

Introduction to Sociology and Anthropology (SOC101)
QUIZ 1 Answer Key

1. How does sociology transform the understanding of personal suffering according to the text, ‘In a world I never Made’?
 - a. by focusing solely on individual choices and behaviors
 - b. sociology promotes optimism and dismiss the darker aspects of social life
 - c. Sociology tries to link private sufferings to the existing social and structural reality
 - d. By favoring personal narratives and ignoring public issues
2. Sociology, as a discipline, is described in the text as being both:
 - a. Empirical and dogmatic
 - b. Critical and celebratory
 - c. Optimistic and Utopian
 - d. Theoretical and dismissive
3. What does it mean when the sociologists are described as Janus-faced?
 - a. They use ancient Roman techniques for analysis.
 - b. They critically balance the examination of both suffering and joys of social world
 - c. They look only at the past while ignoring modern societal issues
 - d. They disregard individual perspectives in favor of collective ones.
4. How does the example of the sociology of tomatoes illustrate the sociological approach?
 - a. It exemplifies the focus of sociology on natural processes over human actions
 - b. the focus of sociology on trivial topics that doesn’t hold larger societal significance
 - c. highlights how the everyday aspects can reveal complex social, economic and historical structure of society.
 - d. It emphasizes the irrelevance of sociology in understanding modern capitalism
5. What does the ‘outsider stance’ in sociology encourage?
 - a. Completely rejecting empathy in favour of science
 - b. Viewing other cultures as irrelevant.
 - c. A temporary suspension of personal biases to understand different worldviews.
 - d. Promoting a sense of cultural superiority during analysis.

6. How did early sociological theorists respond to the societal changes brought by the French Revolution, as described in the text?
- By advocating a complete return to the societal order of the Middle Ages.
 - By rejecting the need for societal restructuring altogether.
 - By celebrating the positive consequences of the revolutions above all else.
 - By focusing on restoring social order amid the chaos and disorder caused by the revolutions.
7. What challenges did urbanization during the Industrial Revolution create?
- The complete resolutions of rural poverty through urban migration.
 - A decline in industrial jobs, leading to widespread unemployment.
 - Improved living conditions and job opportunities in rural areas.
 - Difficulties in adjusting to urban life and problems like overcrowding, pollution and noise.
8. How did the increasing emphasis on science influence the development of sociology?
- Sociology rejected scientific methods in favor of abstract theorizing.
 - Early sociologists prioritized philosophy over scientific approaches.
 - Sociologists sought to model their discipline after successful sciences like physics and biology.
 - Sociologists dismissed the relevance of technological advancements to social life.
9. What was the key goal of Enlightenment thinkers in applying reason and empirical research to social issues?
- To reject scientific methods in favor of philosophical traditions.
 - To dismiss natural laws as irrelevant to the social world.
 - To discover social laws that could create a more rational and better world.
 - To reject scientific methods in favor of philosophical traditions.
10. What was a key focus of the conservative reaction to the Enlightenment in shaping classical sociological theory?
- Society was seen as having its own existence and laws, independent of individuals
 - Changes to societal structures were encouraged to promote progress.
 - Rituals and ceremonies were dismissed as irrelevant to social cohesion.
 - The individual was regarded as the most basic and essential unit of analysis.