Midterm Exam: Please place all books and notes out of view. You will have 75 minutes to complete the exam. Don’t spend too much time on any one question. Take the time to go back over and check your work. Mark only one answer for each question. Please use only pencils to mark your answer sheet. This is test form A. Please mark this bubble on your scantron where it says "Test Form." This is very important. If you fail to mark which test format you are using, we will not be able to give you a grade for this exam. Mark your test form now! Also, be sure and put your name on the test, perm #, your TA’s name, the day and the time of your section. There are a total of 50 questions on the exam. Each question is worth 2 points. Good Luck!

(1) Which of these statements about G. H. Mead’s theory is true?
X (a) The "self" is composed of the "I" and the "me".
(b) The "I" and the "me" exist separately and function wholly independently.
(c) Animals are different than people because they have an "I" and a "you"
(d) Even without language, a being can develop a self.
(e) The "self" is the innate part of every human being that is present from birth.

(2) Which of the following best describes front-stage behavior, according to Goffman?
X (a) How we behave in front of others when we care about what they think.
(b) How we behave when we’re chilling alone at home.
(c) How we behave when we are preparing to act, it is the first part of a considered dramaturgical engagement.
(d) How we behave as if we were another, when we are ‘fronting’ for someone else.
(e) None of the above.

(3) According to G. H. Mead, what is the Generalized Other?
(a) Another person who is generally engaged in some kind of social interaction.
X (b) The attitude of the whole community at hand (made up of the general values and moral rules of the culture).
(c) The general and ongoing relationship of "the me" to "the I".
(d) How we experience physical, material, spiritual, emotional states, and our general well-being as conditioned by a particular "world view".
(e) A kind of bossy, militaristic, and pushy quality that characterizes some types of individuals when they interact with others.

(4) Which thinker was NOT discussed as part of the historical emergence of the individual-centered approach to explaining social processes?
(a) Thomas Hobbes
(b) Adam Smith
X (c) Karl Marx
(d) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

(5) Language is a social institution.
X (a) True.
(b) False.

(6) Which of the following is/are NOT idea(s) of Michel Foucault?
(a) There is no 'natural' sexuality, only culturally produced understandings of sex.
X (b) Power has the strongest, most wide-spread effects on people's lives when it is held in the hands of a traditional king or monarch.
(c) The discourse of sex controls the body and the self at an intimate level.
(d) Discourse refers to culturally specific assumptions, what we know and what we think is possible.
(e) Power and truth are tightly coupled.

(7) Which of the following was NOT a finding of Roger Friedland's study?
(a) Approximately half of respondents surveyed do not expect to stay with the same person for life.
X (b) Being in love with ones partner leads to a general decrease in sexual satisfaction, (e.g., most people find anonymity significantly enhances sexual satisfaction)
(c) It is usually more difficult for women than it is for men to separate sex and love.
(d) There is pressure on female college students to avoid long term, loving relationships.
(e) Holding hands is often felt to be harder to participate in than more intimate forms of sexual contact.

(8) Which of the following does NOT define an institution?
(a) It has coercive power.
(b) It has moral authority.
(c) It has a history.
X (d) It only exists within our minds.
(e) All of the above.

(9) The phrase "Cogito Ergo Sum" means:
X (a) "I think, therefore, I am."
(b) "I eat, therefore, I am."
(c) "Think before you leap."
(d) "Calculate carefully before adding."
(e) "Chill dude."

(10) Foucault argues that the excessively violent punishments enacted by kings and rulers of the pre-modern past were actually a reflection of their lack of any significant power.
X (a) True.
(b) False.

(11) A breaching experiment...:
(a) breaks the assumption of how conventions work in order to understand the everyday workings of interactions.
(b) could be done if you go to the beach and put your towel down on top of someone else's towel that you do not know.
(c) can be best demonstrated on buses and other forms of public transportation where some people tend to sit toward the front while others tend to sit toward the back.
X (d) A and B.
(e) A and C.

(12) Which of the following best describes the repressive hypothesis?
(a) Sexuality is not necessarily part of reproduction/procreation these days.
(b) We internalize ideas and concepts about the world which we then use to shape our reality.
(c) Back in the day, kings resorted to gruesome physical punishments because they had little power.
X (d) The Victorians were very closeted and silent about sex and sexuality.
(e) When you get to close to a person’s physical space they will react uncomfortably.

