Introduction to Sociology

CREDIT HOURS: 3
LEVEL: LOWER

EXAM CODE: 105
CATALOG NUMBER: SOCx105

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Before You Choose This UExcel Exam

Uses for the Examination

- Excelsior College, the test developer, recommends granting three (3) semester hours of lower-level undergraduate credit to students who receive a letter grade of C or higher on this examination.
- Other colleges and universities also recognize this exam as a basis for granting credit or advanced standing.
- Individual institutions set their own policies for the amount of credit awarded and the minimum acceptable grade.

Exam-takers who have applied to Excelsior College should ask their academic advisor where this exam fits within their degree program.

Exam-takers not enrolled in an Excelsior College degree program should check with the institution from which they wish to receive credit to determine whether credit will be granted and/or to find out the minimum grade required for credit. Those who intend to enroll at Excelsior College should ask an admissions counselor where this exam fits within their intended degree program.

Examination Length and Scoring

The examination consists of approximately 120 questions, most of which are multiple choice; for samples of all the item types on this exam, see the sample items in the back of this guide. Some items are unscored, pretest items. The pretest items are embedded throughout the exam and are indistinguishable from the scored items. You will have two (2) hours to complete the examination. Your score will be reported as a letter grade.

UExcel Exam Resources

Excelsior College Bookstore

The Excelsior College Bookstore offers recommended textbooks and other resources to help you prepare for UExcel exams.

The bookstore is available online at: www.excelsior.edu/bookstore

UExcel Practice Exams

The official UExcel practice exams are highly recommended as part of your study plan. Once you register for your UExcel exam, you are eligible to purchase the corresponding practice exam, which can be taken using any computer with a supported Web browser. Each practice exam includes two forms that you may take within a 180-day period.

Excelsior College Library

Enrolled Excelsior College students can access millions of authoritative resources online through the Excelsior College Library. Created through our partnership with the Sheridan Libraries of The Johns Hopkins University, the library provides access to journal articles, books, websites, databases, reference services, and many other resources. Special library
pages relate to the nursing degree exams and other selected exams. To access it, visit www.excelsior.edu/library (login is required).

Our library provides:

- 24/7 availability
- The world’s most current authoritative resources
- Help and support from staff librarians

**Online Tutoring**

Excelsior College offers online tutoring through SMARTTHINKING™ to connect with tutors who have been trained in a variety of academic subjects. To access SMARTTHINKING, go to www.excelsior.edu/smarthinking. Once there, you may download a copy of the SMARTTHINKING Student Handbook as a PDF.

**MyExcelsior Community**

MyExcelsior Community enables Excelsior College students and alumni to interact with their peers online. As members, students can participate in real-time chat groups, join online study groups, buy and sell used textbooks, and share Internet resources. Enrolled students have automatic access from their MyExcelsior page. Visit www.excelsior.edu/myexcelsiorcommunity.

**Preparing for UExcel Exams**

**How Long Will It Take Me to Study?**

A UExcel exam enables you to show that you’ve learned material comparable to one or more 15-week college-level courses. As an independent learner, you should study and review as much as you would for a college course. For a 3-credit course in a subject they don’t know, most students would be expected to study nine hours per week for 15 weeks, for a total of 135 hours.

**Study Tips**

Become an active user of the resource materials. Aim for understanding rather than memorization. The more active you are when you study, the more likely you will be to retain, understand, and apply the information.

The following techniques are generally considered to be active learning:

- **preview or survey** each chapter
- **highlight or underline text** you believe is important
- **write questions or comments** in the margins
- **practice re-stating content** in your own words
- **relate what you are reading** to the chapter title, section headings, and other organizing elements of the textbook
- **find ways to engage** your eyes, your ears, and your muscles, as well as your brain, in your studies
- **study with a partner or a small group** (if you are an enrolled student, search for partners on MyExcelsior Community)
- **prepare your review notes** as flashcards or create recordings that you can use while commuting or exercising

When you feel confident that you understand a content area, review what you have learned. Take a second look at the material to evaluate your understanding. If you have a study partner, the two of you can review by explaining the content to each other or writing test questions for each other to answer. Review questions from textbook chapters may be helpful for partner or individual study, as well.

**Using UExcel Practice Exams**

We recommend taking the first form of the practice exam when you begin studying, to see how much you already know. After taking the first practice exam, check your performance on each question and find out why your answer was right or wrong. This feedback will help you improve your knowledge of the subject and identify areas of weakness that you should address before taking the exam. Take the second form of the practice exam after you have finished studying. Analyze your results to identify the areas that you still need to review.

