

# Intro To Sociology Exam 2

## INTRO TO SOCIOLOGY: EXAM 2

### I. INTRO TO DEMOGRAPHY

- a. Study of population dynamics related to
  - i. Fertility
  - ii. Mortality
  - iii. Migration
- b. Population size → influenced by birth rates and death rates
  - i. Increased rapidly after 19<sup>th</sup> century because of birth and death rates

#### 1. THOMAS MALTHUS

- a. English religious cleric and scholar
- b. Wrote about:
  - i. Demography
  - ii. Political economy
  - iii. Poverty
- c. Essays on population growth and relationship to food
- d. MALTHUS PREDICTIONS: growth in population will exceed growth in agriculture
  - i. Population growth = exponential
  - ii. Agricultural growth = arithmetical
  - iii. 2 Checks on Population Growth:
    1. "positive checks" (raise death rate)
    2. "preventative checks" (decrease birth rate)
    3. (migration)
  - iv. "Malthusian Trap" → technology can intervene but will raise the standard of living and increase consumption

#### 2. DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION (describes changes in population)

- a. KEY PHASES
  - i. Phase 1 → high birth rate, fluctuating death rate (stable population)
  - ii. Phase 2 → decreasing birth rate, decreasing death rate (population growth)
  - iii. Phase 3 → birth rate moves toward replacement level
  - iv. Phase 4 → low birth rate, low death rate (stable population)

#### 3. FERTILITY: production of children

- a. Crude Birth Rate (CBR): annual number of births per 1,000 total population
- b. General Fertility Rate (GFR): number of births in a year divided by number of women 15-44
  - i. Takes into account fecundity (ability to reproduce)
- c. Total Fertility Rate (TFR): total number of children a woman would likely bear in her lifetime

#### 4. MORTALITY

- a. Mortality Rate (Crude Death Rate): number of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year
- b. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births
  - i. Boys have greater IMR than girls

#### 5. LIFE EXPECTANCY: average number of years an individual will likely live based on year of birth

- a. Women have greater life expectancy than men
- b. Life expectancy has increased over time globally due to interventions of health care

### II. MIGRATION

1. Common perceptions of immigrants
  - a. Foreign
  - b. Seeking safety/refuge

Intro to Sociology Exam 2 is a significant milestone in the journey of students exploring the field of sociology. As students prepare for this examination, they not only review the fundamental concepts and theories learned in their introductory courses but also delve deeper into the intricate relationships between society, culture, and individual behavior. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of key topics and themes that are likely to be covered in the exam, offering insights and study strategies to ensure success.

## Understanding the Structure of Sociology

Sociology, as a discipline, examines the various structures that shape human

interactions. For Exam 2, students should pay particular attention to the following subtopics:

## **1. The Sociological Perspective**

- Definition: The sociological perspective involves looking beyond individual behavior to understand how social forces influence actions and beliefs.
- Importance: Recognizing the broader social context helps in analyzing issues like poverty, crime, and education.
- Key Theorists: Familiarize yourself with the works of major sociologists such as Émile Durkheim, Karl Marx, and Max Weber, who laid the groundwork for sociological theory.

## **2. Social Institutions**

Social institutions are established systems that organize society. Key institutions include:

- Family: The primary social unit that shapes individual identity and socialization.
- Education: A means of transmitting knowledge, values, and social norms.
- Religion: A system of beliefs that unites people through shared values and practices.
- Economy: The structure that governs the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
- Government: The authority that regulates social order and enforces laws.

Understanding the roles and interconnections of these institutions is crucial for the exam.

## **Culture and Society**

The relationship between culture and society is another critical area of focus. Students should prepare to discuss:

### **1. Definition of Culture**

- Components of Culture: Culture encompasses values, norms, beliefs, and material objects that characterize a group.
- Types of Culture:
  - Material Culture: Physical objects and artifacts (e.g., technology, art).
  - Non-material Culture: Intangible aspects (e.g., language, customs).

## **2. Cultural Diversity and Globalization**

- Cultural Relativism: The idea that a person's beliefs and activities should be understood based on that person's own culture.
- Ethnocentrism: The practice of evaluating other cultures based on the standards of one's own culture.
- Globalization's Impact: Exploration of how global interconnectedness affects local cultures, leading to both cultural homogenization and preservation of unique traditions.