(13) According to Giddens, what is "plastic sexuality"?
(a) An increase in levels of homosexual activity that corresponds to particular historical period.
X (b) The (relatively) recent change which has led to a decoupling of sexuality from reproduction.
(c) The shift from marriage being all about economics to it being all about love.
(d) A seemingly pathological increase in the level of erotic experiences that young people have been having with Barbie dolls, G.I. Joe figurines and other types of plastic action figures.
(e) The seemingly flexible, lack of enduring personal commitment that characterizes the contemporary hook-up culture.

(14) According to Giddens, what does the double hermeneutic describe?:
X (a) The phenomenon in which concepts make their way into the social world and become part of what we know and do.
(b) The unintended consequences of our actions.
(c) The way sociologists are able to show us other worlds and other ways of being.
(d) The links between biography and history.
(e) A and B.

(15) __________ saw sexuality as natural but repressed while __________ argued that sexuality is culturally produced.
(a) Foucault, Freud.
(b) Foucault, Giddens.
(c) Giddens, Freud.
X (d) Freud, Foucault.
(e) Martin Luther, John Calvin.

(16) Which of the following captures the idea that you know you are under the gaze of another and you know that there is reciprocity of that gaze?
(a) Structural projection.
X (b) Co-presence.
(c) Progressive realization.
(d) Anxiety.
(e) None of the above.

(17) Both Thomas Hobbes and Jean-Jacques Rousseau...
X (a) wrote about the ‘state of nature’.
(b) supported their king and the right of aristocratic rule.
(c) were executed by the guillotine.
(d) all of the above.
(e) none of the above.

(18) True or False? It is easier for most of us to see the world through an individual centered approach.
(19) Which of the following is NOT a key aspect of an institution, as discussed by Berger & Berger?
X (a) Consensual Power.
(b) Externality.
(c) Historicity.
(d) Objectivity.
(e) Moral Authority.

(20) Which of the following statements is compatible with the Sapir/Whorf, or cultural relativism, hypothesis?
(a) Hunter-gatherers are primitive peoples because they have not yet learned how to settle and grow their own food.
(b) People who speak the Portuguese language, which has several different words for "love," have a different understanding of the concept of love than English speaking cultures.
(c) Cultures where the women are expected to stay home, cook, and raise the children are not as modern or enlightened as our own.
(d) The Japanese have a different conception of the self than we do in American society and this difference is due to the way their language shapes their experience of the role of the individual.
X (e) B and D

(21) “Waste not want not” is a phrase that illustrates:
(a) How it is important to marshal your dramaturgical resources lest they get the better of you.
(b) How life was conducted in the state of nature.
X (c) How the Protestant Spirit that was deeply entrenched in the character of early Americans contributed to the growth of rational capitalism.
(d) How the Spirit of Liberty was established during the Roman Empire.
(e) How it is important to clean your plate as a part of managing a key territory of the self.

(22) Which of these statements about the Giddens reading is accurate?
(a) Sociology reveals the inner workings of society in order to enlighten people and to ease people's minds about the power of institutions.
X (b) Sociology often seems to deny the efficacy of individuals.
(c) Sociological research is usually conducted only under perfect experimental conditions thereby insuring that the study of humans is always carried out in a wholly objective fashion.
(d) Social change can best be brought about by making modifications of each individual self over time without regard to society's institutions.
(e) Sociology is much easier to do research in than the natural sciences, because human beings are so much easier to understand than are molecules or chemical reactions that always follow unswerving natural laws.

(23) Which of the following theorists were known for focusing on an individual centered view of society?
(a) Berger and Berger.
X (b) Thomas Hobbes.
(c) Roger Friedland.
(d) Michel Foucault.
(e) All of the above.

(24) Why did Marcel Mauss talk about different societies and time periods when theorizing about "the self"?
(a) To keep his readers entertained.
(b) He thought he was supposed to.
X (c) To show how notions of the "self" change across different times and cultural contexts.
(d) To show how notions of the self are basic and unchanged the world over.
(e) To impress his uncle.