Although there is no guarantee, our research suggests that students who do well on the practice exams are more likely to pass the actual exam than those who do not do well (or do not take advantage of this opportunity).
About Test Preparation Services

Preparation for UExcel® exams and Excelsior College® Examinations, though based on independent study, is supported by Excelsior College with a comprehensive set of exam learning resources and services designed to help you succeed. These learning resources are prepared by Excelsior College so you can be assured that they are current and cover the content you are expected to master for the exams. These resources, and your desire to learn, are usually all that you will need to succeed.

There are test-preparation companies that will offer to help you study for our examinations. Some may imply a relationship with Excelsior College and/or make claims that their products and services are all that you need to prepare for our examinations.

Excelsior College is not affiliated with any test preparation firm and does not endorse the products or services of these companies. No test preparation vendor is authorized to provide admissions counseling or academic advising services, or to collect any payments, on behalf of Excelsior College. Excelsior College does not send authorized representatives to a student’s home nor does it review the materials provided by test preparation companies for content or compatibility with Excelsior College examinations.

To help you become a well-informed consumer, we suggest that before you make any purchase decision regarding study materials provided by organizations other than Excelsior College, you consider the points outlined on our website at [www.excelsior.edu/testprep](http://www.excelsior.edu/testprep).

Preparing for This Exam

Prior Knowledge

No previous knowledge or understanding of sociology is assumed.

Using the Content Outline

Each content area in the outline includes (1) the recommended minimum hours of study to devote to that content area and (2) the most important sections of the recommended resources for that area. These annotations are not intended to be comprehensive. You may need to refer to other chapters in the recommended textbooks. Chapter numbers and titles may differ in other editions.

This content outline contains examples of the types of information you should study. Although these examples are numerous, do not assume that everything on the exam will come from these examples. Conversely, do not expect that every detail you study will appear on the exam. Any exam is only a broad sample of all the questions that could be asked about the subject matter.

Using the Sample Questions and Rationales

Each content guide provides sample questions to illustrate those typically found on the exam. These questions are intended to give you an idea of the level of knowledge expected and the way questions are typically phrased. The sample questions do not sample the entire content of the exam and are not intended to serve as an entire practice test.
Recommended Resources for the UExcel Exam in Introduction to Sociology

The study materials listed below are recommended by Excelsior College as the most appropriate resources to help you study for the examination. For information on ordering from the Excelsior College Bookstore, see page 1 of this guide. You may also find resource materials in college libraries. Public libraries may have some of the textbooks or may be able to obtain them through an interlibrary loan program.

You should allow sufficient time to obtain resources and to study before taking the exam.

Textbooks

This textbook was used by the examination development committee to verify all questions on the exam.

Macionis, J. (2017). Sociology (text only) (16th ed.).

These study materials may be purchased from the Excelsior College Bookstore.

Open Educational Resources

The Saylor Foundation provides free, high quality courses through online, self-paced, free learning resources.

Saylor Foundation: Introduction to Sociology
http://www.saylor.org/courses/soc101/

Reducing Textbook Costs

Many students know it is less expensive to buy a used textbook, and buying a previous edition is also an option. The Excelsior College bookstore includes a buyback feature and a used book marketplace, as well as the ability to rent digital versions of textbooks for as long as students need them. Students are encouraged to explore these and the many other opportunities available online to help defray textbook costs.
Content Outline

General Description of the Examination
The UExcel Introduction to Sociology examination is based on material typically taught in a one-semester, three-credit, lower-level survey course in sociology.

The examination measures knowledge of facts and terminology, understanding of concepts such as the perspective of sociology, social foundations, differentiation, and inequality, and the ability to apply this information to everyday life examples.

No prior knowledge of sociology is required before beginning study for this examination.

Learning Outcomes
After you have successfully worked your way through the recommended study materials, you should be able to demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the sociological perspective including classical and contemporary theories and the major sociological research methods.
2. Explain the various aspects of the social framework including culture, society, socialization, social interaction, social groups, and organizations.
3. Discuss the major issues surrounding differentiation and inequality, such as deviance and conformity, social stratification, race and ethnicity, sex and gender, and aging.
4. Explain the major social institutions including the family, education, religion, politics, work and the economy, and health and medicine.
5. Discuss the process of social change including population dynamics, urbanization, globalization, ecology, collective behavior, and the future of society.
Content Outline

The content outline describes the various areas of the test, similar to the way a syllabus outlines a course. To fully prepare requires self-direction and discipline. Study involves careful reading, reflection, and systematic review.

