Quiz 2

Introduction to Sociology

1. What do sociologists call two or more people who identify and interact with one another?
   a. a dyad
   b. a social group
   c. a network
   d. a crowd

2. Imagine you are watching several dozen passengers sitting in an airport gate area waiting to board a plane. These people are an example of a
   a. crowd.
   b. group.
   c. category.
   d. network.

3. Why did Cooley refer to some groups as "primary groups"?
   a. They are among the first groups we experience in life.
   b. They have primary importance in the socialization process.
   c. They contain the people most important in our lives.
   d. All of these are correct.

4. Read the list of traits below. Which of these traits is NOT a characteristic of secondary groups?
   a. large size
   b. members have weak emotional ties
   c. members have a personal orientation
   d. often short-term duration

5. You are part of a task force with a group leader who has a distant relationship with the group members and who is concerned with getting the job done. Which type of leader does your task force have?
   a. a laissez-fair group leader
   b. a democratic leader
   c. an expressive leader
   d. an instrumental leader

6. Solomon Asch's research, in which subjects were asked to match lines, showed that
   a. people seek out friends with whom they tend to agree.
   b. people defined as "leaders" have great power over their subjects.
   c. people tend to see most things differently.
   d. group membership has the power to generate conformity.

7. Here are four statements describing group dynamics. Which of them is NOT an expression of groupthink?
   a. Group members quickly settle on a position and then they treat other possibilities as oppositional.
   b. Group members encourage each other to see the issue from only one point of view.
   c. Group members treat reaching consensus as more important than encouraging everyone to speak up openly.
   d. The group seeks diverse members and ends up being unable to reach a consensus.

8. Which statement correctly reflects Simmel's interpretation of the dyad?
   a. Dyads are less stable than groups with many members.
   b. Typically, dyads involve less intense interaction.
   c. Most people find dyads less meaningful than triads.
   d. Dyads are more stable than groups with many members.
9. **Which type of formal organization is sometimes called a "voluntary association"?**
   a. normative organizations  
   b. coercive organizations  
   c. utilitarian organizations  
   d. All of these are correct.

10. **In principle, bureaucratic organizations pay little attention to**
    a. formal policies.  
    b. completing tasks efficiently.  
    c. tradition.  
    d. the technical competence of members.

11. **Max Weber argued that formal organizations were efficient, but he cautioned that they can have harmful effects on people. As he saw it, what is the danger?**
    a. Organizations create social inequality.  
    b. Organizations create conflict among workers.  
    c. Organizations create alienation.  
    d. Organizations create conformity.

12. **In the "iron law of oligarchy," Robert Michels stated that bureaucracy always means**
    a. inefficiency.  
    b. the few rule the many.  
    c. formal rules and regulations.  
    d. alienation.

13. **The basic idea behind scientific management is that**
    a. both science and formal organizations are rational.  
    b. organizations benefit from employees with scientific knowledge.  
    c. applying scientific principles can make a business more efficient.  
    d. All of these are correct.

14. **According to Deborah Tannen, what traits make up a "female advantage"?**
    a. a greater information focus  
    b. placing greater emphasis on communication  
    c. more flexible leadership  
    d. All of these are correct.

15. **Which of the following is NOT a way in which today's U.S. business organizations differ from those a century ago?**
    a. Today, there is more creative autonomy.  
    b. Today, we find more use of competitive work teams.  
    c. Today's organizations have a steeper pyramid shape.  
    d. Today's organizations have more flexibility.

16. **The concept "McDonaldization" of society refers to**
    a. McDonald's organizational principles moving to dominate all of society.  
    b. the spread of McDonald's restaurants around the world.  
    c. society becoming more filled with red tape and inefficiency.  
    d. the less and less predictable nature of today's society.

17. **Read the four statements below. Which of them is NOT evidence of the process called the "McDonaldization" of society?**
    a. Bank tellers are being replaced with automatic teller machines (ATMs).  
    b. People shop in carefully designed, climate-controlled malls.  
    c. Colleges select students in terms of applicants' grades and test scores.  
    d. Many new jobs demand creativity and imagination.
18. Max Weber noted many traits of bureaucracy. Which of the following list is NOT one of them?
   a. favoring family members over strangers
   b. arranging offices in a hierarchy
   c. enacting many rules and regulations
   d. providing workers with highly specialized jobs

19. The scientific management approach was developed by
   a. Frederick Winslow Taylor.
   b. Robert Merton.
   c. Robert Michels.
   d. Rosabeth Moss Kanter.

20. During the last fifty years, Japanese formal organizations have differed from those in the United States by being
   a. less efficient.
   b. less profitable.
   c. more collective in their orientation.
   d. more hierarchical.