

SOC 122 Final exam dictionary

conflict as groups struggle to gain access to and control those resources. Many conflict theorists have been strongly influenced by the writings of Marx.

Consumer society - **correct answer** A type of society which promotes the consumption of mass-produced products. Consumer societies also generate an ideology of consumerism, which assumes that ever increasing mass consumption is beneficial.

Convenience sample - **correct answer** The arbitrary selection of respondents for a study, based on simple opportunity rather than a rigorous quest for representativeness. Used in much applied social research with practical applications.

Conversation analysis - **correct answer** The empirical study of conversations, employing techniques drawn from ethnomethodology. Conversation analysis examines details of naturally occurring conversations to reveal the organizational principles of talk and its role in the production and reproduction of social order.

Core countries - **correct answer** According to world-systems theory, the most advanced industrial countries which take the lion's share of profits in the world economic system.

Corporate crime - **correct answer** Offences committed by large corporations in society. Examples of corporate crime include pollution, false advertising and violations of health and safety regulations.

Corporate culture - **correct answer** A branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness through the creation of a unique organizational culture involving all members of a firm. A dynamic corporate culture - involving company events, rituals and traditions - is thought to enhance employee loyalty and promote group solidarity.

Correlation - **correct answer** A regular relationship between two dimensions or variables, often expressed in statistical terms. Correlations may be positive or negative. A positive correlation between two variables exists where a high rank on one variable is regularly associated with a high rank on the other. A negative correlation exists where a high rank on one variable is regularly associated with a low rank on the other.

SOC 122 Final exam dictionary

Cultural integration - **correct answer** The close relationship among various elements of a cultural system

Cultural lag - **correct answer** The fact that cultural elements change at different rates, which may disrupt a cultural system.

Cultural relativism - **correct answer** The practice of judging a culture by its own standards.

Cultural reproduction - **correct answer** The process by which a society transmits dominant knowledge from one generation to another.

Cultural transmission - **correct answer** The process by which one generation passes culture to the next.

Cultural universals - **correct answer** Traits that are part of every known culture.

Culture - **correct answer** The beliefs, values, behavior, and material objects that constitute a people's way of life.

Democracy - **correct answer** A political system in which power is exercised by the people as a whole.

Democratic socialism - **correct answer** An economic and political system that combines significant government control of the economy with free elections.

Demographic transition theory - **correct answer** A thesis linking population patterns to a society's level of technological development.

Demography - **correct answer** The study of human population.

Denomination - **correct answer** A church, independent of the state that accepts religious pluralism.

Demographic transition - **correct answer** An interpretation of population change, which holds that a stable ratio of births to deaths is achieved once a certain level of economic prosperity has been reached.

SOC 122 Final exam dictionary

disability - **correct answer** refers to a culture where "discriminatory, oppressive or abusing systems and interactions that arise from the belief that disabled people are inferior to others" (Malacrida, 2009: 102).

cultural logic - **correct answer** Lareau identifies a logic in the two childrearing strategies she discusses. What is the logic called?

Family - **correct answer** A group of people related by blood, legal or social ties.

kinship - **correct answer** "A network of people who are connected by common ties of marriage, ancestry or adoption"

hegemonic - **correct answer** A dominant type of masculinity that subordinates women and other men. (Helman & Ratele)

accomplishment - **correct answer** A childrearing strategy by working-class and poor. (Lareau)

Blacktax - **correct answer** A situation where a working individual has extra family financial obligations.

Marketised assimilation - **correct answer** The historical period from the late 1970s to late 1990s is known as according to Hunter (2019).

Functionalists - **correct answer** Theorists focusing on the role of education in socialisation and the acquiring of skills are known as:

Social capital - **correct answer** Elite schools and universities provide networks and relationships that facilitate access to opportunities. This is known as:.....

Meritocracy - **correct answer** In the context of educational outcomes, conflict theorists argue that is a myth.

Race - **correct answer** Job reservation during apartheid was administrated through:

Resistant theory - **correct answer** A theory that points to the agency of students and teachers in the teaching and learning process.