Sociology 102

Fall 2012

Test #1

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Indicate your answer by blacking in the relevant box on the SCANTRON sheet. Be sure to print your name and student number clearly on the answer sheet.

**Part A: According to the lectures,**

1. “Snippens” (S-N-P-N-S) in this course refers to:
2. Political policies that create and sustain inequality
3. Social practices that cut some people out of social activities
4. Forms of economic explanation that rely on cutting salaries
5. Habitual practices and narratives we use to enact inequality\*
6. Social movements that battle inequality
7. The example of Ms. Jones’ fourth grade classroom illustrates the fact that:
8. There is no perfect, unambiguous definition of fairness\*
9. In any situation, there is a single, clear definition of fairness
10. Inequality in schools causes inequality in society as a whole
11. Inequality exists in every domain, even when teachers are very fair
12. The statement that “sociologists are interested in how people invent or *construct* (unnatural) inequalities” means \_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. inequalities are the fictional creation of revolutionaries
14. there is no such thing as natural inequalities
15. inequalities are the invention of poor people
16. inequality is more beneficial than damaging to society
17. inequalities must be justified and performed\*
18. Habits of inequality tend to be strengthened by ALL of the following cultural patterns EXCEPT:
19. Socialization
20. Secularism\*
21. Militarism
22. Traditionalism
23. Religiosity
24. Harry Braverman argues that evidence from the twentieth century suggests:
25. With increasing specialization, work has become more skilled and complex
26. For most people, work has become more degraded, brainless, and alienating\*
27. Hand-work cannot be compared to head-work in a sociological analysis of classes
28. The 19th century Marxist analysis of class inequality was incorrect
29. Social classes don’t really exist in the workplace under modern capitalism
30. Weber’s notion of “domination” was important because it stressed that:
31. Power exists only when there is social inequality
32. Power has little to do with economic exploitation and everything to do with religion
33. Domination is a power relationship that implies voluntary compliance or obedience\*
34. Domination is a power relationship that requires coercion and involuntary submission
35. Married women get the kind of treatment they ask for or willingly submit to
36. One important thing that distinguishes disadvantaged social classes from other disadvantaged groups (e.g., women, racial minorities) is that:
37. Social classes do not tend to include other disadvantaged groups
38. As long as teachers are fair, students do not experience inequality
39. Social classes have no easy-to-spot distinguishing features\*
40. Members of the working class are unaware of the class consciousness
41. Unemployed people do not belong to classes, whatever their race or gender
42. Narratives of blame like the so-called “culture of poverty” are:
43. Used by disadvantaged groups to blame powerful groups for social inequality
44. Bedtime stories that wealthy parents tell their children to scare them
45. Morality tales that religious leaders use in sermons to motivate hard work
46. Socially constructed accounts that attach social or moral qualities to different groups\*
47. Socio-historical accounts of the evolution of inequality
48. According to Pierre Bourdieu, cultural capital can be defined as:
49. A major world city such as Paris or New York that is rich in art galleries, museums, orchestras, and other high culture
50. Any resource that has high-enough status that people will trade their financial capital to gain it: e.g., a Mercedes Benz auto
51. Social network connections that can be used to get ahead in one’s career
52. Monetary assets that can be used to culture oneself for the purpose of upward social mobility
53. Non-financial social assets that promote upward social mobility\*
54. The “second demographic transition” refers to:
55. A transition to individualized, liberalized relations between consenting adults\*
56. A gradual decline in fertility that results from the gradual decline in mortality
57. A sudden rise in childbearing, like the Baby Boom, that results from uncontrolled sex
58. The balancing out of a nation’s fertility and mortality rates
59. The transition to a secularized, capitalist society in developing countries
60. Edward Said’s concept of “Orientalism” is important because it highlights:
61. The misconceptions about Western thought in the East
62. The historical development of ethnic conflicts, tensions and inequalities
63. The social construction of ethnic stereotypes and differences\*
64. The natural differences between Chinese people and North Americans
65. The social differences between European Israelis and Asian Israelis

**Part B: According to the material in *Reading Sociology*,**

1. Men spend more time in paid employment than women; additionally, they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. spend their leisure time in active rather than passive activities
3. spend their leisure time helping with unpaid forms of labour, like housework
4. have less leisure time than women
5. have the same amount of leisure time as women
6. have more leisure time than women \*
7. Pay equity is based on comparisons of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. men’s and women’s minimum wages
