

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) The phrase "Cogito Ergo Sum" means:

- (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."

(2) Michel Foucault begins his book, Discipline and Punish, with a gruesome description of the execution of Damians, who was sentenced to be drawn and quartered for having attempted to assassinate the king. For Foucault, the main lesson to take away from this act of brutality was:

- (a) in the middle ages, only the strongest, most powerful kings and nobles imposed these kinds of punishments, in most countries, however, the nobility was too weak to do so, and as a consequence torture was rarely if ever used.
- (b) in the middle ages kings and other aristocratic rulers lacked police forces, or any other rudimentary means of controlling their domains, they therefore had to rely on spectacular, public executions and torture to maintain control over their subjects.
- (c) in the middle ages, tax money was often hard to come by and rulers raised large quantities of money by charging for attendance to public executions.
- (d) life away from the 'state of nature' also had its drawbacks.
- (e) all of the above.

~~(3) In the short film "No Dumb Questions" shown to us by Prof. Sarah Fenstermaker, the youngest daughter Abby (age 6) was:~~

- ~~(a) More accepting of her aunt's gender transition than her sisters (probably) because she was younger and had been less socialized to be non-accepting of changing gender roles.~~
- ~~(b) Less accepting of her aunt's gender transition than her sisters, (probably) because she was younger and could not really understand what transgender meant.~~
- ~~(c) Initially more accepting of her aunt's gender transition, but then less accepting than her sisters because she was worried about her classmates finding out.~~
- ~~(d) Initially angry about her Aunt's gender transition because her father was so angry about it, but more accepting later when her father told her it was okay.~~
- ~~(e) Initially angry about her Aunt's gender transition because her mother was so angry about it, but more accepting later when her mother told her it was okay.~~

~~(4) The primary difference between how Margaret Mead and Edward O. Wilson understand gender roles is that:~~

- ~~(a) Unlike Mead, Wilson based his theory on detailed and scientific observations of real human communities.~~

~~(b) Wilson and Mead essentially agree on the causes of gender identity formation. There is no real difference between them.~~

~~(c) Mead's anthropological work suggests that biology and genetics are the dominant force in gender identity formation.~~

~~(d) Wilson thinks that a person's environment can have, at best, a minor role in the development of a gender identity.~~

~~(5) In the short film "No Dumb Questions" shown to us by Prof. Sarah Fenstermaker, the original cause for all the commotion was:~~

~~(a) The decision by the parents of the three children to get a divorce.~~

~~(b) The decision by the grand-parents of the children to move to a nudist colony in Vermont.~~

~~(c) The decision by the children's uncle to become a lesbian.~~

~~(d) The decision by the oldest daughter to run away from home.~~

~~(e) All of the above.~~

(6) George Herbert Mead's 'I' is to Sigmund Freud's 'id' as the me is to the ____?

(a) Ego.

(b) Super-Ego.

(c) Self.

(d) Clan.

(e) Totem.

(7) 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 one's totem.

(b) the self was split into a delicate duality between the spiritual soul and the physical body

(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) one's sense of self simply could not be built in a day.

(e) institutions did not exist.

(8) According to Sigmund Freud, what is the "id"?

(a) A persistent neurotic compulsion.

(b) The impulsive, child-like portion of the psyche that operates on the "pleasure principle" and only takes into account what it wants and disregards all consequences.

(c) It is made up of the 'I' and the 'me'.

(d) It is an offer to present one's self to another for their assessment.

(9) True or False? The individual self can be thought of as an institution."

(a) True.

(b) False.

~~(10) E. O. Wilson's main argument about gender is that:~~

~~(a) men and women's roles are primarily constructed by social institutions.~~

~~(b) women can easily challenge their assigned gender roles.~~

~~(c) differences in the genetic strategies of men and women account for their different locations in society.~~

~~(d) men are naturally more intelligent than women.~~

~~(e) all of the above.~~

~~(11) The study of craniometry was based on the assumption that:~~

~~(a) intelligence is a function of brain size.~~

~~(b) women, though they have smaller brain size, use a larger percentage of its capacity.~~

~~(c) criminals have bumpy heads.~~

~~(d) the size of one's brain can be predicted by the size of one's ego.~~

~~(e) that one could measure the quality of a self by determining a person's ability to lift themselves up by their bootstraps.~~

(12) Which of the following is an example of a social institution?

