1. Which of the following concepts refers to stigmatizing anyone who is not heterosexual as "queer"?
   a. homophobia
   b. heterosexism
   c. heterophilia
   d. homophilia

2. What process involves deciding exactly what is to be measured when assigning value to a variable?
   a. operationalization
   b. reliability
   c. conceptualization
   d. validity

3. The wealthiest 1 percent of U.S. families (the "super-rich") controls about _____ of the nation's privately held wealth.
   a. 24 percent
   b. 35 percent
   c. 64 percent
   d. 84 percent

4. Three researchers wish to test the effects of playing soft music during an exam on the test performance of their sociology students. They conduct an experiment in which one test-taking class hears music and another does not. In experimental terms, the class hearing the music is called:
   a. the placebo.
   b. the control group.
   c. the experimental group.
   d. the dependent variable.

5. A reason to study sexuality from the sociological perspective is:
   a. sexuality is both important and controversial.
   b. many people do not understand sexuality very well.
   c. sexuality plays a part in many areas of social life.
   d. All of the above are correct.

6. In a questionnaire, asking respondents to identify their income level from a number of possible categories represents which of the following?
   a. a closed-ended format
   b. an open-ended format
   c. a self-administered format
   d. None of the above is correct.

7. Scapegoat theory states that prejudice is created by:
   a. culture beliefs.
   b. high levels of immigration.
   c. frustration among disadvantaged people.
   d. people with rigid personalities.

8. Which concept refers to humans who have some combination of female and male sexual characteristics?
   a. multi-sexed
   b. bisexual
   c. transsexual
   d. intersexual
9. **Which of the following statements about prejudice is true?**
   a. Prejudice involves prejudgments.
   b. Prejudice treats everyone in some category in the same way.
   c. Prejudice can be positive or negative.
   d. All of the above are correct.

10. **Karl Marx, speaking for the social-conflict approach, argued that the point of studying society was:**
    a. to understand how society really operates.
    b. to compare U.S. society to others.
    c. to foster support for a nation's government.
    d. to bring about needed change.

11. **The concept of "intergenerational social mobility" refers to change in social position:**
    a. over a person's lifetime
    b. when moving from one type of job to another.
    c. in a downward direction.
    d. by children in relation to their parents.

12. **Three campus roommates are talking about why they are in college. A sociological view of going to college highlights the effect of:**
    a. age, because college students tend to be young.
    b. class, because college students tend to come from families with above-average incomes.
    c. our place in history, because a century ago going to college was not an option for most people.
    d. All of the above are correct.

13. **Making use of the sociological perspective encourages:**
    a. challenging commonly held beliefs.
    b. accepting conventional wisdom.
    c. the belief that society is mysterious.
    d. people to be happier with their lives as they are.

14. **Imagine that you were going to measure the age of a number of respondents taking part in a survey. As you record the data, you are using the concept "age" as:**
    a. a theory.
    b. a hypothesis.
    c. a variable.
    d. an axiom.

15. **The "framework for building theory that sees society as an arena of inequality that generates conflict and change" is the:**
    a. structural-functional approach.
    b. social-conflict approach.
    c. symbolic-interaction approach.
    d. All of the above are correct.

16. **In the United States, minorities typically have less:**
    a. income.
    b. occupational prestige.
    c. schooling.
    d. All of the above are correct.
17. **The concept of gender refers to:**
   a. the degree of inequality between men and women in a society.
   b. the secondary sex characteristics of individuals.
   c. the personal traits and social positions that members of a society attach to being female or male.
   d. patterns of sexual orientation.

18. **Mead considered the "generalized other" to be:**
   a. important individuals in the child's life.
   b. a person who provides complete care for a child.
   c. any "significant other."
   d. widespread cultural norms and values people take as their own.

19. **Marx thought of inequality in terms of two main classes; by contrast, Weber envisioned inequality in terms of:**
   a. a socioeconomic status hierarchy.
   b. three main classes.
   c. everyone gradually sinking into poverty.
   d. society as one large middle class.

20. **Which of the following concepts refers to a person's romantic and emotional attraction to another person?**
   a. sex role
   b. sexual orientation
   c. sexual experience
   d. personal transsexuality

21. **Which of the following is the largest minority category within the U.S. population?**
   a. people of Asian descent
   b. people of African descent
   c. people of Hispanic descent
   d. people of Native American descent

22. **Which concept refers to the biological distinction between males and females?**
   a. sex
   b. primary sex characteristics
   c. gender
   d. gender roles

23. **W.E.B. Du Bois claimed that ____ was the major problem facing the United States during the twentieth century.**
   a. class
   b. race
   c. gender
   d. ethnicity

24. **Why do sociologists consider the "scientific" racial types of Caucasian, Mongoloid, and Negroid to be misleading and even harmful?**
   a. Every society's population contains a lot of genetic mixture.
   b. Various racial categories are genetically very much alike.
   c. The skin color of Caucasian people ranges from very light to very dark.
   d. All of the above are correct.
25. **What concept refers to the lifelong social experience by which human beings develop their potential and learn culture?**
   a. socialization
   b. personality
   c. human nature
   d. behaviorism

26. **The concept of "colonialism" refers to the process by which:**
   a. rich nations share advanced technology with poor countries.
   b. some nations enrich themselves through political and economic control of others.
   c. poor nations shake off control by other nations.
   d. immigration helps to spark economic development.