9. men’s and women’s average annual salaries
10. the pay gap between the highest and lowest paid jobs
11. work mainly done by women and work mainly done by men \*
12. skill requirements for male jobs and for female jobs
13. Which of the following is NOT associated with global events such as the Olympics?
14. Decreased police presence \*
15. Reorganization of public spaces
16. Gentrification
17. Unequal spatial distributions
18. The creation of red zones
19. What effect have measures to reduce societal violence had on workplace violence in particular?
20. They are poorly aimed at the issue \*
21. They have only reduced violence in certain workplaces
22. They have successfully reduced workplace violence
23. They have made it a major public concern
24. They have unintentionally increased workplace violence
25. Workplace violence during daytime shifts in group homes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compared to night time shifts.
26. underreported
27. almost nonexistent
28. more frequent and intense \*
29. less frequent and intense
30. better regulated
31. Americans who enter nursing homes are only eligible for Medicaid if they \_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. have pension plans
33. meet the age requirement
34. have severe disabilities
35. have no personal resources left \*
36. are in debt
37. The *Chatelaine* article on Fort McMurray’s oil industry states that men engage in negative behavior such as adultery and drug use. The article implies that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
38. only young men engage in these behaviours
39. men are not personally responsible for this behavior \*
40. married men do not engage in these behaviours
41. most men do not engage in this behavior; only a select few participate
42. men are less likely than women to engage in this behavior
43. The cultural ideas of masculinity in the Caribbean lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ views of homosexuality.
44. accepting
45. liberal
46. tolerant
47. negative \*
48. relatively indifferent
49. By ignoring the socio-historical factors affecting Muslim women’s lives, secularist Western feminists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
50. ignore the role of Islam
51. demystify Islam
52. dispel stereotypes
53. liberate Muslim women
54. help sustain stereotypes \*
55. Crime in a mystery novel can invite reflection on the broader \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
56. division of labour
57. material environment
58. moral order \*
59. social inequality
60. political system
61. Which of the following offer both instrumental and expressive support to new immigrants?
62. Faith institutions \*
63. Canadian assimilation associations
64. Educational institutions
65. Government programs
66. Municipal programs
67. Which of the following is NOT listed as a social change experienced by First Nations people in Canada today?
68. Increase in Aboriginal-owned businesses
69. Increase in university graduates
70. Increasing religiosity \*
71. Population growth
72. Migration to cities
73. Canada “sells diversity” as a way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
74. increase its population
75. control the labour market
76. improve international relations
77. mask social unrest
78. support social cohesion \*
79. In sociological analysis, professions are defined as which of the following?
80. Expert occupations
81. Power groups
82. Unionized jobs
83. Status groups \*
84. Paid employment
85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the ways in which parents protect children’s diverse mobilities from the dangers of motorized traffic in variable social and automobilized environments.
86. Parental automotive safety
87. Parental traffic protection
88. Parental streetscapes
89. Parental chauffering
90. Parent traffic safeguarding \*
91. Each of the following is an example of a neo-liberal urbanism process EXCEPT:
92. Increase in public-private partnerships
93. Increased financial support for businesses
94. Investment in social service \*
95. Privatization of public goods
96. Cutbacks in social entitlement programs
97. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the 18th century phenomenon of the rising prosperous class symbolizing its power through physical health, strength and longevity.