(a) driving a car.

(b) holding a wedding.

(c) having a conversation.

(d) greeting someone with a handshake.

(e) all of the above.

~~(13) Henley, Hamilton & Thorne report that there are:~~

~~(a) twice as many words in the English language that refer to promiscuous men as there are words that refer to promiscuous women.~~

~~(b) twice as many words in the English language that refer to promiscuous women as there are words that refer to promiscuous men.~~

~~(c) 10 times as many words in the English language that refer to promiscuous men as there are words that refer to promiscuous women.~~

~~(d) 10 times as many words in the English language that refer to promiscuous women as there are words that refer to promiscuous men.~~

(14) 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.

(e) All of the above.

(15) According to Berger and Berger, what is the primary institution through which we understand the world?

(a) television.

(b) greed.

(c) sex.

(d) language.

(e) the family.

(16) According to George Herbert Mead, the fundamental fact that distinguishes humans from animals is:

(a) the ability to form social groups.

(b) the ability to signal one another.

- (c) the ability to build a fire and to make use of tools.
- (d) the ability to take oneself as an object and to see one's self as others see you.
- (e) the ability to reproduce.

~~(17) According to Prof. Baldwin's guest lecture, the "Fore-P" is similar to the:~~

- ~~(a) "I" because it always charging ahead and acting impetuously.~~
- ~~(b) "Me" because it tends to hang back and reflect on actions already taken.~~
- ~~(c) behavior young people engage in during a hook-up, prior to sexual intercourse.~~
- ~~(d) "Ego" because it mediates between pure desire and institutional constraint.~~
- ~~(e) none of the above.~~

(18) Who wrote "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains"?

- (a) Martin Luther.
- (b) Benjamin Franklin.
- (c) Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
- (d) Michel Foucault.
- (e) Barack Obama.

~~(19) Fenstermaker's study on household work revealed that:~~

- ~~(a) women enjoyed doing household work more than men.~~
- ~~(b) women do more household work, compared to men.~~
- ~~(c) women view their share of the household work as "fair" and this is in turn explained by their "doing" or performing gender.~~
- ~~(d) b and c only.~~
- ~~(e) all of the above.~~

(20) Marcel Mauss argued that "the experience of self-ness" is different in different cultures.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

(21) The philosophy and rhetoric behind the American revolutionary war can most directly be traced back to the arguments of which European philosopher?

- (a) Cicero, the great Roman orator.
- (b) Thomas Hobbes, the British social philosopher.
- (c) Paul Broca, the French medical philosopher.
- (d) Jean Jacques Rousseau, the French philosopher.
- (e) none of the above.

(22) Both Thomas Hobbes and Jean-Jacques Rousseau...

- (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.

(23) What did Thomas Hobbes describe as "horrible, brutish, nasty, and short"?

- (a) Puritan colonists who lived in the Massachusetts Bay Colonies.
- (b) The reign of the king of England.

- (c) Life in the state of nature.
- (d) Life in the state of New Jersey.
- (e) His mother-in-law.

(24) Michel Foucault begins his book, *The Order of Things*, by referencing a Chinese Encyclopedia. Which of the following categories of animals were included in that classification?

- (a) stray dogs, sucking pigs.
- (b) belonging to the Emperor.
- (c) embalmed, tame, fabulous.
- (d) those that from a long way off look like flies.
- (e) all of the above.

(25) True or False? According to G.H. Mead, Neither babies nor animals have a self.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

~~(26) Which of the following is NOT part of one E. O. Wilson's arguments about how and why a sexual double standard still exists (and always will) in American society? (Note: a sexual double standard refers to different behavior expectations for men and women~~

- ~~(a) Human females can have a maximum of about 20 children.~~
- ~~(b) Human males have been biologically programmed to be aggressive, hasty, fickle and indiscriminating.~~
- ~~(c) The prudish morality that was passed down from a Puritan cultural heritage continues to be strong in some parts of New England.~~
- ~~(d) Male baboons enforce order and impose discipline within baboon troops.~~
- ~~(e) Boys whose penis' have been accidentally amputated often have a difficult time growing up to be girls.~~

(27) What is "plastic sexuality"?

