

64) FALSE

65) TRUE

66) FALSE

67) TRUE

68) TRUE

69) TRUE

70) FALSE

71) TRUE

72) TRUE

73) FALSE

74) TRUE

75) FALSE

76) TRUE

77) TRUE

78) TRUE

79) FALSE

80) TRUE

81) FALSE

82) FALSE

83) FALSE

84) FALSE

85) TRUE