98. Normate body
99. Standard configuration
100. Pathologized body
101. Bourgeois body \*
102. Bourgeois standard
103. Most white people saw the Prime Minister’s apology about residential schools as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
104. unnecessary and undeserved
105. a final act of closure \*
106. reopening the conflict
107. insincere and superficial
108. racist and offensive
109. Studies of voting patterns among immigrants show that:
110. Voting rates are equally low across generations
111. Voting rates go down with each generation in Canada
112. Among university graduates, immigrants have higher voting rates than natives
113. Second generation immigrants are more likely to vote than their parents or children\*
114. Second generation immigrants are less likely to vote than their parents or children

**Part C: According to the material in *Social Problems* and *Starting Points*,**

1. Microsociology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. investigates people's understanding and experience of social problems at the local level\*
3. focuses on interactions between different cultural groups
4. examines the effects of interactions and relations between different global societies
5. explores the ways in which large-scale processes and social trends affect the population
6. has a similar approach to the one used in social psychology

1. In studying social problems, sociologists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. should not be guided by value preferences
3. focus on correcting problems because they believe it is not possible to prevent them through change
4. often produce research that promotes the existing social order
5. often unintentionally undermine the existing social order
6. often think of themselves as engaged in a moral enterprise to improve human societies through social change\*
7. According to the ‘Thomas dictum,’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. ideas, beliefs, and views are infinitely flexible and always open to interpersonal influence
9. it is people’s subjective view of reality–and not reality itself–that shapes their behaviour\*
10. social problems are revealed by declines in population health
11. people form views and beliefs about reality through social interaction
12. the people who are involved in and affected by a social problem are to blame for their situation
13. Claims-making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. is what those in power do to legitimize and maintain their authority
15. is a process by which religious leaders express their values
16. is only practiced by the media and interest groups
17. means justifying one’s position on a social issue
18. is the assertion that a social problem exists and needs recognition\*
19. Two or more individuals who have a specific common identity and interact in a reciprocal social relationship form a social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. group\*
21. contract
22. tetrad
23. community
24. norm
25. Social problems are defined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. as both conditions and processes\*
27. according to social but not historical context
28. similarly by all sociologists
29. as based only on objective factors
30. as both political and economic
31. The term “sociological imagination” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. was coined by economic/political philosopher Karl Marx
33. refers to using counterfactual thought to analyze social issues
34. emphasizes public issues rather than private troubles
35. emphasizes private troubles as opposed to public issues
36. refers to the ability to connect one's personal life and the social world \*
37. Macrosociology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
38. focuses on interactions between individuals
39. has been criticized for its failure to explain social processes
40. explores the effects of processes and trends within large scale social systems\*
41. explores the effects of interactions and relations between different global societies
42. investigates people's understandings and experience of local social problems
43. Anomie refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
44. discrepancies between personal and dominant cultural norms
45. the meanings and lifestyles constructed by human populations
46. weak, unstable or conflicting social norms\*
47. the ideas our culture promotes about success and failure
48. discriminating or oppressive social institutions
49. According to the structural functionalist perspective, the general solution to social problems involves \_\_\_\_\_\_.
50. challenging social structures and rising against oppressive forces
51. abolishing differences based on social class
52. mobilizing for action, and developing and implementing an official plan
53. connecting microsociological-level activities and macrosociological forces
54. strengthening social norms and slowing the pace of social change\*
55. Which of the following statements is not true?
56. The original goal of the organization FARM was to eliminate the use of cows, pigs, and chickens as human food
57. ‘Folk devils’ is the term used to describe the people responsible for moral panics
58. Moral panics often arise over controversial or ‘taboo’ issues
59. Moral panics are described by sociologists as short-lived, intense periods of concern
60. Whistle-blowers will only come forward and speak out if their own immediate interests will not be at risk\*
61. According to Merton’s strain theory, people who are disadvantaged will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
62. experience reasonable levels of happiness and life satisfaction
63. lose the motivation to overcome their oppression and misfortune
64. be less likely to achieve dominant social goals by socially acceptable means \*
65. work harder than any other social group to achieve culturally defined goals
66. have different goals and values from people in advantaged social positions
67. Psychologists who study social problems are mainly interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
68. cognitive and perceptual processes\*
69. macro-level analysis at a societal level
70. genetic, hormonal, neurological, and physiological processes
71. perception and impression formation
72. group relations and culture
73. A major microsociological approach is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
74. postmodern perspective
75. symbolic interactionist perspective\*
76. critical perspective
77. feminist perspective
78. structural functionalist perspective
79. Which of the following approaches views society as a set of interconnected elements that operate together in equilibrium to maintain the overall stability and efficiency of the whole?