- (a) A modernist pathology characterized by an obsession with sexual paraphernalia.
- (b) A type of sexual play that is often displayed among same-sex (male) adolescents.
- (c) A type of pornography that become popular at the end of the Victorian Era.
- (d) With the expanded availability of contraception, changing family and marriage institutions and the emergence of romance as a popular cultural experience in the late 19th century, women begin to have the ability (like men) to pursue sexuality in new and different ways, as a pursuit of pleasure (or interest) in various forms and styles.

(28) According to Marcel Mauss, the rise of Christianity in Western Europe was especially important because:

- (a) it led to a turn away from the widespread practice of human sacrifice.
- (b) it was the principal cause of the Plebian Revolution in Rome.
- (c) it led to the construction of a great many historic churches and cathedrals.
- (d) it promoted the development of the modern Western experience of the "self" through its emphasis on having to negotiate a complex internal moral calculus.
- (e) all of the above.

~~(29) Henley, Hamilton & Thorne argue that contemporary English language usage has an impact on the equality of gender relationships by:~~

- ~~(a) tending to ignore women.~~
- ~~(b) tending to define women in terms of their relation to men.~~
- ~~(c) tending to deprecate women.~~
- ~~(d) all of the above.~~

(30) Although his main thesis is that the sense of self varies across time and culture, Marcel Mauss also acknowledges that:

- (a) his other thesis is actually pretty stupid.
- (b) Men are always more selfish than women (everywhere and in every way).
- (b) Individuation (e.g., the basic sense of one's own individuality, both spiritually and physically), always exists in some form in every culture.
- (e) selflessness is always a virtue.
- (a) the sense of self is nearly always also the non-sense of the non-self though rarely if ever at the same non-moment.

(31) Adam Smith was an important figure in the development of the modern individual-centered approach to social explanation because he...

- (a) was saved by Pocahontas and then was able to help preserve the Virginia colony at Jamestown.
- (b) developed the argument about the role of the individual as a rational actor in the market, leading to the theory of markets as providing an "invisible hand" of rational collective action to promote the public good.
- (c) was the man who led the uprising against the British King Charles I.
- (d) was a British anthropologist who studied the Hopi (Pueblo) Indians.
- (e) none of the above.

(32) Why was Michel Foucault so interested in medieval monasteries?

- (a) Because there were the places that he went to most frequently to uncover historical records and archival materials for writing his books.
- (b) Because monasteries were crucial in the plot to overthrow the French King Louis XVI.
- (c) Because the monasteries were early sites where the invention of disciplinary forms of control were first pioneered. Monks were controlled by detailed time tables, ritualized practices of bodily movements and periods of extensive silence and contemplation. Later these techniques of power were copied by other organizations and generalized, to the army, the school, the factory.
- (d) Because he eventually grew tired of academic life and hoped to retreat into a monastery in Lyon.
- (e) all of the above.

(33) C. Wright Mills' sociological imagination (written about in "The Promise"):

- (a) Helps us understand the larger historical scene.
- (b) Enables us to take into account 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.
- (e) all of the above.

(34) The "Sapir-Whorf" hypothesis is concerned with the way:

- (a) that universals in language structure provide a foundation of a common and unitary experience of the consciousness of self across cultures.
- (b) that human beings once existed in a pre-cultural 'state of nature'.
- (c) animals create status hierarchies through competition.
- (d) our language structures the way we experience the world.
- (e) time runs backwards in some regions of Nevada.

~~(35) Among the cultures that Margaret Mead wrote about, the Arapesh were remarkable because:~~

- ~~(a) both men and women shared in the responsibility of childcare and demonstrated the sort of gentle and nurturant personality traits that are often thought of (in our society) as reflecting a more feminine orientation.~~
- ~~(b) both men and women abhorred being left with childcare responsibilities and both demonstrated the sort of aggressive and violent personality traits that are often thought of (in our society) as reflecting a more masculine orientation.~~
- ~~(c) men had primary responsibility for childcare and demonstrated the sort of gentle and nurturant personality traits that are often thought of (in our society) as reflecting a more feminine orientation while the women abhorred being left with childcare responsibilities and demonstrated the sort of aggressive and violent personality traits that are often thought of (in our society) as reflecting a more masculine orientation.~~

(36) In his book, Discipline and Punish, Michel Foucault describes the Panopticon. Which of these things is true of a Panopticon?

