Exam #3 Sociology 403

1. (m/c) According to the instrumental theory of technology, all of the following are true about technology EXCEPT:

a. it is a tool developed by human beings meet a need b. it is neutral with regard how it is used

c. it is autonomous, not embedded in power relations d. it is universal e. none are exceptions

2.(m/c) All of the following are examples of technology EXCEPT:

a. standardized tests b. smart class rooms c. Fordism d. plow e. none are exceptions

3..(m/c) According to the instrumental theory of technology, technology could solve which of the following social problems? a. racism b. disease c. hunger d. b and c e. all of above

4.(m/c) According to the instrumental theory of technology, all of the following are examples of technologies that will solve social problems EXCEPT:

a. gene therapy b. GMOs c. drones d. automation e. none are exceptions

5.(m/c) According to critical theory (Neo-Marxism), all of the following are components of the system of

domination EXCEPT:

a. education b. military c. science d. media e. none are exceptions

6.(m/c According to the critical theory of technology, dominant institutions have the power to:

a. define the problems that we face as a society. b. determine the solutions (technology).

c. direct imagination, creativity and invention. d. a and b e. all of above

7.(t/f) According to critical theory of technology, the pharmaceutical industry benefits from having the power to define disease as an individual health problem and then providing the solution, prescription drugs.

8.(m/c) Which of the following would be examples of a problem posing approach to technological development and society?

a. defining health as a social problem and the solution prevention

b. defining education as the practice of freedom.

c. defining the problem of hunger as the system of food distribution d. a and c e. all of above

9(m/c) According to critical theory of technology, all of the following are examples of the unintended consequences of technological development?

a. strains of diseases that are resistant to anti-biotics. b. pests that are resistant to pesticides.

c. technologies of surveillance used against the people that they are supposed to be protect.

d. a and b e. all of above

10.(m/c) If the problem of disease is redefined as a social problem, a public health problem, society would look for:

a. the social causes of disease. b. the environmental causes of disease.

c. for better diagnostic technology, d. a and b e. all of above

11.(m/c) Neoliberal theory has all of the following theoretical components EXCEPT:

a. philosophy of history b. free market theory c. instrumental theory of technology

d. theory of human nature e. none are exceptions

12.(t/f) According to free market theory, the market does not need government regulation because it t is self-regulating.

13.(t/f) According to free market theory, capitalism is the best economic system because it understands the truth about human nature, all human beings are motivated by self-interest.

14.(t/f) According to neoliberal theory, a citizen is a consumer in the political marketplace, free to choose between candidates running for office

15.(m/c) According to free market theory, the role of the government in creating an environment for a nation’s economic system involves all of the following EXCEPT:

a. creation of a system of finance b. development of a minimal system of public education

c. creation of a physical infrastructure d. financing and raising a military e. none are exceptions

16.(m/c) According to neoliberal theory, all of the following are characteristics of freedom EXCEPT:

a. the market is the place where real freedom can be actualized.

b. freedom is the freedom to collectively participate in determining the direction of society.

c. freedom is freedom from constraints on an individual’s pursuit of self-interest.

d. freedom is freedom to pursue options within the marketplace. e. none are exceptions

17.(m/c) Which of the following are characteristics of the neoliberal theory of history?

a. globalization is a natural process. b. globalization is driven by technological development-progress.

c. there are no alternatives to neoliberalism. d. b and c e. all above

18.(m/c) According to neoliberal theory, deregulation means that nation-states must do all of the following EXCEPT:

a. eliminate wage and hour laws such as minimum wage. b. eliminate unemployment benefits

c. eliminate environmental regulations d. eliminate welfare for the rich, like bailouts

e. none are exceptions

19.(m/c) According to neoliberal theory, all of the following should be privatized EXCEPT:

a. schools b. post office c. fire departments d. public parks e. none are exceptions

20.(t/f) The city of Chicago privatized its parking meters, sold them to a foreign corporation.

21.(t/f) According to neoliberal theory, the main method of creating a global free market is through free trade agreements that eliminate trade barriers so that all countries can compete equally in the global market place.

