

MIDTERM EXAM REVIEW

OCTOBER 8th, 2010

MIDTERM EXAM – 25%

- The midterm exam will be held in class on **Friday, October 15th at 2:00PM.**
- You will have 50 minutes to complete.
- **PLEASE SHOW UP ON TIME!**
- Students will be responsible for the content from all lectures, class notes and readings (lecture and seminar).
- The midterm exam will be composed of:
 - 25 “Multiple Choice” (25 marks)
 - 5 “Fill in the Blank” (30 marks)
 - 1 “Short Essay Answer” (20 marks)

What we have covered to

- Chapter 1
 - Chapter 2**
 - Chapter 3
 - Chapter 4
 - Chapter 5
 - Chapter 14
- Sport Sociology
- Sporting Experiences
- know theories very well, strengths, weaknesses, ect.

KEY WORDS

- Culture 3
- Society 4
- Sociology 2
- Sport (Traditional Definition) 4
- Sports (Alternative Definition) 4/6
- Dramatic Spectacle 5
- Contested Activities 7–10
- Sociology/Psychology 11/12
- Ideologies (Gender, Racial, Class) 16/17
- Social Construction 10
- Theorizing 26
- Barriers
- Context
- Socialization (2) 80
- Significant Others 81
- Internalization 81
- Power Relations
- Human Relations
- Institutionalization 4
- Organized Sports 23
- Formal and Informal Sports
- Play 5
- Privatization 131/132
- Performance Ethic 132/133
- Resources
- Interscholastic 457
- Bureaucratization 63
- Quantification 63

know the words! easy marks

CHAPTER 1

- The Sociology of Sport: What is it and why study it?
 - DEFINING CULTURE AND SOCIETY
 - DEFINING SPORTS
 - WHAT IS THE SOCIOLOGY OF SPORT?
 - WHY STUDY SPORTS IN SOCIETY?

- culture consists of the ways of life people create as they participate in a group, society refers to the collection of people living in a defined area, united by a political system and a shared sense of self- identification that distinguishes them from other collections of people.
- traditional definition of sport

sports and

- physical activities
- competitive activities
- activities are played by people for internal and external rewards
- institutionalized activities
 - institutionalization is the process through which actions, relationships, and social arrangements become patterned or standardized over time and from one situation to another
- institutionalization
 - the rules become standardized
 - official regulatory agencies take over rule enforcement
 - the organizational and technical aspects of the activity become important
 - the learning of game skills become formalized

studying sport

- sociologists do not use a single definition of sport, but instead ask:
 - what activities do people in a particular group or society identify as a sports?
 - whose sports count the most in a group or society when it come to obtaining support and resources
- asking these questions help researchers dig into the social and cultural contexts in which people form ideas and beliefs about physical activities

social construction

- social construction– aspects of the social world that are created by people as they interact with one another under the social, political, and economic conditions that exist in their society
- athletes are influenced by their social context
- ideologies–webs of ideas and beliefs that people use to give meaning to the world and make sense of experiences

IDEOLOGIES

CONTESTED ACTIVITIES

- sports are contested activities, meaning that through history, people have regularly disagreed about what sports could and should be.

sociologists study

- what are the meaning, purpose and organization of sports
- who will participate in sport, and under what conditions will this participation occur
- how will sports be sponsored, and what will be the reason for sponsorship

CHAPTER 2

- Using Social Theories: How can they help us to study sports in society?
 - WHAT ARE THEORIES AND WHY DO WE NEED THEM?
 - HOW CAN SOCIAL THEORIES HELP US STUDY SPORTS IN SOCIETY?

FUNCTIONALIST THEORY: SPORTS PRESERVE THE STATUS QUO

- Functionalist Theory and Research on Sport
- Using Functionalist Theory in Everyday Life
- Weaknesses of Functionalist Theory

functionalist

- sports preserve the status quo
- society is an organized system of interrelated parts
- sports are studied in terms of their contributions to the system
- research focuses on sport participation

CONFLICT THEORY:

SPORTS ARE TOOLS OF THE WEALTHY

- Conflict Theory and Research on Sport
- Using Conflict Theory in Everyday Life
- Weaknesses of Conflict Theory
- Beyond the Needs of Society

CRITICAL THEORY:

SPORTS ARE SITES WHERE CULTURE AND

- Critical Theory and Research on Sports
- REFLECT ON SPORTS: Sports Are More Than Reflections of Society
- Using Critical Theory in Everyday Life
- Weaknesses of Critical Theory

conflict

- society is a system of structures and relationships shaped by economic forces
- sports are studied in terms of how they promote economic exploitation and capitalist expansion
- research focuses on how sports perpetuate the power and privilege

INTERACTIONIST THEORY: SPORTS ARE GIVEN MEANING AS PEOPLE

- Interactionist Theory and Research on Sports
- Using Interactionist Theory in Everyday Life
- Weaknesses of Interactionist Theory

interactionist

- sports are given meaning as people interact with one another
- society is created and maintained through social interaction
- sports are studied in terms of how they are created and given meaning by people
-

critical

- sports are sites where culture and social relations are produced and changed
- society involves cultural production power relations and ideological struggles
- sports and social constructions that change as power relations change and

FEMINIST THEORY: SPORTS ARE GENDERED ACTIVITIES

- Critical Feminist Theory and Research on Sports
- Using Critical Feminist Theory in Everyday Life
- Weaknesses of Critical Feminist Theory

CHAPTER 3

- Studying the Past: Does it help us to understand sports today?
- Sports vary by time and place (social constructions)
 - Ancient Greece
 - Roman Contests
 - Medieval Europe
 - Renaissance, Reformation, and Enlightenment (RRE)
 - Industrial Revolution (Early years and Later years)

CHAPTER 4

- Sports and Socialization: Why play and what happens to them?
- Functionalist Approach to Socialization
- New Approaches to Socialization

CHAPTER 5

- Sports and Children: Are organized programmes worth the effort?
- Social changes have influenced the growth of organized youth sports.
- How do social factors influence youth sport experiences?
- Major trends

CHAPTER 14

- Sports in High School and University:
Do interscholastic sport programmes contribute to education?
- Essential Differences between US and Canada
- IF PROGRAMMES DO NOT BENEFIT
ATHLETES EDUCATION, they can not be

Example Multiple Choice (1)

Coakley and Donnelly, in *SPORTS IN SOCIETY*, explain that the purpose of the book is to help the reader understand the "deeper game" associated with sports. This "deeper game" refers to:

- A. hidden strategies used by coaches and athletes as they play sports.
- B. performance statistics for teams and players.
- C. connections between sports and the larger social world.

Example Multiple Choice (2)

Coakley and Donnelly explain that when we use sociology to study sports we should be:

- A. skeptical, idealistic, and practical.
- B. able to play sports at a skilled level.
- C. in positions where our ideas will be heard by others.
- D. ready to see that sport has essential

Example Multiple Choice (3)

Interactionist theory emphasizes that social life and social action is based on

- A. social inequality and power relations in society.
- B. general social forces in the economic and political spheres of life.
- C. the meanings that people create and use to give meaning to their lives.
- D. personality and the distribution of personality types in a society.

You can make an appointment to meet
with me to discuss studying for your
midterm exam

mmuise@ualberta.ca

Text