## **Socialization: The Process of Learning Norms**

Socialization is fundamental in shaping individuals within a society. Key aspects include:

### **1. Agents of Socialization**

- Family: The first and most influential agent that introduces norms and values.
- Peers: Friends and social groups that provide alternative perspectives and influence behavior.
- Schools: Institutions that teach academic knowledge and social skills, contributing to identity formation.
- Media: A powerful agent that shapes perceptions of reality and societal expectations.

### **2. Theories of Socialization**

- Cooley's Looking Glass Self: The concept that self-identity is formed through social interactions and perceptions of how others see us.
- Mead's Theory of the Self: The idea that the self develops through social experiences and the ability to take the role of others.

## **Social Stratification and Inequality**

Understanding social stratification is crucial for analyzing societal structures. Key points include:

### **1. Definition of Social Stratification**

- Hierarchical Arrangement: The categorization of individuals based on socioeconomic status, wealth, power, and prestige.
- Forms of Stratification:
- Class Stratification: Based on economic factors.
- Caste System: Rigid social categories often associated with ethnicity or religion.
- Status Hierarchy: Based on social prestige rather than economic factors.

## **2. Poverty and Inequality**

- Absolute vs. Relative Poverty: Understanding these concepts is essential for analyzing economic disparities.
- Impact on Life Chances: How stratification affects access to resources like education, healthcare, and employment opportunities.

## **Deviance and Social Control**

Deviance refers to behaviors that violate societal norms. For Exam 2, students should focus on:

### **1. Definitions of Deviance**

- Social Context: Deviance is relative; what is considered deviant in one society may be acceptable in another.
- Types of Deviance:
- Primary Deviance: Minor violations that do not result in long-term consequences.
- Secondary Deviance: Resulting from societal reaction and labeling, leading to a deviant identity.

### **2. Theories of Deviance**

- Strain Theory: Suggests that societal pressures can lead individuals to commit deviant acts.
- Labeling Theory: Focuses on the significance of labels and societal reactions in defining deviance.

### **3. Social Control Mechanisms**

- Formal Control: Law enforcement, legal systems, and institutions that enforce societal norms.

- Informal Control: Socialization processes, peer pressure, and community expectations that regulate behavior.

## **Research Methods in Sociology**

Understanding research methods is essential for interpreting sociological studies. Key methods include:

### **1. Quantitative Research**

- Surveys: Collecting data through questionnaires to gather statistical insights.
- Experiments: Controlled studies to test hypotheses and observe social phenomena.

### **2. Qualitative Research**

- Interviews: In-depth discussions to explore individual experiences and perspectives.
- Observations: Directly observing social interactions and behaviors in natural settings.

### **3. Ethical Considerations in Research**

- Informed Consent: Participants should be aware of the research and its implications.
- Confidentiality: Ensuring that personal data is protected and not disclosed without permission.

## **Conclusion**

Preparing for Intro to Sociology Exam 2 requires a comprehensive understanding of various sociological concepts, theories, and research methods. By reviewing topics such as socialization, culture, social stratification, and deviance, students can develop a holistic view of sociology and its relevance in understanding human behavior. Engaging with the material through discussions, group studies, and practical applications will further enhance retention and comprehension. As you approach the exam, remember to focus on connections between concepts and real-world applications, allowing you to showcase your understanding and analytical skills effectively.

# **Frequently Asked Questions**

## **What are the key components of socialization covered in Intro to Sociology?**

The key components of socialization include agents of socialization such as family, peers, education, media, and religion, which influence individuals' beliefs, behaviors, and identity throughout their lives.

## **How do sociologists define 'culture' in the context of society?**

Culture is defined as the shared beliefs, values, norms, and material objects that characterize a group or society, influencing how members of that society interact and understand the world.

## **What is the significance of social stratification in sociology?**

Social stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals in society based on factors like wealth, power, and prestige, which impacts life chances and access to resources.

## **What role does deviance play in social norms and control?**

Deviance challenges social norms, prompting society to reinforce or reevaluate those norms, and it plays a critical role in establishing social control mechanisms to maintain order.

## **What are the main theories explaining social change in sociology?**

Main theories of social change include evolutionary theory, conflict theory, and functionalism, each providing different perspectives on how societies evolve and the factors that drive change.

## **How do sociologists differentiate between 'ascribed' and 'achieved' status?**

Ascribed status is a social position one is born into or has little control over, such as race or gender, while achieved status is a social position attained through personal effort, like education or occupation.

## **What is the concept of 'social construct' in**

## sociology?

The concept of 'social construct' refers to the idea that many aspects of our social world, such as race, gender, and class, are created and maintained through social processes and interactions rather than being inherent or natural.

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