22.(m/c) According to neoliberal theory, which of the following are barriers to free trade that must be eliminated?

a. tariffs b. subsidies c. patents d. a and b e. all of the above

23.(m/c) All of the following are examples of the conditions attached to developmental loans EXCEPT:

a. privatization of profitable national industries b. privatization of government services

c. increased use of tariffs d. decrease in social services for the poor e. none are exceptions

24.(m/c) Structural Adjustment Plans directed at the first world countries are called austerity measures and they include all of the following EXCEPT:

a. cuts in government spending on education b. cuts in government spending on health care

c. increasing taxes on the rich to create more revenue d. cut spending on entitlements e. none are exceptions

25.(m/c) The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) involved Congressional hearings and investigations of communist infiltration of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. schools b. government c. film industry d. universities e. religious groups

26.(t/f) A goal established by the power elite in the mid-1970s was to transform the university and higher education so that it produced ignorant and apathetic students.

27.(m/c) According to structural functionalism, all of the following are functions of the educational system EXCEPT:

a. socialize students into norms and values of society b. teach knowledge and skills for the workplace c. select each student for their positions in society

d. nurture each student’s creativity and imagination e. none are exceptions

28.(m/c) According to structural functional theory, the educational system should be structured in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

a. it should be universal, b. free c. all students should have access to educational resources

d. evaluation process should be objective e. none are exceptions

29.(m/c) According to the structural functional theory of education, the educational system needs to be a meritocracy, where success is measured solely by one’s performance.

30.(m/c) According to neoliberal theory, all institutions in a society need to be redefined and restructured according to which of the following?

a. The principles of the free market. b. The goal of developing the unique potentialities of each person.

c. The centrality of technology in the both the redefinition and the restructuring.

d. a and c e. all of above.

31.(m/c) According to neoliberal theory, all of the following are essential for redefining of education EXCEPT:

a. school reform is necessary because public schools have failed. b. primary function of education is vocational.

c. everything should be measurable. d. the business model should be adopted e. none are exceptions

32.(m/c) According to neoliberal theory, all of the following are necessary in the restructuring of education EXCEPT:

a. charter schools b. rigorous accountability for remaining public schools

c. expand teacher input in the restructuring process d. labor flexibility e. none are exceptions

33.(t/f) According to neoliberal theory, teachers need to be made accountable for the success and/or failure of students, and teacher effectiveness can be quantified by the value-added method.

34.(m/c) The restructuring of higher education involves which of the following?

a. Increased capacity to generate revenue. b. Administrators are CEOs and managers.

c. Increased labor flexibility d. a and b e. all of above

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35.(m/c) SDSU is an example of the neoliberalization of higher education in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

a. increase in tuition and fees including the “student success fee.”

b. the transformation to a research institutions where hiring, retention, promotion and raises are determined by ability of faculty to get grants. c. university focus on FTES and graduation rates

d. coercive move to online courses e. none are exceptions

36..(t/f) The transformation of SDSU to a research institution is an example of neoliberal theory and practice applied to higher education.

37.(t/f) A cheap and obedient labor force is guaranteed by hiring temporary faculty (aka lectures) at lower wages, with no tenure, no contracts, and no benefits

38.(m/c) Neoliberal polices in the U.S. when applied to higher education has had all of the following negative consequences EXCEPT:

a. increase in tuition has limited access to those public education is designed to serve.

b. left millions of students in a life time of debt.

c. provided a poor quality education with larger and larger classes and online learning.

d. created a student population than cannot think critically, reason complexly or write. e. none are exceptions.

39.(m/c) The critique of the “school reform” movement shows that it is really profit over people in which of the following ways?

a. Charter schools do not necessarily do better than public schools, but they receive public funding.

b. The advocates for school reform are corporations and the rich who would benefit from the $500 billion spent each year in the U.S. on education. c. Charter schools get rent free space in public schools.

d. Increases the problem of underfunded public schools. e. all of above

40.(t/f) Critical theory of education views neoliberal and structural functional theories as ideologies of power.

41.(t/f) According to critical theory of education, the outcome of an institutionalized neoliberal system of education would be a passive, compliant, uninformed, easily manipulable public.

42.(m/c) Which of the following are examples of how public education has been made to fail?

a. shrinking tax base to support public education. b. disproportionately high per cent of resources going to war.

c. global financial crisis that undermined the economic wellbeing of millions of Americans

d. a and b e. all of above

43.(m/c) All of the following are assumptions of a critical theory of education EXCEPT:

a. each human being is valuable and unique b. education needs to develop critical thinking

c. education needs to develop imagination and creativity

d. needs to reinforce human solidarity e. none are exceptions

44.(t/f)As the advocates of neoliberalism consolidate their control of education, dialogical education needs to find places, reading groups, independent study groups, practices.

