

CHAPTER 1

PERSPECTIVES ON THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN CANADA

1. Which of the following provides the BEST example of a person representing a previously marginalized group in sport that is now offered more opportunities to participate?
- a) a 10 year old boy growing up in a middle class family in Toronto
 - b) a teen from an upper class family in Calgary
 - c) an Aboriginal teen from a lower class family in Winnipeg
 - d) an 8 year old boy, living in Vancouver, from an upper middle class family

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Applied

2. According to the latest research paper on sport participation rates released by Canadian Heritage, which of the following is TRUE?
- a) Sport participation rates across Canada continue to increase.
 - b) The gender gap in sport participation has decreased in recent years.
 - c) Sport participation rates increase as people get older.
 - d) Sport participation of non-Anglophones is declining.

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Factual

3. Discriminatory practices, the exploitation of athletes, and gambling are byproducts of the sport industry in Canada in its focus on promoting:
- a) a hypermasculine spectacle for profit
 - b) competition for no apparent reason
 - c) stratification by class and gender
 - d) equality between the social classes

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

4. As a sociologist of sport, you would argue that:
- a) sport is simply a reflection of society
 - b) sport enables some people to reproduce current societal practices or resist them
 - c) there is no reciprocity between sport and society in terms of each affecting the other
 - d) sport is seldom shaped by broader power relations

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

5. Who argued that "sociology cannot be a neutral intellectual endeavour"?
- a) Marx
 - b) Giddens
 - c) Parsons
 - d) Mead

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Factual

6. Giddens argued that the underlying goal of sociology is to:
- a) understand society only
 - b) provide other academics with a critical analysis of society
 - c) improve society, after a critical analysis of the current social situation
 - d) critically analyze society, and sport, with an eye to developing theories

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

7. As a sociologist of sport, all of the following would be an academic goal, EXCEPT:
- a) to critically examine the role of sport in the lives of people
 - b) to explain the diffusion of sport across societies
 - c) to contribute to the knowledge base in sociology in a general way
 - d) to examine how sport affects the individual psychologically

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

8. In terms of what the sociologist of sport actually does, which of the following is NOT true?
- a) They serve as experts to government.
 - b) They advocate for the rights of athletes.
 - c) They promote human development within physical education.
 - d) They promote performance efficiency models in sport science.

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

9. Performance enhancing drugs like Viagra and Cialis are promoted during popular sports broadcasts in order to:
- a) reach male audiences
 - b) legitimize the drug
 - c) lead viewers to believe that the athletes use these drugs
 - d) reach both female and male audiences in greater numbers

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

10. The sociology of sport emerged as an area of academic study in the:
- a) 1940s
 - b) 1960s
 - c) 1980s
 - d) 1990s

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Factual

11. In 2010, Alexandre Bilodeau became the first Canadian to win an Olympic gold medal on Canadian soil in the sport of:
- a) tennis
 - b) luge
 - c) freestyle skiing
 - d) 100 meter hurdles

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Factual

12. According to the definition of sport used in the text and most Canadians, which of the following would be MOST likely to be considered a sport in Canadian society?
- a) poker
 - b) snowboarding
 - c) tic-tac-toe
 - d) skipping

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Applied

13. _____ is defined as physical activity that is self-initiated with no fixed start or stop time.
- a) Tangential sport
 - b) Extra-curricular sport
 - c) Informal sport
 - d) Latent sport

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

14. Which of the following activities would be of interest to a sociologist of sport?
- a) shinny
 - b) old-timer hockey
 - c) softball
 - d) all of the above

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Conceptual

15. There are different ways of looking at social phenomena – micro, macro, and global. Studying a 4 person curling team would be an example of studying sport from a _____ perspective.
- a) macro
 - b) global
 - c) micro

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Applied

16. If, as a sociologist of sport, you are primarily interested in studying the relationship between sport and the social institutions of a given society, you are utilizing a _____ perspective.
- a) macro
 - b) global
 - c) micro

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Applied

17. Global structures are:
- a) larger than macro structures
 - b) smaller than micro structures
 - c) qualitatively the same as macro structures
 - d) not applicable to a study of sport

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Conceptual

18. Of the three sensitivities associated with the sociological imagination, _____ sensitivity is awareness that to truly understand the sporting present we must understand the sporting past.
- a) comparative
 - b) critical
 - c) material
 - d) historical

Answer: D
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Difficulty: Challenging
Skill: Conceptual

19. Of the three sensitivities associated with the sociological imagination, _____ sensitivity is learning how sport is socially constructed and takes on different meanings and forms in different cultures.
- a) comparative
 - b) critical
 - c) material
 - d) historical

Answer: A
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Difficulty: Challenging
Skill: Conceptual

20. _____ not only seems quite natural to many people but also set(s) powerful limits and boundaries within which we live our lives.
- a) Agency
 - b) Social structure
 - c) Microstructures
 - d) The sociological imagination

Answer: B
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Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Conceptual

21. The ability of individuals and groups to act independently in a goal-directed manner and to pursue their own free choices is referred to as:
- a) social structure
 - b) agency
 - c) the sociological imagination
 - d) hegemony

Answer: B
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Difficulty: Moderate
Skill: Conceptual

Test Item File for Crossman/Scherer's *Social Dimensions of Canadian Sport and Physical Activity*

22. Gruneau contends that there are three notable measures of power of different social groups that need to be considered in the sociology of sport. Which of the following is NOT one of these three?
- a) the capacity to institutionalize preferences in sports rules and organizations
 - b) the capacity to establish sports traditions
 - c) the capacity to define the range of legitimate meanings associated with dominant sports practices
 - d) the capacity to determine who gets in and who is left out of both formal and informal sport

Answer: D

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Conceptual

23. _____ is a framework of beliefs that guides behaviour.
- a) Agency
 - b) Social structure
 - c) Ideology
 - d) Reciprocity

Answer: C

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Conceptual

24. According to Connell, hegemonic masculinity is based on:
- a) aggression, emotional stoicism, and violence
 - b) violence, assertiveness, and cooperation
 - c) aggression, strict rules, and reciprocity
 - d) complicated regulations, teamwork, and violence

Answer: A

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Difficulty: Challenging

Skill: Conceptual

25. According to the text, the value in Gramsci's approach to a sociological study of sport is that it _____ the analysis of sport and culture.
- a) culturizes
 - b) politicizes
 - c) racializes
 - d) sexualizes

Answer: B

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Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Applied