80. Anomie theory
81. Labelling theory
82. Conflict theory
83. Structural functionalism\*
84. Symbolic interactionism
85. Marxist conflict theory argues that social problems stem from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
86. economic inequalities between different social classes\*
87. the ways in which certain behaviours are socially constructed
88. the failure of individuals to aim for the collective good
89. the failure of institutions to achieve their goals during times of change
90. anomie and lack of social cohesion
91. A main criticism of Marxist theory is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
92. it overemphasizes the importance of economic inequality at the expense of other types of inequality\*
93. social problems may exist even if they are not recognized as problems
94. it assumes a high degree of consensus among members of society
95. it assumes that all workers are dissatisfied and oppressed
96. it does not take into account macrosociological forces
97. Functionalists argue that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
98. gender equality is the most effective way to carry out social reproduction, maintain the workforce and strengthen the labour market
99. a rigid division of labour between men and women is the most efficient way for society to carry out production and reproduction\*
100. gender inequality is dysfunctional and counterproductive for societies and their members
101. men have traditionally been better served by gender inequality
102. the meaning of gender inequality depends on your perspective and your sexual orientation
103. The sexual double standard means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
     1. men have traditionally been allowed more sexual freedom than women\*
     2. women are expected to be responsible for ensuring safe sex
     3. despite biological differences, men and women are expected to behave in much the same way when it comes to sexuality
     4. some women are stigmatized for deviant sexual behaviour more than other women
     5. women are less stigmatized for same-sex behaviour
104. Most feminists take a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ position when explaining the existence of gender difference.
105. social constructionist \*
106. social abolitionist
107. functionalist
108. evolutionary
109. materialist
110. Liberal feminists are likely to argue that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
111. women’s experiences of racism and post colonialism must be considered
112. gender equity is a better and more realistic goal than gender equality
113. ensuring that women have equal access to education and paid employment will eventually result in gender equality \*
114. direct political action and radical social change are required to adequately address gender inequality
115. there is no single solution for gender inequality because there is no essential, universal female experience
116. Ann Oakley’s work on the sociology of housework contributed to the existing research on gender inequality most significantly by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
117. showing the economic cost of investing time in housework
118. showing how housework can be empowering for some women
119. proving that a gendered division of labour at home is the cause of gender inequality in society
120. examining the relationship between the gendered nature of housework and gender inequality \*
121. exposing the racialized nature of housework in developed countries
122. Schools indirectly define and encourage gendered behaviour through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
123. implicit socialization
124. explicit gender training
125. the overt curriculum
126. the latent program
127. the hidden curriculum \*
128. Recent research on appearance norms and gender shows that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
129. there is a significant and growing gap between what society considers to be the ideal female body and the actual average body size for women\*
130. appearance norms stigmatize younger women more than older women
131. there is increasing pressure for men’s bodies to be bigger, more muscular and more masculine than in the past
132. as the ideal female body has grown thinner in recent years, the average body size for North American women have also grown thinner
133. the ideal body size for men and women is considerably thinner today than it was in the 1950s
134. Crime can be seen as gendered because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
135. women are more likely than men to behave in antisocial ways
136. men are far more likely than women to commit murder\*
137. women are far more likely than men to commit minor property crimes
138. women are less likely than men to be sentenced to prison for crimes
139. men and women tend to have different motives for committing crimes
140. The wage gap between men and women \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
141. is likely to disappear in the near future, as women currently outnumber men in universities
142. is mostly disappearing except in the service sector
143. will likely continue to exist in the near future \*
144. is currently shifting in favour of women, due to the decline of jobs in the manufacturing sector
145. primarily affects older workers and women working in the professional ghetto