- (a) It was invented by Jeremy Bentham.
- (b) It was a new design for building a prison.
- (c) It was a building that relied on the concept of constant and perfect surveillance of the inmates from a central tower, forcing them to internalize the control system, effectively learning to unconsciously police themselves.
- (d) It was an early example of more modern forms of control over a population by new forms of Truth/Power. This form of power is stronger and more effective than relying on forms of spectacular brutality in order to govern.
- (e) all of the above.

(37) According to Marcel Mauss, the Zuni (Pueblo Indians) sense of self:

- (a) revolves around the individual as a citizen of the state.
- (b) is embedded in the clan so that the individual is totally absorbed into the identity of the clan.
- (c) is socially constructed so that the self takes precedence over society.
- (d) all of the above.

(38) Max Weber argued that Benjamin Franklin's maxim "Waste Not, Want Not" reflected:

- (a) the influence of Franklin's humble beginnings in a very poor family.
- (b) the impact of the religious belief system of the Puritans (and Calvinism) on creating a spirit of capitalism in America.
- (c) the impact of ancient Roman thought on intellectuals in the original 13 American colonies.
- (d) the philosophical belief, derived from the Rationalist tradition, that one exists only so long as one continues to think.
- (e) the philosophical belief, derived from the IV tradition, that one exists only so long as one continues to drink.

(39) True or False? There is a duality relationship linking individuals and institutions, or as Prof. Friedland argued in his guest lecture. "Institutions possess actors as much as actors possess institutions."

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

(40) True or False? It is easier for most of us to see the world through an individual centered approach.

- (a) True
- (b) False

(41) 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.
- (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.

~~(42) Margaret Mead's study of different cultures in New Guinea revealed that:~~

- ~~(a) men and women's social roles are biologically determined.~~
- ~~(b) women's roles tend to differ according to their cultural background, but men always display aggressive tendencies.~~
- ~~(c) cultural conditioning is more important than biology in shaping the behavior patterns of men and women.~~
- ~~(d) the gender roles that men and women have in the United States re-occur throughout the world in more or less the same way.~~
- ~~(e) individuals in New Guinea have no selves to speak of.~~

(43) True or False? Michel Foucault pushed a very strong "individual-centered theory of society.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

~~(44) In "Telling Tales out of School", Prof. Fenstermaker talks about three different stories about her life and she describes how these experiences shaped her as a woman and as a social being in society. In explaining these experiences she argued that:~~

- ~~(a) society must be understood as a process constructed by individuals who are constructed historically by society.~~
- ~~(b) the biological constraints on her abilities that she experienced as a woman made it nearly impossible for her to succeed.~~
- ~~(c) the men around here in the academy all realized how useful it would be to bring a woman's perspective to bear on matters that had previously been studied by men and so they bent over backwards to make her passage into academia as simple as possible.~~
- ~~(d) Her biggest problem was the cut-throat competition she experienced with other women academics.~~
- ~~(e) all of the above.~~

(45) According to Prof. Friedland's guest lecture, the "hook-up culture" of college youth today is?

- (a) frequently alienating for participants, especially for women.
- (b) partially a result of the successes of third-wave feminism.
- (c) inversely correlated with the likelihood of holding hands in public.
- (d) a reflection of the changing institutional construction of sexuality.
- (e) all of the above.

(46) When Thomas Hobbes referred to "The Leviathan" he was referring to:

- (a) A huge whale that menaced British shipping during their war with the American colonialists.
- (b) An unruly mob that captured and executed the King of England in 1649.
- (c) The sovereign (or the King) who was symbolically depicted as being composed of the aggregate of many small individual persons.
- (d) His wife.
- (e) none of the above.

~~(47) Margret Mead found that differences between men and women were primarily the result of ecological climate.~~

- ~~(a) True.~~
- ~~(b) False.~~

(48) The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis argues that language is a neutral mechanism that has little or no influence on the way in which individuals experience objective reality.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

(49) Language is a social institution.

- (a) True.
- (b) False.

~~(50) In "Womanspeak and Manspeak" Henley, Hamilton & Thorne argue that gender and power are performed non-verbally in which of the following ways:~~

- ~~(a) Through the use of space.~~
- ~~(b) Through writing filled with jargon.~~
- ~~(c) Through casual demeanor.~~
- ~~(d) Through sexist jokes.~~
- ~~(e) A & C.~~