**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per:\_\_\_**

**STUDY GUIDE: CHAPTER 12 Sociology and You**

Directions: Based on your reading of the chapter, provide responses to the following questions.

1. How is the public education of children like the factory mass-production of cars?
2. What are the pros and cons of the bureaucratic model of education?
3. Describe the movement that emerged as a result of the report *A Nation at Risk*.
4. Briefly explain the school-choice movement.
5. How does a voucher system work? What is a for-profit school?
6. Describe charter schools and magnet schools.
7. Describe the functionalist perspective on the educational institution.
8. According to conflict theorists, how does public education illustrate flaws in the theory that America is a meritocracy?
9. Describe the educational focus of symbolic interactionists.

Complete the vocabulary exercise on the back!

Directions: Match the terms with their definitions.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. A publicly funded school that is operated like a private school and does not have to answer to local school boards but can shape its own curriculum

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The capacity to think abstractly

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The situation in which tests unfairly measure the cognitive abilities of people based on their social category

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. A bureaucratic approach to education, which cannot respond to the creative and emotional needs of all children

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Exists when schooling produces the same achievements and attitudes for lower-class and minority children as it does for less disadvantaged children

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. A curriculum that accentuates the viewpoints and contributions of minorities such as women and African Americans

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. A system in which the government makes the money spent on a child’s education available for the parents to send the child to the school of their choice

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. A society in which social status is based on ability and achievement rather than social-class background or parental status

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. A function that has an intended and recognized result

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. A nonbureaucratic approach to education that is noncompetitive and flexible

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. A function whose result is unintended and unrecognized

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Placing a student in specific courses that are consistent with expectations for that student’s eventual occupation

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. A nonbureaucratic approach to education in which students study in groups and teachers serve as guides

a. voucher system

b. formal schooling

c. open classroom

d. cognitive ability

e. latent function

f. educational equality

g. tracking

h. charter school

i. manifest function

j. meritocracy

k. multicultural education

l. cooperative learning

m. cultural bias