146. Which of the following is true regarding gender differences in wealth accumulation?
147. Men are more likely to graduate university and have high paying jobs
148. Women tend to build less wealth during their working lives than men. \*
149. Men are more likely than women to become poorer after divorce.
150. Women tend to accumulate less wealth because they invest in riskier stocks than men.
151. Women over 40 years of age are at the highest risk of falling into poverty.
152. A person’s sex almost always affects\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
153. their skill at child care and domestic work
154. the manner in which they are socialized \*
155. the level of education they attain
156. their ability to obtain a high status job
157. their life satisfaction and success
158. Social constructionist approaches to gender begin with which of the following questions?
159. How are women’s experiences affected by race and class?
160. How is gender symbolized?
161. How does a gendered division of labour benefit society?
162. Who holds gendered power and who benefits from it?
163. When and how did particular gendered arrangements emerge? \*
164. Marxists and feminists agree that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
165. Patriarchy and capitalism are mutually reinforcing systems
166. in order to abolish capitalism, we must first dismantle patriarchy
167. patriarchy and capitalism together create twin modes of oppression for women\*
168. patriarchy is more significant than capitalism as a source of gender exploitation
169. capitalism is more significant than patriarchy as a source of gender exploitation
170. The ‘Double Ghetto’ refers to how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
171. women may occupy two ghettos at once: one for paid work and one for unpaid work\*
172. immigrant women cannot compete for good jobs in the Canadian economy
173. racialized immigrant women are doubly disadvantaged in the workplace
174. immigrants to Canada live in ghettos segregated by race and class
175. women are more likely to earn lower wages and less likely to have full time jobs
176. Institutional ethnography, a sociological method that studies how people interact in day-to-day life, was developed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
177. Ann Oakley
178. Dorothy Smith \*
179. W.I. Thomas
180. Patricia Hill Collins
181. Karl Marx
182. Rosabeth Kanter’s work on men and women working in corporations showed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
183. structural position and opportunities, not gender, determine drive and behaviour \*
184. gender, not structural positions or opportunities, determines drive and behaviour
185. gender is an important predictor of management styles inside corporations
186. women are less likely to be promoted primarily because they are less willing to sacrifice family duties
187. after a certain level, men and women have the same opportunity for promotion
188. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a sex-based barrier to equal opportunity for hiring and promotion.
189. double standard
190. glass barrier
191. gender boundary
192. glass ceiling\*
193. invisible gender wage gap
194. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was one of the first theorists to elaborate on the symbolic interactionist paradigm.
195. Max Weber
196. Karl Marx
197. Robert Merton
198. Georg W. F. Hegel
199. Georg Simmel\*
200. Labelling theory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
201. originates from the conflict perspective
202. argues that social institutions perform both manifest and latent functions
203. claims that one’s social status label determines life chances
204. claims a given activity becomes a “social problem” when defined as such\*
205. was first formulated by Émile Durkheim
206. According to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the fragmentation of urban life leads to a decrease in shared experiences and urban people must work out their social lives within this framework of distinct, isolated, and isolating experiences.
207. Merton strain theory
208. structural functionalists
209. feminist perspective
210. population health perspective
211. symbolic interactionist perspective\*
212. The Chinese head tax was put in place in Canada in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
213. attract wealthy and prosperous immigrant workers
214. increase the number of Chinese labourers working on the railroad
215. encourage Canadian emigration to China
216. prevent Chinese immigration to Canada\*
217. accumulate funds for building the railroad
218. An interest in how one racial or ethnic group benefits from the exclusion of another is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspectives on race and ethnicity.
