

Course Outcomes Guide

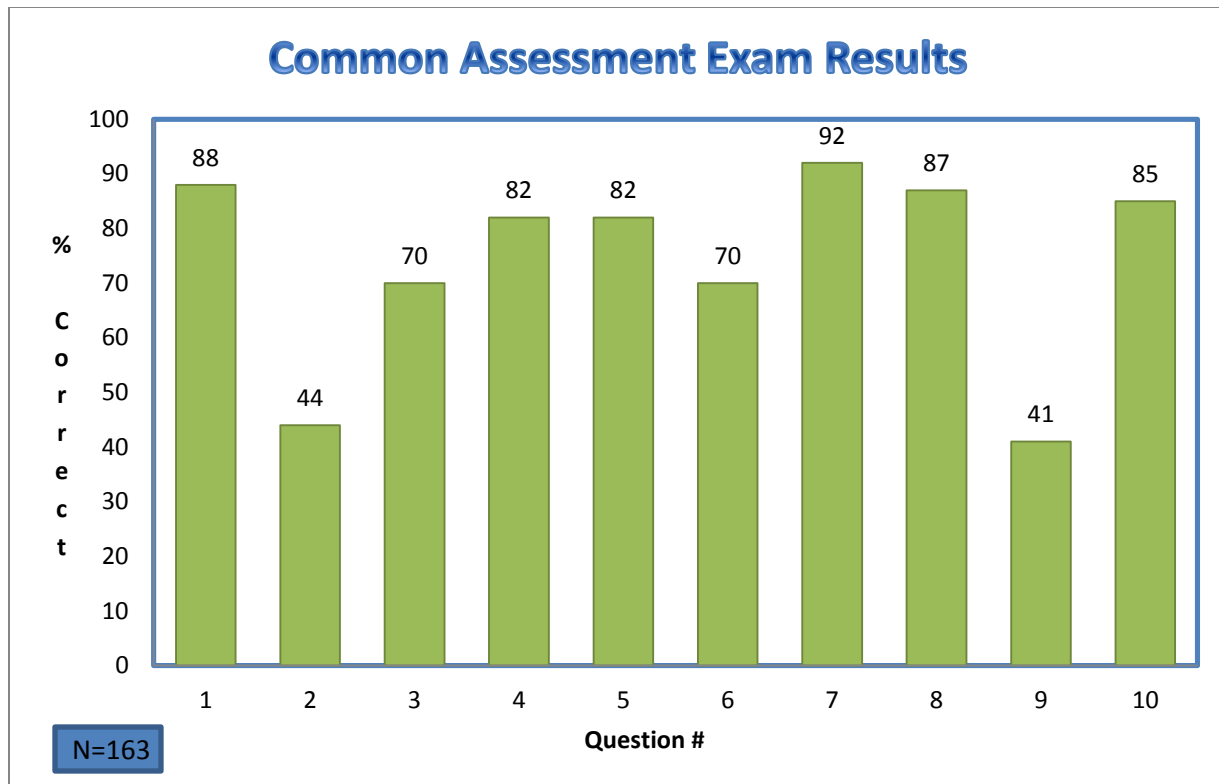
Directions: Please complete this form to document your progress toward improving student learning. For each item, indicate your progress and your anticipated next steps. Thank you!

Course/Program Title: Intro to Sociology **Date:** January 2013

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Common Assessment Exam Results: Fall 2012

Nearing the end of the Fall semester of 2012, sociology instructors administered a common assessment exam to classes. The overall average score for the exam was an 8/10. The sample size was 163. The breakdown by question is shown in the chart below. The common assessment exam questions are beneath the chart.



Common Assessment Exam Questions:

1. _____ research data comes in the form of objective, numerically-based measurements. An example of this type of research would be a study with data indicating that 49 million U.S. citizens do not have health insurance.

- a. Stratified
- b. Participant observation
- c. Quantitative
- d. Qualitative

2. In relation to the study of education, the _____ theoretical perspective would point out how social class backgrounds affect a pupil's academic achievement, would examine how school districts tend to be segregated along class and racial lines, and how employers use educational credentials to sort out individuals.

- a. conflict
- b. symbolic interactionist
- c. functionalist
- d. feminist

3. With _____ research, interpretative description (words) rather than statistics (numbers) are used to analyze underlying meanings and patterns of social relationships. An example of this type of research would be an interview-based study exploring how women define spousal abuse and the meanings they attach to incidents of abuse.

- a. Survey
- b. Quantitative
- c. Qualitative
- d. All of the above

4. _____ refers to hierarchical arrangement of people and groups that differentiates them as superior or inferior.

- a. Social functionalism
- b. Social stratification
- c. Social rationalism
- d. Social differentiation

5. The _____ theoretical perspective is based on the assumption that society is a stable, orderly system, held together by interdependent parts.

- a. Functionalist
- b. Conflict
- c. Interactionist
- d. Developmental

6. _____ refer(s) to the culturally and socially constructed patterning and differences between females and males found in the meanings, beliefs and practices associated with "femininity" and "masculinity." _____ refers to the biological and anatomical differences between females and males.

- a. class; race
- b. gender; sex
- c. sex; gender
- d. gender; ethnicity

7. _____ is a concept that refers to the way individuals are ranked based on the distribution of economic resources in society. It is a type of stratification based on the ownership and control of resources and on the type of work people do.

- a. Gender
- b. Ethnocentrism
- c. Class
- d. Race

8. A _____ is a category of people socially defined on the basis of presumed genetic and physical differences, such as skin color or hair texture. _____ refers to groups that are distinctive on the basis of national origin, language, religion, and customs.

- a. class; ethnicity
- b. ethnicity; race
- c. race; class
- d. race; ethnicity

9. The basic idea of the symbolic-interactionist approach is that society is:
- a. an arena of conflict between categories of people fighting over scarce resources.
 - b. the product of people interacting in everyday, face-to-face situations.
 - c. a system of interrelated parts that create societal laws, norms and values promoting stability and order.
 - d. All of the above are correct.
10. _____ is the lifelong process of social interaction through which individuals learn and acquire cultural values, norms and expectations needed to survive in society.
- a. Stratification
 - b. Socialization
 - c. Differentiation
 - d. Self-representation