(25) Which of the following concepts does Freud use to describe the part of ourselves that mediates between our base urges and our ideas about what is socially acceptable?
(a) The “id”.
(b) The "me".
(c) The Generalized “Other”
X (d) The “Ego”
(e) The “Superego”

(26) According to the Duranti article, what is the Cultural Relativism Hypothesis?
(a) the idea that all cultures of the world are fundamentally similar to one another.
(b) the idea that there is one ideal, dominant culture that all other cultures strive to emulate.
X (c) the idea that each culture should be understood in its own terms rather than as part of an intellectually or morally scaled master plan, in which those of European descent tended to be viewed as being at the top.
(d) none of the above.

(27) Individual centered vs. institutional centered approaches represent two different:
(a) Sets of heuristic tools. They help us impose cognitive order on complex situations, they help simplify things so we can interpret them.
(b) Sociological theories about why things happen in society.
(c) Ideologies (which are theories that are also political in the sense that they reflect the interests of one party, group, or social institution over others).
(d) Collections of Hypotheses for conducting explanatory sociological research.
X (e) All of the above.

(28) Which of the following statements about the Panopticon are true?
(a) Its design represents the progression from power based on punishment to power based on discipline, wherein people begin to police themselves.
(b) It is effective at instilling discipline because the prisoner never knows when the guard is watching.
(c) It is a physical and especially violent form of punishment.
(d) All of the above.
X (e) A and B only.

(29) Structural projection refers to which of the following?:
X (a) Our ability to know what’s coming based on the structure of action that we see now.
(b) The experience of being in the presence of another person, being able to see them, knowing that they can see you, and them knowing that you can see them.
(c) The fact that Power relations are embedded within all social structures.
(d) The fact that as adults we can understand structures of action, but as small children we are wholly dependent upon fanciful images that we aim to re-project onto the play structures around us.
(e) none of the above.

(30) Structural projection is our ability to know what is coming next based on what has already happened.
X (a) True.
(b) False.

(31) In their article, "What is an institution? The Case of Language." Berger and Berger, argue that institutions possess externality. This means that:
(a) institutions tend to be found outdoors.
(b) institutions always transform our external appearance.
X (c) institutions present themselves to us as something which is outside of our immediate control and volition.
(d) institutions are not covered in the conventional calculation of market costs.

(32) What does Marcel Mauss think is distinctive and important about the sense of self in early Rome? That for the Romans...
(a) the clan was all powerful and the self was totally subordinated to ones totem.
(b) the self was split into a delicate duality between the spiritual soul and the physical body
X (c) the self was firmly grounded in the concept of being a citizen, one who has an identity by virtue of the rights decreed as a basic fact of the law of the state.
(d) ones sense of self simply could not be built in a day.
(e) institutions did not exist.

(33) A clip from a Seinfeld episode was a useful tool for learning about:
X (a) the territories of the self.
(b) The real causes of human desire.
(c) The importance of friendship in modern society.
(d) The culture of sexuality in modern life.
(e) How humor is an expression of language use.

(34) The most important question that Prof. Lerner suggests that we ask when doing conversation analysis is:
(a) Who did what?
(b) Who benefits and how?
(c) Who's on first?
(d) Why not now?
X (e) Why that now?

(35) Individual-centered and institutional-center approaches are...
(a) Coupled to interests or systems.
(b) Hypotheses.
(c) Theories about why things happen in society.
X (d) All of the above.
(e) A & C only.

(36) C. Wright Mills’ sociological imagination (written about in “The Promise”):
(a) Helps us understand the larger historical scene.
(b) Enables us to take into accounts the minds of the individuals.
(c) Makes distinctions between the personal and the public.
(d) Gives us the lens to analyze the duality of individuals and institutions.
X (e) all of the above.

(37) According to Goffman, what is “informational preserve?”
(a) The conscious manipulation of scenery, props, costumes, and behavior to portray a particular role image to others.
(b) Our attempts to help other people stay in their roles by pretending not to notice certain things.
X (c) A set of facts about the self that the individual controls access to.
(d) A well-bounded space on which an individual makes a temporary claim.
(e) None of the above.