219. symbolic interactionist
220. feminist
221. functionalist
222. critical \*
223. Marxist
224. Which of the following statements describes job opportunities for new immigrants in Canada?
225. Immigrants with advanced degrees find jobs to fit their credentials, those without degrees work entry level jobs
226. Principles of equal opportunity and preferential hiring have levelled the playing field for new immigrants.
227. Most new immigrants work in low-skill or entry-level service sector jobs, even if they hold advanced degrees. \*
228. English speaking immigrants fare as well as their native counterparts
229. The language barrier is the only significant obstacle immigrants face
230. During the 20th century, roughly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants arrived in Canada.
231. 5 million
232. 13 million \*
233. 20 million
234. 130 million
235. 200 million
236. A race is a social category based on common ­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while people in the same ethnic group share \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
237. ancestral history; beliefs and values
238. somatic features; a common ancestry or culture\*
239. common ancestry/culture; somatic features
240. skin colour; somatic features
241. genetics; cultural history
242. Structural functionalists argue that exclusion, prejudice, and even discrimination can be functional for society because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
243. social stratification creates boundaries and order
244. racial exclusion fosters faster cultural assimilation
245. shared experiences can foster greater ethnic solidarity and thus social cohesion\*
246. they allow the majority group to benefit economically from the exclusion of the minority group
247. ethnic inequality is usually fair and reflects the distribution of merit
248. What is the term that is used to describe the differentiation of people according to race?
249. Discrimination
250. Racial differentiation
251. Racial grouping
252. Racism
253. Racialization \*
254. Emory Bogardus’s social distance scale was intended to measure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
255. how welcome and accepted new immigrants feel in their communities
256. knowledge of ethnic and racial stereotypes
257. religious tolerance in urban centers
258. one’s willingness to mix with people of different racial/ethnic backgrounds \*
259. ethnic residential segregation in big cities
260. The term “white man’s burden” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
261. was the name given to the massive flows of racialized immigrants to North America
262. refers to the nineteenth century colonialist patterns of reverse discrimination that have disadvantaged white men in North America
263. was a key ideological tenet of immigration policy in nineteenth-century Canada
264. refers to the nineteenth-century colonialist belief that white people had a moral obligation to convert non-whites to their beliefs \*
265. describes how men carry a higher economic burden for marriage than women
266. Recent advances in genetic research have shown that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
267. there is more variation between people of different races than among people of the same race
268. there is little genetic basis for most racial classification \*
269. the behavioural differences we associate with race are actually cultural
270. there are significant genetic differences between different racial categories
271. most of the behavioural differences that we associate with racial difference are actually genetic
272. The policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encourages tolerance for different cultures while emphasizing how they need to be forcefully integrated into the dominant culture.
273. ethnic cleansing
274. multiculturalism
275. interculturalism \*
276. diversification
277. assimilation
278. An important criticism of multiculturalism in Canada is that it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
279. has resulted in reverse discrimination against white Canadians
280. fails to recognize the distinctive status of Aboriginal Canadians \*
281. overemphasizes the distinctive status of French-Canadians
282. masks institutional and systemic racism
283. discounts economic and social inequalities
284. The majority of new immigrants to Canada are admitted as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
285. students
286. skilled workers \*
287. refugees
288. family class migrants
289. business immigrants
290. The majority of Canada’s immigrants live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
291. urban Ontario \*
292. urban British Columbia
293. Vancouver
294. Montreal
295. the Maritimes
296. Currently, the main sources of new immigrants to Canada are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
297. Somalia and Egypt
298. Eastern Europe
299. India and China \*
300. the Middle East
301. France and England
302. Among the criteria used by the point system to determine eligibility for immigration to Canada are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
303. racial and ethnic background
304. country of origin and work experience
305. education and work experience \*
306. age and gender
307. language proficiency and race
308. The argument that conflict is inevitable when one group in society constantly dominates another is similar to the theories of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
309. Robert Merton
310. Max Weber
311. Émile Durkheim
312. Theodor Adorno
313. Karl Marx \*
314. A key difference between Marx’s and Durkheim’s analysis of class conflict is that Marx argued that conflict was inherent in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while Durkheim thought that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the cause.
315. capitalism; industrialization\*
316. capitalism; social cohesion
317. commerce; anomie
318. industrialization; post-industrialization
319. society; industrialization
320. Functionalists argue that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is useful for society because it maintains an effective division of labour and motivates people to work hard and aim high.
