Introduction to Sociology

Quiz 1

1. The chapter-opening story of the McDonald's organization explains:
   a. that "fast food" is really pretty slow.
   b. that the McDonald's idea never caught on outside the United States.
   c. why so many small businesses fail.
   d. that the principles guiding McDonald's now dominate our social life.

2. What is the correct sociological concept for all people with a common status, such as "college students"?
   a. a crowd
   b. a group
   c. a category
   d. a population

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 people we think of as having primary importance in our lives.
   d. All of the above are correct.

4. Read the following four items. Which of the four is NOT a characteristic of secondary groups?
   a. large size
   b. members pursue some specific goal or activity
   c. warm, personal interaction
   d. often short-term duration

5. In general, we see a __________ as a means to an end; we see a __________ as an end in itself.
   a. category; crowd
   b. crowd; category
   c. secondary group; primary group
   d. primary group; secondary group

6. Which of the following concepts refers to group leadership that emphasizes collective well-being?
   a. democratic leadership
   b. secondary leadership
   c. expressive leadership
   d. instrumental leadership

7. Which type of leadership style focuses on instrumental concerns, making decisions, and ensuring group members obey orders?
   a. authoritarian
   b. democratic
   c. laissez-faire
   d. bureaucratic
8. Adrian is a leader who tends to downplay her position and power, allowing the group to function more or less on its own. Which type of leader is she?

a. authoritarian leaders  
b. democratic leaders  
c. *laissez-faire* leaders  
d. bureaucratic leaders

9. Solomon Asch's research, in which subjects were asked to match lines, showed:

a. that people seek out friends with whom they tend to agree.  
b. that people defined as "leaders" have great power over their subjects.  
c. that people tend to see most things differently.  
d. the power of group membership to generate conformity.

10. Stanley Milgram's research, in which subjects used a "shock generator," showed that:

a. people become angry towards those who disagree with them.  
b. the ability to tolerate pain varies with cultural background.  
c. people are surprisingly likely to follow the orders of not only "legitimate" authority figures, but also ordinary individuals.  
d. the conclusions of Solomon Asch's research were incorrect.

11. Jake is a member of the Bulldogs soccer team. His team's main rival is the Tigers and members of his team put down the Tigers all the time. To Jake, the Tigers represent an

a. in-group  
b. out-group  
c. reference group  
d. network

12. Read the following four statements about social diversity and group dynamics. Which of the statements is FALSE?

a. Large groups turn outward.  
b. Heterogeneous groups turn outward.  
c. Social equality promotes contact.  
d. Physical boundaries encourage social boundaries.

13. Read the following four statements about social networks. Which ONE statement is typically true of a social network?

a. Networks are built on primary relationships.  
b. Networks are "fuzzy" groups containing people we "know of" rather than those we "know."  
c. Networks foster a strong sense of membership.  
d. Networks have clear boundaries defining membership.
14. Which type of formal organization is sometimes called a "voluntary association"?
   a. normative organization  
   b. coercive organization  
   c. utilitarian organization  
   d. All of the above are correct.

15. From the point of view of parents, what type of formal organization is a school's Parent-Teacher Association (PTA)?
   a. a normative organization  
   b. a coercive organization  
   c. a utilitarian organization  
   d. All of the above are correct.

16. Read the following list of traits. Which of the following is NOT one of the traits of bureaucracy noted by Max Weber?
   a. favoring kin over strangers  
   b. hierarchy of offices  
   c. rules and regulations  
   d. specialization

17. Which of the following concepts refers to factors outside the organization that affect its operation?
   a. oligarchy  
   b. organizational environment  
   c. secondary environment  
   d. competition

18. Max Weber argued that formal organizations, while efficient, have the ability to:
   a. increase poverty among people within them.  
   b. create conflict among people within them.  
   c. alienate people within them.  
   d. unite people within them.

19. The emergency room clerk who keeps a bleeding patient waiting while filling out extensive paperwork is a classic example of:
   a. bureaucratic ritualism.  
   b. bureaucratic alienation.  
   c. bureaucratic innovation.  
   d. bureaucratic inertia.
20. **In general, U.S. and Japanese formal organizations have differed because:**

a. U.S. companies are more efficient.
b. Japanese companies make more money.
c. Japanese companies have a more collective culture; U.S. companies have a more individualistic culture.
d. U.S. companies' leaders engage in more collective decision-making.