Question 1: Define social production of generation (SCOT).

Why turned into your answer incorrect?

It appears like my answer neglected little intensity inside the explanation of SCOT and did now not emphasize key ideas just like the interaction of society and generation. And I simply found out there was a minor spelling mistake as properly: "SOCT" in place of "SCOT."

What might have been a better solution?

Elaboration on SCOT by emphasizing how social organizations influence the development, and use of technology. It must absolutely provide an explanation for how era is shaped by using societal values and no longer just its functional properties.

Correct Answer:

The Social Construction of Technology (SCOT) principle argues that technology isn't clearly evolved on its very own but is alternatively encouraged through the needs, values, and perspectives of various social organizations. A top instance is the bicycle, which is probably seen as an low-cost, normal mode of transportation for a few, even as for others, it may be viewed as a image of popularity or luxury. SCOT emphasizes that technology's evolution isn't always a straight course however is alternatively formed through ongoing negotiation and differing interpretations of that means among these organizations.

Question 2: Define industrialization.

Why turned into your solution wrong?

My answer lacked clarity in explaining the transformation method and neglected crucial societal and environmental affects of industrialization.

What would had been a better answer?

Highlighting the transformative outcomes of industrialization on society, which includes urbanization.

Correct Answer:

Industrialization is the shift from an economic system based totally on farming to one targeted on manufacturing and generation. The Industrial Revolution marked this modification, with inventions like steam engines, railroads, spinning machines, and coal mining. It led to urbanization, the increase of commercial towns, and big changes in work styles, creating both opportunities and challenges that motivated contemporary societies.

Question three: Define technological determinism.

Why was your solution wrong?

My answer missed together with the important thing standards of difficult and soft determinism, which can be crucial for a whole definition. Also, the rationale of Edgerton's argument changed into no longer clean.

What would have been a better solution?

A better answer might speak the spectrum of determinism (hard and gentle) and include a clearer example to better illustrate the idea.

Correct Answer:

Technological determinism is the concept that technology drives ancient and social trade. Hard determinism indicates that era is the principle force shaping society, whilst gentle determinism recognizes that society's values and norms also can have an effect on era. For instance, the upward push of social media systems has genuinely modified how we talk and have interaction. Critics, like Edgerton, argue that the effect of technology on history relies upon on how society adopts and uses it, in place of generation performing on its very own as the driving force.