321. class equality
322. class inequality \*
323. gender equality
324. gender inequality
325. capitalism
326. If you wanted to conduct research on the relationship between poor job conditions and heart disease, you should begin by studying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
327. maids and janitors
328. factory workers
329. CEOs of large corporations
330. restaurant servers \*
331. dentists
332. Which of the following statements is true regarding the relationship between income inequality and health?
333. High status is correlated with good health only amongst the elderly
334. The Whitehall studies proved that high-status is not correlated with good health
335. People in high status jobs are more prone to heart disease than people in low status jobs
336. The health of Canadians is not affected by income status
337. Higher-status smokers have better health than low-status smokers\*
338. An important distinction between a union and a professional association is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
339. professional associations focus on improving pay and job security for workers while unions focus on furthering the interests of the profession as a whole
340. unions focus on improving pay and job security for workers while professional associations focus on furthering the interests of the profession as a whole \*
341. unions seek to further and safeguard the public interest
342. professional associations are more concerned with pay and job security, while unions are more involved in political activism
343. professional associations do not restrict or regulate entry into a profession
344. Edwin Sutherland’s theory of differential association is helpful in understanding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
345. the link between social class, education and job success
346. why low status people are overrepresented in prisons
347. the link between social class and criminality
348. why educated people are less likely to commit crime than uneducated people
349. the prevalence of white-collar crime inside corporations\*
350. Which of the following statements is **not** part of Durkheim’s theory of the division of labour in society?
351. Law in pre-industrial societies is primarily based on contract, rather than tradition\*
352. The mutual interdependence that characterizes modern societies leads to the development of organic solidarity
353. Repressive law and punitive sanctions are the norm in pre-industrial societies
354. The division of labour diminishes the basis for the collective conscience
355. A society’s ‘social volume’ equals the total number of its members.
356. In Canada, union membership\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
357. has had success with improving working conditions but little else
358. has traditionally been lower than in the United States, but higher than in the United Kingdom
359. has traditionally been higher than in the United States, but lower than in the United Kingdom \*
360. has been increasing steadily since the 1990s
361. has decreased the most in the health care sector
362. Which of the following statements regarding non-standard work in Canada is FALSE?
363. Non-standard work is typically more emotionally and intellectually satisfying for workers. \*
364. Non-standard work is usually more intellectually challenging for workers.
365. Non-standard workers are disproportionately women, immigrants and young people.
366. Non-standard work typically gives employers full control over the labour process.
367. Non-standard work is the fastest growing type of work in developed countries.
368. Karl Marx argued that capitalist society is divided into which of the following two main classes?
369. The head-workers and the hand-workers
370. The working class and the proletariat
371. The bourgeoisie and petite bourgeoisie
372. The proletariat and the bourgeoisie \*
373. The patricians and the plebeians
374. One of the central arguments of Harry Braverman’s *Labour and Monopoly Capitalism* is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
375. business management is better suited to capitalism than scientific management
376. as capitalist societies advance, work becomes more complex
377. work under capitalism involves the melding of “head-work” with “hand-work”
378. work in contemporary capitalist societies is becoming more bureaucratic and alienating \*
379. work in contemporary capitalist societies is becoming more skilled due to technological progress
380. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorist is interested in how people attach meaning and significance to the idea of wealth.
381. critical
382. symbolic interactionist \*
383. conflict
384. structural-functionalist
385. postmodern
386. An example of a member of the *petite bourgeoisie* would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
387. A retail store cashier
388. the owner/operator of a Macs Milk store \*
389. a university professor at U of T
390. a salaried nurse at the Toronto General Hospital
391. a CEO of a corporation
392. Max Weber argued that, in addition to class, power in capitalist societies was also derived from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
393. education and social network
394. money and possession
395. ethnicity and gender
396. political affiliation and economic class
397. Party and status group \*
398. Someone who is willing to believe in the dominant ideology even if it is disadvantageous to their own interests is suffering from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
399. false propaganda
400. hegemony
401. false consciousness \*
402. class consciousness
403. class unconsciousness
404. Class consciousness occurs when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
405. a group is able to form and join unions in capitalist workplaces
406. a group is able to use its collective consumer power to affect important political and social change
407. a group fights together to ensure better pay and work conditions
408. a group becomes aware of having a common class interest and the necessity of working together to attain collective goals \*
409. a group becomes conscious of the importance of skill and hard work in order to merit pay increases