The major content areas on the Introduction to Sociology examination, the percent of the examination, and the hours to devote to each content area are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Area</th>
<th>Percent of the Examination</th>
<th>Hours of Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. The Sociological Perspective</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. The Social Foundations</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Differentiation and Inequality</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Social Institutions</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Social Change</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Occasionally, examples will be listed for a content topic to help clarify that topic. However, the content of the examination is not limited to the specific examples given.

I. The Sociological Perspective (Ch. 1–2 and 4)

10 PERCENT OF EXAM | 14 HOURS OF STUDY

A. What is sociology?

B. Contemporary sociology and society
   1. Symbolic interactionism
   2. Structural functionalism
   3. Conflict perspective
   4. Feminist theory
   5. Race-conflict approach
   6. Famous social theorists

C. Research methodologies
   1. Critical research methods
   2. Interpretive research methods
   3. The scientific method
      a. Formulating hypotheses
      b. Testing hypotheses
      c. Steps in conducting an investigation
      d. Inductive vs. deductive thought
II. The Social Foundations
(Ch. 3 and 5–7)

20 PERCENT OF EXAM | 27 HOURS OF STUDY

A. Culture
1. Elements of culture
   a. Language
   b. Norms
   c. Symbols
   d. Values and beliefs
   e. Technology
   f. Real vs. ideal culture
2. Cultural diversity
   a. High culture and popular culture
   b. Subculture
   c. Multiculturalism
   d. Counterculture
   e. Cultural relativism and ethnocentrism
3. Theoretical analyses of culture

B. Socialization
1. The socialization process
2. Agents of socialization
   a. Family
   b. School
   c. Peers
   d. Media
3. The life course
4. Theoretical analyses of socialization

C. Social interaction
1. Status
2. Role
3. Social construction of reality
4. The presentation of self

D. Social groups
1. Primary and secondary groups
2. Leadership
3. Conformity
   a. Ingroups and outgroups

E. Formal organizations
1. Types and origins of formal organizations
2. Bureaucracy
   a. Characteristics
   b. Problems
   c. Oligarchy
   d. Challenges of race, sex, and the changing nature of work
   e. McDonaldization of society

III. Differentiation and Inequality
(Ch. 8 and 10–15)

30 PERCENT OF EXAM | 41 HOURS OF STUDY

A. Social stratification
1. Caste and class
2. Wealth and income
3. Power
4. Prestige
5. Social classes in the US
6. Social mobility
7. Poverty
8. Theoretical perspectives on stratification
   a. Functionalism
   b. Conflict
   c. Symbolic interactionism

B. Global stratification
1. High income countries
2. Middle income countries
3. Low income countries
4. Global wealth and poverty
5. Slavery
6. Explanations of global poverty
7. Modernization theory
8. Dependency theory
C. Race and ethnicity
   1. Prejudice, stereotypes, and racism
   2. Discrimination
   3. Dominant-minority group relations
      a. Pluralism
      b. Assimilation
      c. Segregation
      d. Genocide
   4. Diversity in the US
      a. Native Americans
      b. Categories of White Americans
      c. African Americans
      d. Asian Americans
      e. Hispanic Americans/Latinos/Latinas
      f. Arab Americans

D. Gender and sexuality
   1. Gender inequality and stratification
      a. Patriarchy
      b. Sexism
      c. Women’s second shift
      d. Intersectional theory
   2. Gender and socialization
   3. Theoretical analyses of gender
      a. Structural functionalism
      b. Social conflict
      c. Feminism
   4. Sexuality
      a. The sexual revolution
      b. Sexual orientation
      c. Adolescent pregnancy
      d. Pornography
      e. Prostitution
      f. Sexual violence
      g. Theoretical analyses of sexuality
         1) Structural functionalism
         2) Symbolic interactionism
         3) Social conflict

E. Aging
   1. Life expectancy
   2. An aging society in the US
   3. Age stratification
   4. Retirement and poverty
   5. Caregiving and elder abuse
   6. Ageism
   7. Death and dying
   8. Theoretical analyses of aging
      a. Structural functionalism
      b. Symbolic interactionism
      c. Social conflict

IV. Social Institutions (Ch. 9 and 16–21)

| 30 percent of exam | 41 hours of study |

A. Economy and work
   1. Agricultural revolution
   2. Industrial revolution
   3. Information revolution
   4. Global economy
   5. Economic systems
      a. Capitalism
      b. Socialism
   6. The US economy
   7. Corporations

