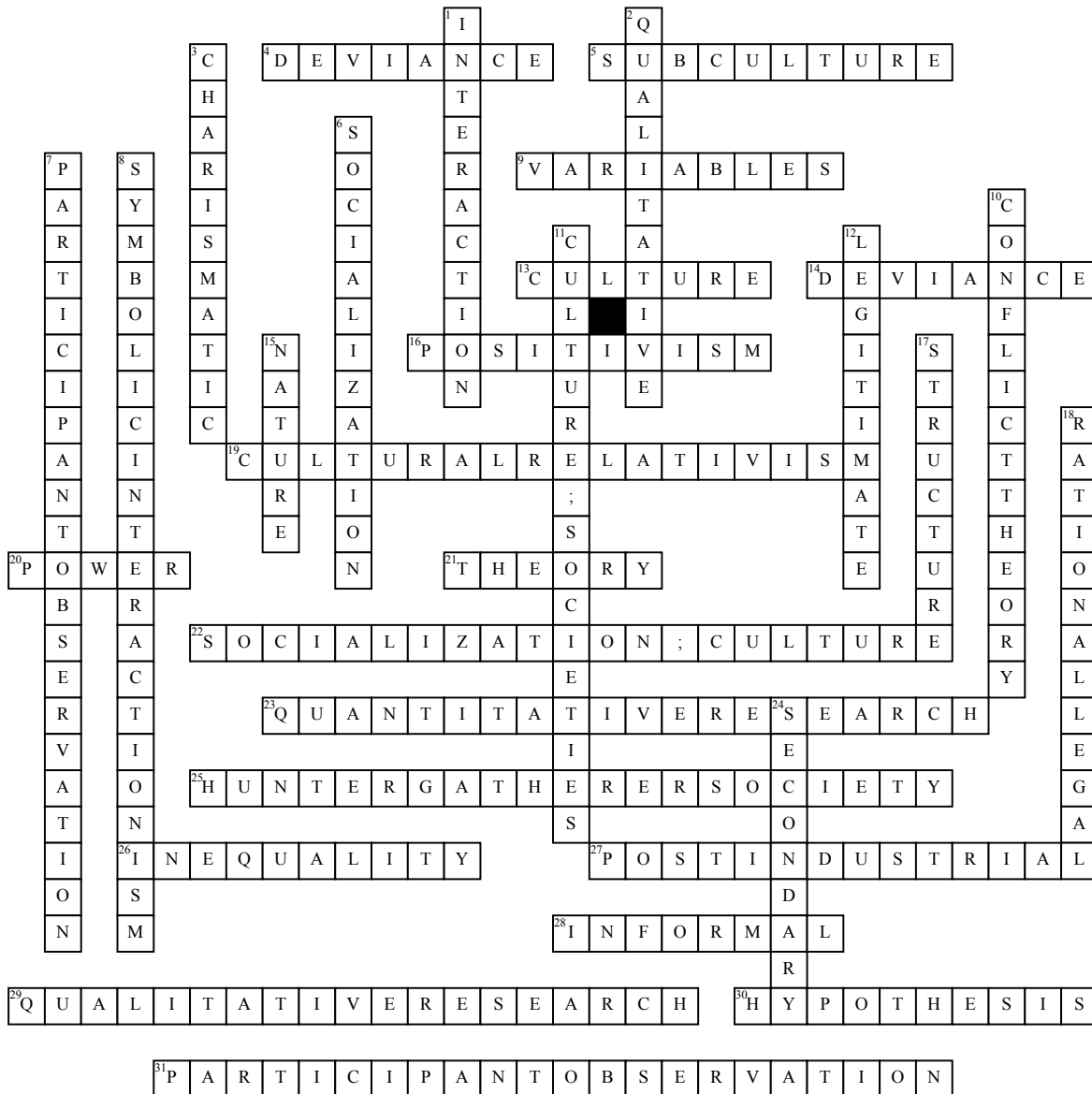


Sociology MidTerm Exam Study Guide



Across

4. Strain theory and labeling theory both point out, in different ways, that _____ is a product of social and cultural conditions.
5. Those who participate in a smaller culture within the broader mainstream culture are members of a _____.
9. To discover causal relationships, traditionally scientific research tests connections between _____.
13. The source of meaning for societies.
14. The violation of social norms, which is culturally relative.
16. Sociology, and the social sciences in general, have moved away from their early reliance on _____ the belief that fundamental natural laws of human social behavior can be discovered.
19. _____ is the belief that cultures must be understood on their own terms.
20. _____ is the ability to get other people to do one's will, regardless of their own will.
21. An explanation for some phenomenon based on available evidence and interpretations.
22. _____ is the process that trains individuals to function in social life—that is, to be members of their societies—by transmitting elements of _____.
23. Studies that use numerical data and statistical analyses are always examples of: _____.

25. The first form of society in human history was: _____.
26. Social _____ first developed because of technological advances in human societies that created surplus resources.
27. The most recent form of human society in history is known as: _____.
28. _____ deviance is the kind of deviance that societies do not sanction using laws.
29. Studies that interpret non-numerical data are always examples of: _____.
30. In the Scientific Method, an "educated guess" about what the result of a study might be.
31. _____ is a standard method of qualitative research.

Down

1. According to one of sociology's major theories, how meanings are established.
2. A type of research that uses interpretive methods to gain a deeper understanding of society.
3. _____ authority is based in the exceptional qualities of the person who holds it, such as their personality or the belief that they have divine favor.
6. Humans cannot become functional in society unless they undergo _____.
7. A way of gathering data in which a researcher becomes embedded with the people being studied.
8. An example of an established sociological theory is: _____.

10. Karl believes that society can be understood as a competitive, unequal sphere in which some people have power and other advantages that other people don't. Karl most likely comes from _____ sociological perspective?
11. Sociologists think of _____ as the meaningful aspect of human _____.
12. When one exercises power because members of society agree that it is appropriate and should be respected, it is said to be: _____.
15. _____ is not an element of culture.
17. The arrangement of a society, in which each element occupies a position, is social _____.
18. Societies that recognize power as being justified by formal and impersonal systems of rules and laws are ruled by _____ authority.
24. The social process that allows people to change after the early period of their lives is known as _____ socialization.