(38) Which theorist would be likely to make the following statement: "The greatest good will result if individuals each make rational calculations to maximize their own personal wants and needs, thus allowing markets to take care of allocation decisions?"
(a) Rene Descartes.
(b) John Locke.
(c) Marcel Mauss.
(d) Homer Simpson.
X (e) Adam Smith.

(39) According to Giddens why does sociology make people uneasy?
(a) Because midterm exams are often interspersed with lectures.
(b) Because sociological propositions often seem to state the obvious.
(c) Because sociological propositions often seem to deny the efficacy of individual social agents.
(d) Because sociological propositions often seem to deny reality.
X (e) b and c.

(40) Which of the following statements would NOT be compatible with an individual centered approach?:
(a) That society is the result of a social contract entered into by all of its members
(b) That people are calculating, rational actors who know their needs and are able to rationally maximize the fulfillment of their desires.
(c) That society has no legitimate right to infringe on the liberties of the individual.
(d) That the individual is logically prior to society.
X (e) That people’s sense of self depends on the culture from which they come.

(41) In his guest lecture, Prof. Friedland equated?
(a) Love with a hockey game.
X (b) The Erotic desires of humans with humans' relationship to God.
(c) Baboon behavior with online pornography.
(d) The Israel-Palestine conflict with a game of chess.
(e) Hand-holding among college students with the bright colored plumage and display of the African Lyre Bird.

(42) Why is the Sociological Imagination important?
(a) It illuminates the structure & mechanisms underlying parts of life we take for granted.
(b) It challenges the 'me-centric' thinking that has become embedded in our culture, institutions, & social interaction.
(c) It links public issues to personal troubles, encouraging participation in social change.
X (d). All of the above.
(e) None of the above.

(43) According to Mauss, The Protestant Reformation contributed significantly to the rise of the modern self
X (a) True.
(b) False.

(44) According to G. H. Mead, children’s play is important because:
X (a) In playing children learn how to take the perspective of the other.
(b) It teaches them about the dangers of the state of nature.
(c) Playing is a way to hold off developing a sense of individual responsibility.
(d) Playing is how children learn about the rules of sex.
(e) In playing, children learn how to signal one another by making clucking or howling sounds thus learning valuable lessons about the social order.

(45) According to Hobbes the “Leviathan” is made up of:
X (a) All of the individual selves who have come together and formed a social contract.
(b) Mostly blubber and baleen.
(c) All of the social institutions that combine to make up a modern social order.
(d) Institutionalized expectations about proper behavior.
(e) Obligations to vote.

(46) According to Franz Boas, the essential quality the separates humans from animals is:
(a) Our use of tools.
(b) Our use of deodorant.
(c) Our capacity to take the perspective of the other
(c) Our capacity to take a cab
X (d) Our capacity for “abstraction” which is enabled by our use of language to represent the world.

(47) According to Giddens, why is sociology useful?
(a) Sociology contributes to our understanding of the unintended consequences to our actions.
(b) Sociology proves that the individual is logically prior to society.
(c) Sociology gives us insight on other worlds.
(d) All of the above.
X (e) A & C only.
(48) The double hermeneutic...:
(a) is linked to the repressive hypothesis as a way to regulate people's sexual desires in the Victorian Era.
(b) is the term G. H. Mead uses to describe the two parts of the self.
(c) is the sociological equivalent to the double helix in biological theory.
X (d) is one difficulty that sociologists face in doing social research as a result of the fact that humans are concept bearing agents.
(e) is an especially strong cup of coffee that has been clinically proven to be an effective contributor to the growth of a robust meï (though it appears to have little or no effect on the îîï).

(49) G. H. Mead’s arguments about the emergence of the self tends to lend support to Thomas Hobbes's theories about how society began.
(a) True.
X (b) False.

(50) Berger & Berger state that institutions have coercive power. What does that mean?
(a) Institutions have total control and power over individuals.
X (b) Institutions cannot be wished away and transgressions are likely to be sanctioned in some way.
(c) Institutions preceded the individual and will generally outlast the individual.
(d) Institutions make things concrete and stable.
(e) Institutions have the ability to corrode precious metals.