B. Politics and government
   1. Power and authority
   2. Democracy
   3. Authoritarianism
   4. Totalitarianism
   5. Special-interest groups
   6. Revolution
   7. Terrorism
   8. War and peace
9. Theoretical analyses of power
   a. Pluralist model
   b. Power elite model
   c. Marxist model

C. The family
   1. Marriage and marriage patterns
   2. Stages of family life
   3. US families
   4. Problems of family life
      a. Divorce
      b. Blended families
      c. Family violence
   5. Alternative family forms
   6. Theoretical analyses of families
      a. Structural-functional analysis
      b. Social conflict and feminism
      c. Symbolic interactionism
      d. Social-exchange theory

D. Religion
   1. Religious organizations
      a. Church
      b. Sect
      c. Cult
   2. Secularization
   3. Civil religion
   4. New age seekers
   5. Theoretical analyses of religion
      a. Structural functionalism
      b. Symbolic interactionism
      c. Social conflict
      d. Weber’s The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

E. Education
   1. The functions of education
      a. Socialization
      b. Cultural innovation
      c. Social integration
      d. Social placement
      e. Latent functions

2. Education and social inequality
   a. Problems in the schools
   b. Other issues
      1) School choice
      2) Home schooling
      3) Special needs students
      4) Teacher shortage

F. Health and medicine
   1. Health and society
      a. Smoking
      b. Eating disorders
      c. Obesity
      d. Sexually transmitted diseases
      e. Inequality and health
   2. The medical establishment
      a. Scientific medicine
      b. Holistic medicine
      c. Paying for medical care
   3. Theoretical analysis of health and medicine
      a. Structural-functional analysis
      b. Symbolic-interaction analysis
      c. Social-conflict and feminist analysis

G. Crime and deviance
   1. Deviance
   2. Crime
      a. Types of crimes
      b. The US criminal justice system
   3. Social control
   4. Theoretical approaches
      a. Structural functionalism
      b. Symbolic interactionism
      c. Social-conflict analysis
V. Social Change (Ch. 22–24)

10 PERCENT OF EXAM | 14 HOURS OF STUDY

A. Demography
   1. Fertility
   2. Mortality
   3. Migration
   4. Population composition

B. Theories of population growth

C. Cities and urbanization

D. The environment

E. Social change
   1. Collective behavior
   2. Social movements
   3. Causes and approaches to social change
   4. Theoretical analyses of modernity
      a. Structural functionalism
      b. Social conflict
      c. Tönnies
      d. Durkheim
      e. Weber
      f. Marx
      g. Postmodernism
Sample Questions

The sample questions give you an idea of the level of knowledge expected in the exam and how questions are typically phrased. They are not representative of the entire content of the exam and are not intended to serve as a practice test.

Rationales for the questions can be found on pages 13–14 of this guide. In that section, the correct answer is identified and each answer is explained. The number in parentheses at the beginning of each rationale refers to the corresponding section of the content outline. For any questions you answer incorrectly, return to that section of the content outline for further study.

1. According to Auguste Comte, which stage came first in the development of history?
   1) metaphysical
   2) prescientific
   3) theological
   4) traditional

2. What is the job of sociological theory?
   1) to control people’s behavior in large groups
   2) to explain social behavior in the real world
   3) to promote peace and harmony throughout the world
   4) to determine the correct research methodology that should be used

3. Which is most heavily emphasized by critical sociology?
   1) not imposing one’s values on one’s research
   2) the meaning people attach to their world
   3) systematic observation
   4) the need for change

4. Which is one type of formal organization identified by Amitai Etzioni (1975)?
   1) pragmatic
   2) cooperative
   3) coercive
   4) conjunctive

5. Which is an example of the “McDonaldization” of society?
   1) A person obtains cash from an automatic teller machine.
   2) A couple negotiate the particulars of a vacation with a travel agent.
   3) A professor tailors an exam to the unique needs of each student.
   4) A traveler spends the night at a local bed and breakfast.

6. Which is the result of a postindustrial economy?
   1) Organizations have more levels of authority than ever before.
   2) Organizations have become more flexible than ever before.
   3) There has been a decrease in productivity.
   4) There has been a decrease in the number of routine service jobs.
7. Which statement is correct about premarital sex in the United States?
   1) Premarital sex is accepted by a majority of young people today.
   2) Three-quarters of high school seniors have had premarital sexual intercourse.
   3) Since 1900, fewer women are having premarital sex.
   4) There has been a sharp increase in premarital sex among men in their 50s to mid-60s.