45.(t/f) According to Freire, the system of oppression reduces everything to an object, or thing, that it can control, even human beings, what he calls dehumanization.

46.(t/f) According to Freire, the vocation of the people is humanization and that requires both critical thought and action (praxis).

47.(t/f) According to Freire, love is a necessary component of the pedagogy of the oppressed.

48.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of the pedagogy of the oppressed EXCEPT:

a. commitment to transforming the world. b. reveal the system of oppression

c. it must be a pedagogy for all humankind

d. once a society is transformed those who were oppressed must rule e. none are exceptions

49.(t/f) According to Freire, science and technology are being used by those in power to control the people.

50.(t/f) While Freire identifies the banking method of education as component of the system of domination, he believes it is, for the time being, a necessary step in liberation.

51.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of the banking method EXCEPT:

a. it assumes human beings are manageable and adaptable. b. it eliminates or lessens students creative power.

c. it eliminates or lessens student’s ability to think critically

d. it assumes that students are passive receptacles e. none are exceptions

52.(t/f) According to Freire, within the banking system, the educated person is the adapted person, the person who fits into the world.

53.(m/c) Education as the practice of freedom, is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:

a. a problem posing approach b. education as dialogue c. emphasis on critical thinking

d. creativity and imagination e. none are exceptions

54.(t/f) For Freire, dialogue is the collective, interhuman process, of coming to understand the world and transform it into a more just world.

55.(m/c) According to Freire, all of the following are necessary for dialogue EXCEPT:

a. recognition of and commitment to humanity of others b. belief in humankinds ability to transform the world for the better c. mutual trust d. critical thinking e. none are exceptions

56.(m/c) According to Klein, Donald Rumsfeld’s transformation of the U.S. military meant all of the following EXCEPT:

a. cutting the military budget. b. outsourcing services previously performed by the military

c. privatizing housing for soldiers d. privatizing intelligence operations e. none are exceptions

57.(t/f) According to Klein, the U.S military under Rumsfeld continued to give out guaranteed profit contracts, what are called “cost plus” contracts, even though this practice contradicts free market theory.

58.(m/c) Klein argues that “Shock Therapy” in the U.S has led to the rise of a disaster capitalism complex. Which of the following is true about this complex, according to Klein?

a. It is increasingly profitable for the corporations involved.

b. The profits of the complex depend on disaster therefore the complex needs/wants “disaster.”

c. The complex is a threat to democracy. d. a and b e. all of above

59.(m/c) Klein gives all of the following as examples of the disaster capitalism complex EXCEPT:

a. Government contracts to KBR to build camps for the military.

b. Government purchase of the Tamiflu vaccine.

c. Lockheed’s contracts for taking over information technology services of the government.

d. Boeing being paid for thousands of rendition flights. e. none are exceptions

60.(m/c) Which of the following are true about the proliferation of the surveillance component of the disaster capitalism complex and its increasing profitability?

a. There are 30 million cameras throughout the U.S. that record billions of hours of surveillance footage.

b. Technology had to be developed to scan the billions of hours of footage filmed by millions of cameras.

c. Facial recognition technology had to be improved so that digital enhancement technology could make positive identification. d. a and c e. none are exceptions

61.(t/f) According to Klein, video surveillance, Web tracking and data mining technologies first developed by the government to fight the war on terror are now being used by the private sector to build customer/consumer profiles in order to open up new areas of micromarketing.

62.(m/c) Before saying that we needed to bail out the banks, the professor saying that should have demonstrated that he knew the following?

a. What Glass-Steagall was and who got it overturned. b. Commodities Futures Modernization Act

c. Graham-Leach-Bliley d. what a collateralized debt obligation is e. all of the above

63.(t/f) Before saying that we needed to bail out the banks, the professor saying that should have demonstrated that he knew that the financial institutions involved were aware that the derivatives markets were going to fail, and made billions betting that they would.

64.(t/f) Before saying that we needed to bail out the banks, the professor who said that should have demonstrated is knowledge that people inside and outside of the financial industry had predicted the collapse of the derivative markets.

65.(t/f) After saying that we need to bail them out, he should have said that also we needed to break up the banks that were too big to fail, put high level management in prison, not in the Obama administration and restructure the regulatory system so it wouldn’t fail again.