

CHAPTER

1

Mastering Critical Thinking Skills

The Sociological Point of View

Locate and Gather Information

A textbook contains a vast amount of information that you must understand and remember. *SOCIOLOGY: The Study of Human Relationships* is organized into many parts to help you locate and gather information. The Table of Contents, Features, References, Glossary, and Index help you locate and gather key information quickly and easily. To use the textbook to its best advantage, you need to familiarize yourself with these features. Review the features of your textbook. Then in the space provided, answer the following questions.

1. TABLE OF CONTENTS

a. What are the titles of the two sections contained in Chapter 1?

1. _____

2. _____

b. How many chapters are contained in Unit 1?

c. What is the title of Chapter 8?

d. What is the subject of the first Case Study in Chapter 10?

2. FEATURES

a. What 13 special features appear throughout the book?

Chapter 1, Mastering Critical Thinking Skills, continued

b. On what pages is the feature that questions whether you are a product of your cultural environment?

c. Which field in sociology specializes in the area of population?

d. How many careers in sociology are featured in the textbook?

3. REFERENCES

a. What types of references appear throughout the textbook?

b. On what page can you find the chart reporting the rate of violent crimes?

c. What years does the U.S. Life Expectancy Report cover?

4. GLOSSARY

a. What is the definition of deviance?

b. In what situation does an anomie arise?

c. On what page in the textbook is *symbolic interaction* boldfaced?

5. INDEX

a. On what pages in the textbook is nature versus nurture discussed?

b. Where in the textbook are the sources of discrimination and prejudice described?

Chapter 1

1. a. 1) Examining Social Life 2) Sociology: Then and Now
b. 4
c. Deviance and Social Control
d. A Blue- (or Brown-) Eyed Minority
2. a. 1) Applying Sociology, 2) Connecting to Economics, 3) Connecting to Literature, 4) Connecting to Government, 5) Connecting to History, 6) Connecting to Math, 7) Connecting to Science and Technology, 8) Careers in Sociology, 9) Building Social Study Skills, 10) Case Studies and Other Stories, 11) Exploring Cultural Diversity, 12) Mapping Social Forces, 13) Sociology in the World Today
b. 104-105
c. Demography
d. seven
3. a. charts, graphs, tables, and maps
b. 190
c. 1900-1998
4. a. behavior that violates significant social norms
b. when norms of society are unclear or are no longer applicable
c. 17
5. a. 98-102
b. 240 and 242

Chapter 2

Identifying and Explaining Main Ideas

1. Folkways are norms that describe socially acceptable behavior but do not have great moral significance attached to them.
2. Yes. The topic sentence is: Folkways are norms that describe socially acceptable behavior but do not have great moral significance attached to them. It is the first sentence of the paragraph.
3. In essence, they outline the common customs of everyday life.
4. Do not put food in your mouth with a knife. When lowering the American flag, do not allow it to touch the ground.

Identifying the Topic Sentence

Topic Sentence: A society's material culture consists not only of physical objects but also the rules, for using those objects.

Constructing a Well-Organized Paragraph

The use of symbols is the very basis of human culture. It is through symbols that we create our culture and communicate it to group members and future generations. A symbol is anything that represents something else. Any word, gesture, image, sound, physical object, event, or element of the natural world can serve as a symbol as long as people recognize that it carries a particular meaning. A church service, a class ring, the word *hello*, and a handshake are examples of common symbols in the United States.

Chapter 3

1. Students' answers will vary depending on their opinions and assessments of the television shows they watched.
2. Students' answers will vary depending on the shows they watched, but their answers might include a comment on an increase in violence (even slapstick) and humor about sexual situations, drugs/alcohol, or bad or tasteless behavior.

Chapter 4

1. Students' answers will vary, but they should include that competition is impersonal; it does not require contact or communication between individuals or groups.
2. Using the plant community to study the process of competition was the only way to observe the process in isolation—"uncomplicated with other processes."
3. Plants are not "conscious, and competition takes the form of conflict only when it becomes conscious.
4. Students' answers will vary.