8. Which country has the highest rate of prostitution?
   1) Iran
   2) Brazil
   3) China
   4) United States

9. Merton’s strain theory of deviance uses which term to describe someone who accepts society's conventional goals but rejects the conventional means to obtain them?
   1) conformist
   2) innovator
   3) retreatist
   4) ritualist

10. What is meant by the term glass ceiling?
    1) an informal barrier that prevents women from being promoted at work
    2) measuring a woman’s worth in terms of her physical appearance
    3) a form of social organization in which males dominate females
    4) defining administrative support work as women’s work

11. According to Weber, which accounts for the Protestant work ethic?
    1) Most religions claimed that much of human suffering is just punishment from God. Therefore, people hoped for a better life in the after world.
    2) Christians believed that their numbers would grow if they formed large corporations. Therefore, increasing numbers of Americans worked for these companies.

12. Which is the most common Protestant denomination in the United States?
    1) Episcopalian
    2) Presbyterian
    3) Baptist
    4) Methodist

13. How is the crude birth rate calculated?
    1) Divide the number of live births in a year by the total population.
    2) Divide the number of live births in a year by the number of females of child-bearing age in a population.
    3) Divide the number of live births in a year by the total population and multiply the result by 1,000.
    4) Divide the number of live births in a year by the number of females of child-bearing age in a population and multiply the result by 1,000.

14. Which is true of rumors?
    1) They arise only when people have clear information about a subject.
    2) They interest only a small circle of people who know a particular person.
    3) They remain unchanged as they are passed along from person to person.
    4) They are difficult to stop unless a credible source provides factual information

15. Which is most likely a fad?
    1) denim jeans
    2) movies
    3) Pokémon cards
    4) tattoos
1.
1) This was the second stage.
2) This was not a stage identified by Comte.
*3) This was the first stage followed by metaphysical and scientific.
4) This describes a world view addressed by sociologist Max Weber.

2.
1) See 2).
*2) The purpose of a theory is to explain observable phenomena. In the case of sociology, theory exists to explain observed social behavior.
3) This is a desirable goal, of course; however, it is not the purpose of sociological theory.
4) Theory does not necessarily determine the correct course of action to be taken by a researcher.

3.
1) This is the opposite of what critical sociology emphasizes.
2) This is valued by interpretive sociology.
3) This is valued by scientific sociology.
*4) This is valued by critical sociology.

4.
1) See 3).
2) See 3).
*3) Etzioni distinguishes among utilitarian, normative, and coercive organizations according to why people participate in them. People usually join coercive organizations involuntarily, as an aspect of punishment or medical treatment.
4) See 3).

5.
*1) This is an example of McDonaldization, because it is modeled after a fast food restaurant. It emphasizes efficiency, uniformity, and control.
2) This is not an example of McDonaldization, because it involves customization.
3) See 2).
4) This is not an example of McDonaldization, because it involves patronizing an independent business instead of a chain hotel.

6.
1) Organizations have become flatter.
*2) Communication and creativity are valued more highly.
3) Organizations have become more productive.
4) There are more routine service jobs.

*correct answer
7.  
    1) The clear majority of young people today accept premarital sex.  
    2) Only slightly more than half of high school students have had premarital sexual intercourse.  
    3) The percentage of women engaging in premarital sex has increased sharply.  
    4) The increase for men of this “baby boomer” generation has been slight, but for women, the increase has been large.  

8.  
    1) Iran has an extremely low rate of prostitution. Although it is a patriarchal society, strong Islamic teachings keep the rate very low.  
    2) Brazil's rate of prostitution is extremely high. Prostitution is more common in poor countries where a strong patriarchal tradition combines with limited opportunities for women.  
    3) China has an extremely low rate of prostitution, probably because official government policies enforcing sexual equality portray prostitution as oppression.  
    4) The United States has a moderate rate of prostitution: in a recent survey, one in six men reported paying for sex. This is typical in high-income nations with “Western” norms.  

9.  
    1) A conformist accepts both goals and means.  
    2) An innovator accepts goals but rejects means.  
    3) A retreatist rejects both goals and means.  
    4) A ritualist rejects goals but accepts means.  

10.  
    1) This is the definition of a glass ceiling.  
    2) This is part of what Noami Wolf called the beauty myth.  
    3) This is patriarchy.  
    4) This is the definition of pink-collar jobs.  

