<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competency</th>
<th>Courses</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-e: Recognize how other influences affect individual behavior.</td>
<td>SOCI 201</td>
<td>Assessment items #1 &amp; #3</td>
<td>72.93% 81.81%</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-f: Recognize how other influences affect collective behavior.</td>
<td>SOCI 201</td>
<td>Assessment items #2 &amp; #5</td>
<td>78.45% 79.18%</td>
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<td>9-b: Ability to think critically</td>
<td>SOCI 201</td>
<td>Assessment items #2 &amp; #4</td>
<td>72.65% 75.14%</td>
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</table>
1. Why would sociologists who study academic performance be interested in the lives of college freshmen before they enter college?
   a. Sociologists are particularly well equipped to study individuals' intelligence quotients and the impact of intelligence on academic performance.
   b. Sociologists are particularly well equipped to study the influences of students' backgrounds—such as family influences—on academic performance.
   c. Sociologists who took sociology courses in high school are particularly well equipped to study the academic performance of students entering college for the first time.
   d. Students who excel academically are likely to attend schools closer to home.

2. If you possess a sociological imagination and someone asks you to study unemployment rates in a city of 50 million people where 15 million are unemployed, what would you conclude?
   a. We should consider the economic and political structures of the society.
   b. We should consider the work ethic of the average citizen.
   c. We should worry about the intelligence level of the workers who have lost their jobs.
   d. We should teach people how to take better advantage of their opportunities.

3. Which of the following statements is **true** in society?
   a. Peoples' lives are influenced primarily by the decisions they make.
   b. Everyone who works hard will become successful.
   c. People will most likely remain in the class they are born into.
   d. Institutions cannot discriminate.

4. A _____ would view crime as serving a purpose for society, while a _____ would view crime as a result of lacking resources (e.g., unavailability of jobs).
   a. Functionalist; Conflict Theorist
   b. Conflict Theorist; Functionalist
   c. Symbolic Interactionist; Social Constructionist
   d. Social Constructionist; Symbolic Interactionist

5. Which of the following is **not** an example of how norms influence collective behavior?
   a. People clap at the end of a speech.
   b. People look both ways before crossing a street.
   c. People flee from bear attacks.
   d. People face the doors of an elevator.