Socl 100: Introductory Sociology
Dr. Musalia

REVIEW SHEET FOR EXAM 1

1. The exam will have a total of Fifty (50) questions comprised of a combination of multiple choice and True/False type questions.
2. The exam will consist of questions drawn from class lectures and all assigned readings.
3. There are basically three types of questions. The questions will test your knowledge skills, definitional skills, and conceptual skills. The definition questions require simple recall of the definition of a term used in the readings or lectures. The knowledge questions are factual items that test your knowledge of the readings or lecture material. The conceptual questions test your ability to apply information learned from the readings/lecture.

Some important terms and concepts
You want to ensure that you familiarize yourself with all the key concepts that appear at the end of each assigned chapter from Macionis and to reread and familiarize yourselves with all the assigned readings from Henslin. In your review, put emphasis (but DO NOT limit yourselves) to the following:

- Sociological perspective; Origins of sociology (including the founding fathers of sociology such as Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim and their contributions to the study of sociology); Subject matter of sociology; Social structure; sociological imagination (Macionis ch 1, Henslin ch. 1-3).
- Culture and all related issues such as components of culture, characteristics/elements of culture, cultural diversity, theoretical analysis of culture (especially the structural functional and social conflict perspectives); Body ritual of the Nacirema (Macionis ch 3, Henslin ch. 7)
- Social Interaction: Social construction of reality, Ethnomethodology, Goffman’s Dramaturgical Model, role, status, master status, role set, Use of humor (ch.6 of Macionis, Henslin ch 26)
- Different theories and theoretical perspectives including structural functionalism, social conflict, and symbolic interactionism and all other related terms and concepts (Macionis ch. 1)

Example of typical exam questions
1. When we say that using the sociological perspective amounts to "seeing the strange in the familiar," we mean that sociologists:
   a. focus on the bizarre elements of society.
   b. work to avoid the familiar idea that human behavior is simply a matter of what people decide to do.
   c. understand that individuals' explanations for their behavioral choices are sufficient for our understanding of why people do the things they do.
   d. understand that even people who are familiar to us often have some very strange habits.
2. You are asked to report on suicide rates in France in the 1800s. Which author's writings should you consult?
   a. Robert K. Merton
   b. Auguste Comte
   c. Emile Durkheim
   d. Talcott Parsons

3. If one adopts the sociological perspective, he or she:
   a. will be a more valued member of society.
   b. will miss commonly held assumptions.
   c. will challenge commonly held beliefs.
   d. will stimulate social revolution.

4. Which of the following describes the major goal of pioneers of sociology such as Comte and Durkheim, as is true of modern sociologists as well?
   a. To set up a system in which they can control social patterns and events.
   b. To imagine what the “ideal society” would be.
   c. To understand how society actually operates.
   d. To stop the continual change experienced by societies and discover how to maintain a societal status quo.

5. What is the term for a status that has exceptional importance for social identity, often shaping a person's entire life?
   a. role
   b. master status
   c. achieved status
   d. ascribed status

6. Which of the following is involved when a plant supervisor wishes to be a good friend and confidant to the workers, but must remain distant to rate the worker's performance?
   a. role conflict
   b. role strain
   c. role ambiguity
   d. role exit

7. What is the term for the study of the way people make sense of their everyday surroundings?
   a. naturalism
   b. phenomenology
   c. ethnomethodology
   d. social psychology

8. According to Berger, “Invitation to Sociology” in Henslin, in which of the
following are sociologists the least interested?

a. Actions  
b. relationships  
c. institutions  
d. ideas  
e. climate

9. Which of the following does Zimbardo conclude is (are) a foundation for prison brutality and violence?

a. the basic structure of the prison.  
b. the type of people who are inmates.  
c. the types of people who are prison administrators.  
d. the basic personality makeup of prison guards.  
e. all of the above.

10. When criminal attorneys ask a presiding judge to take into account the fact that the defendant is the product of an economically deprived environment, and therefore society is partly responsible for the defendant's actions, the attorney is using what C. Wright Mills calls:

a. plea bargaining.  
b. sociological imagination.  
c. class consciousness.  
d. functional analysis.