

# How do economists, sociologists and political scientists reason and work? - Séance 5

**1: In study, where does a sociologist start?**

- A: Talking to individuals
- B: Analysing the thesis
- C: Looking at the group
- D: Designing a paper

**2: What aspect of social change is the sociologist interested in?**

- A: Beginning and end
- B: Cause and effect
- C: Causal and non-causal relationships
- D: The social environment

**3: Which is FALSE? Sociology is the science that studies...**

- A: ... the functioning mechanisms of human societies
- B: ... the relationships between individuals
- C: ... man living in society
- D: ... the fundamental nature of knowledge

**4: Why did Grégory's mother hit him?**

- A: To create a boundary between her and her son
- B: To show others that she is a good mother
- C: To silence opposition to her authority
- D: To teach him basic safety rules

**5: Which area of the brain allows us to memorise and learn?**

- A: the hippocampus
- B: the temporal lobe
- C: the prefrontal cortex
- D: the orbitofrontal cortex

**6: Which area of the brain allows us to think, reflect and plan?**

- A: the hippocampus
- B: the temporal lobe
- C: the prefrontal cortex
- D: the orbitofrontal cortex

**7: Which area of the brain allows us to regulate our emotions?**

- A: the hippocampus
- B: the temporal lobe
- C: the prefrontal cortex
- D: the orbitofrontal cortex

**8: Which is NOT a model of sociologist?**

- A: Researchers working with physiologists
- B: Revealers of social life complexities
- C: Experts working with different actors
- D: Denouncers of oppressions

**9: Which does NOT describe the holistic approach to sociology?**

- A: Behaviours of individuals = result of social mechanisms
- B: It's a social action study
- C: The whole explains the parts

**10: Which does NOT describe the methodological individualism approach to sociology?**

- A: Social phenomenon = result of individual actions
- B: It's a study of social determinisms
- C: The whole is explained by the parts