

PE 318 - Review Questions, Units 1-5

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Fall, '98

- T F 1. The Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sports publishes exclusively in the social aspects of sport area.
2. "Display" is to professional wrestling as "play" is to body surfing/NCAA basketball tournament (circle one).
- T F 3. The heading of a sports column reads "Sports Teaches Many Positive Lessons". This column was most likely written by a functionalist.
- T F 4. According to Coakley, both functionalists and conflict theorists use an internalization model of socialization.
- T F 5. If athletes are more respectful of authority than nonathletes, then this difference is clearly due to a "molding" process and not to a "selection" process.
- T F 6. A high school athlete is more likely to have participated in organized sports as a youth than is a nonathlete of high school age.
- T F 7. Socialization into sport is concerned with the issue of the possible behavioral and attitudinal consequences of sport.
- T F 8. A conflict theorist is more likely than a functionalist to view sport as an activity used by capitalists which provides an antidote against worker alienation.
- T F 9. Reducing youth sport's "fidelity" to the major leagues would likely make a youth sport coach's behavior less contingent upon his/her team's performance.
10. The person who believes that only athletes representing national states (rather than representing "themselves") should have the right to compete in the Olympics is probably a functionalist/critical theorist (circle one).
- T F 11. "Exposition of the expected" is conceived as a more informal and spontaneous socialization technique than explicit training.
- T F 12. One characteristic of sport as defined in this class is that it includes both primary and secondary involvement.
- T F 13. While progressive reformers like Sack and Lapchick did much to facilitate the development of sport sociology, muckrakers like Edwards severely hindered its growth.
- T F 14. Conflict and critical theories have more in common than do functionalism and conflict theories.

15. Public humiliation of an athlete by a coach is best categorized as cooling out/degradation ceremony (circle one).
- T F 16. A senior football player at Bridgewater State is drafted by the National Football League. This situation demonstrates an exception to the theory of institutional socialization.
- T F 17. Those using an "absolutist" approach are likely to recommend that deviance in sports is controlled better by using more effective means of social control rather than by changing the social structure of sport.
- T F 18. According to Coakley, much of the deviance in sports is due to athletes' rejection of "the sport ethic."
- T F 19. One's orientation on the competitive continuum depends in part upon the competitive emphasis of one's culture.
- T F 20. Based on information presented in class, a swimmer is more likely to be oriented toward the product end of the competitive continuum than a hockey player.
- T F 21. Coakley suggests that one reason why some athletes with long careers may have problems making the transition to a new career is that they have no identity apart from that of "athlete."
- T F 22. One of the expected outcomes of spontaneous, informal sport groups is that social control is dependent on obedience to an external agent (i.e. coach, official).
23. In Dubois' research of youth sport coaching behavior, he found that instructional/competitive (circle one) league coaches gave less positive feedback to their players when they performed poorly.
- T F 24. Young female athletes seem to be socialized to value being part of a friendship group more than being part of a team.
- T F 25. In informal games, children seek "personal involvement". Personal involvement in such games is often promoted by the use of numerous substitutes and second string players.
26. Young people choose to become involved in organized sports for a variety of reasons. The least important reason is (circle one): personal development/to win/to have fun.
- _____ 27. Name the Afro-American muckraker/social activist who led the effort to boycott the 1968 Olympic Games (last name).
- T F 28. One macro level utilitarian function of sport is its contribution to nation-building.

- T F 29. One reason for the slow growth of the sociology of sport was that too many journals were competing with each other in the 1960's to publish sport sociology research, thus effectively diluting its impact.
- T F 30. Hegemony refers to a social process through which ideologies that favor the interests of those with power in society become dominant in society as a whole.
31. A(n) _____ is an enduring, formalized social structure with explicit, standardized rules of behavior which is geared to meet some societal need.
32. The process of _____ is often used to help an athlete "gain an edge" on opponents. This process is defined as harnessing efficient organizational procedures, scientific training methods, "high tech" equipment and ergogenic aids.
33. _____ consists of the "ways of life" people create in a particular society. One "way of life" would be the sports played and how they are organized.
34. Sport sociologists can generally be classified into two categories. The "scientific expert" sees the success of the field as dependent upon scholars who can produce quality research. On the other hand, the _____ focuses primarily on improving the human condition by making social life more equitable and democratic.
35. A physical activity that is characterized by fixed rather than flexible rules is known as _____.
36. Of the three metatheories discussed in class, which one sees sports as an inspiration? _____
37. Which of the two versions of feminist theory (as described by Coakley) are most likely to challenge the essential ideology and organizational structure of dominant sport forms? _____ feminist theory.
38. The _____ metatheory states that social change is ubiquitous.
39. _____ is defined as the development of the skills, knowledge, values and dispositions necessary to perform present or anticipated roles in society.
40. In socialization theory, those individuals who have the most influence in shaping our behavior, values, etc. are referred to as _____ (two words).
41. A basic assumption of the theory of institutional socialization is that an institution has associated with it a _____ or a license to produce socially agreed upon products.

42. A _____ quest for excellence through challenge is a definition of competition that falls on the "process" end of the competitive continuum.
43. The statement "winning as an end in itself" belongs on the _____ end of the competitive continuum.
44. Two types of comparison conditions (in the context of sport contests) were discussed in class. In the _____ comparison condition, one is evaluated based on absolute standards; i.e. no reciprocal comparison between the contestants is made.
45. Coakley investigated differences between player- and adult-controlled youth sport activities. He found that _____-controlled youth sports were more action centered.
46. Because young children (e.g. ages 6-7) lack social readiness (i.e. they cannot take on "the role of the other"), they often play what Coakley describes as _____ soccer.