27. **Which of the following historical changes is among the factors that stimulated the development of sociology as a discipline?**
   a. the founding of the Roman Catholic church
   b. the rise of industrial factories and cities
   c. the power of tradition
   d. a belief that our futures are defined by "fate"

28. **The theoretical approach in sociology that assumes society is a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability is the:**
   a. structural-functional approach.
   b. social-conflict approach.
   c. symbolic-interaction approach.
   d. None of the above is correct.

29. **All of the following—except for one—are statements about ethical research made by the American Sociological Association. Which one is NOT one of the ASA's guidelines for ethical research?**
   a. Researchers must always perform their research several times in order to ensure its accuracy.
   b. Researchers must disclose their sources of funding for the research.
   c. Researchers must protect the privacy of subjects taking part in a research project.
   d. Researchers must ensure the safety of subjects taking part in a research project.

30. **What concept below refers to measuring exactly what one intends to measure?**
   a. congruence
   b. validity
   c. repeatability
   d. reliability

31. **Which woman helped launch the discipline of sociology by studying the evils of slavery and also by translating the writings of Auguste Comte?**
   a. Harriet Martineau
   b. Jane Addams
   c. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
   d. Dorothea Dix

32. **Which research method asks subjects to respond to a series of items in a questionnaire or an interview?**
   a. secondary research
   b. participant observation
   c. the experiment
   d. the survey
33. **Which of the following is a way in which people can mislead others with statistics?**
   a. People select the data they present.
   b. People interpret the data to lead their readers to a desired conclusion.
   c. People use graphs to "spin" the truth.
   d. All of the above are correct.

34. **Feminists support all but one of the following. Which is the one that feminists do not support?**
   a. ending gender stratification
   b. ending sexual violence
   c. weakening the importance of gender in people's lives
   d. limiting sexual freedom

35. **Which of the following is a reason that it is important to understand the world beyond our own borders?**
   a. Nations the world over are increasingly interconnected.
   b. Many problems that we face in the United States are far more serious elsewhere.
   c. Studying other societies is a good way to learn more about ourselves.
   d. All of the above are correct.

36. **A theory states that increasing a person's formal education results in increased earnings over a lifetime. In this theory, "higher education" is the:**
   a. independent variable.
   b. dependent variable.
   c. correlation.
   d. effect.

37. **Institutional prejudice and discrimination refers to the fact that:**
   a. some people hold rigid and unfair attitudes.
   b. bias was more pronounced in this nation's history.
   c. bias is built into the operation of social institutions.
   d. many people still hold prejudiced opinions.

38. **Drawing conclusions about all of humanity based on research using only males as subjects is the problem called:**
   a. androcentricity.
   b. overgeneralization.
   c. gender blindness.
   d. using double standards.

39. **Which sociological research method provides the best chance to understand social behavior in a natural setting?**
   a. the experiment
   b. the survey
   c. participant observation
   d. secondary analysis

40. **Sociologists cannot precisely predict any person's behavior because:**
   a. human behavior is highly complex and has many causes.
   b. social patterns that are found in one time and place may not be found in others.
   c. humans may respond to the presence of an observer in unexpected ways.
   d. All of the above are correct.
41. The total amount of financial assets, minus any debts, is referred to as:
   a. income.
   b. personal property.
   c. wealth.
   d. power.

42. The "beauty myth" refers to the idea that:
   a. women learn to measure their personal importance in terms of physical appearance.
   b. beautiful women can dominate men.
   c. women prefer men who are physically attractive.
   d. women today are as physically attractive as today's men are.

43. Race refers to _____ considered important by a society; ethnicity refers to _____.
   a. cultural traits; biological traits
   b. biological traits; cultural traits
   c. differences; what we have in common
   d. what we have in common; differences

44. The concept "meritocracy" refers to social stratification:
   a. with no social mobility.
   b. in which people "know their place."
   c. based entirely on personal merit.
   d. as found in the United States.

45. The term "sociology" was coined in 1838 by:
   a. Karl Marx.
   b. Herbert Spencer.
   c. Adam Smith.
   d. Auguste Comte.

46. "A statement of a possible relationship between two or more variables" is the definition of which concept?
   a. theory
   b. correlation
   c. spurious correlation
   d. hypothesis

47. A smaller number of people used to represent an entire population is called a:
   a. target group.
   b. sample.
   c. closed-format group.
   d. sampling frame.

48. C. Wright Mills claimed that the "sociological imagination" transformed:
   a. common sense into laws of society.
   b. people into supporters of the status quo.
   c. personal problems into public issues.
   d. scientific research into common sense.
49. **When did sociology become established as an academic discipline in the United States?**
   a. during the Middle Ages
   b. about 1800
   c. about 1900
   d. about 1975

50. **In the nature versus nurture debate, sociologists claim that:**
   a. nature is far more important than nurture.
   b. nurture is far more important than nature.
   c. nature and nurture have equal importance.
   d. neither nature nor nurture creates the essence of our humanity.