11.  
    1) This describes a social-conflict approach to religion.  
    2) Weber did write about the relationship between religion and the rise of industrial capitalism, but he did not say this.  
    3) According to Weber, Protestant religion informed an entire economic system.  
    4) This is more similar to the contemporary “prosperity gospel” than to the idea of the Protestant work ethic as outlined by Weber.  

12.  
    1) Less than 2 percent of Americans who indicate a preference claim to be Episcopalian.  
    2) Less than 3 percent of Americans who indicate a preference claim to be Presbyterian.  
    3) Over 17 percent of Americans who indicate a preference claim to be Baptist.  
    4) Less than 7 percent of Americans who indicate a preference claim to be Methodist.  

13.  
    1) This is not the correct formula.  
    2) See 1).  
    3) This is the formula used by demographers for computing the crude birth rate.  
    4) See 1).  

14.  
    1) Rumors thrive in a climate of uncertainty.  
    2) This is true of gossip, not rumors.  
    3) Rumors are unstable as they are passed along.  
    4) Rumors are difficult to stop without convincing information to the contrary.  

15.  
    1) Jeans have been around since the 1870s.  
    2) Movies have been around for over a century and continue to be extremely popular.  
    3) Like all fads, these were extremely popular for a brief time only.  
    4) Tattoos have been around for many years and continue to be popular.
Registering for Your Exam

Register Online
www.excelsior.edu/examregistration
Follow the instructions and pay by Visa, MasterCard, American Express, or Discover Card.

Examination Administration
Pearson Testing Centers serve as the administrator for all Excelsior College computer-delivered exams. The Disability Services office at Excelsior College is responsible for considering requests for reasonable accommodations (exceptions for individual students with documented disabilities). If you are requesting an accommodation due to a disability, download and complete a Request for Accommodation form that can be accessed by visiting the Excelsior College website at www.excelsior.edu/disability-services.

Computer-Delivered Testing
You will take the exam by computer, entering your answers using either the keyboard or the mouse. The system is designed to be as user-friendly as possible, even for those with little or no computer experience. On-screen instructions are similar to those you would see in a paper examination booklet.

We strongly encourage you to use the online tutorial before taking your exam at a Pearson Testing Center. To access the tutorial, go to www.pearsonvue.com/uexcel and click on the Pearson VUE Tutorial link on the right hand side of the page.

On the Day of Your Exam

Important Reminders
On the day of your exam, remember to:
• dress comfortably: the computer will not mind that you’re wearing your favorite relaxation outfit
• arrive at the test site rested and prepared to concentrate for an extended period
• allow sufficient time to travel, park, and locate the test center
• be prepared for possible variations in temperature at the test center due to weather changes or energy conservation measures
• bring your ID, but otherwise, don’t weigh yourself down with belongings that will have to be kept in a locker during the test.

Academic Honesty
Nondisclosure Statement
• All test takers must agree to the terms of the Excelsior College Academic Honesty Policy before taking an examination. The agreement will be presented on screen at the Pearson VUE Testing Center before the start of your exam.
• Once the test taker agrees to the terms of the Academic Honesty Nondisclosure Statement, the exam will begin.

If you choose not to accept the terms of the agreement
• your exam will be terminated
• you will be required to leave the testing center
• you will not be eligible for a refund. For more information, review the Student Policy Handbook at www.excelsior.edu/studentpolicyhandbook.

Student behavior is monitored during and after the exam. Electronic measures are used to monitor the security of test items and scan for illegal use of intellectual property. This monitoring includes surveillance of Internet chat rooms, websites, and other public forums.

Information About UExcel Exams for Colleges and Universities

A committee of teaching faculty and practicing professionals determines the learning outcomes to be tested on each exam. Excelsior College Center for Educational Measurement staff oversee the technical aspects of test construction in accordance with current professional standards. To promote fairness in testing, we take special care to ensure that the language used in the exams and related materials is consistent, professional, and user friendly. Editorial staff perform systematic quantitative and qualitative reviews to ensure accuracy, clarity, and compliance with conventions of bias-free language usage.

Excelsior College, the test developer, recommends granting three (3) semester hours of lower-level undergraduate credit to students who receive a letter grade of C or higher on this examination. Other colleges and universities also recognize this exam as a basis for granting credit or advanced standing. Individual institutions set their own policies for the amount of credit awarded and the minimum acceptable grade.

Introduction to Sociology

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