

NAME _____

Social Theory 2001
PRE-TEST

Part One

1. What are two of your favorite science fiction or technology/science related novels and why? (Use the back of the page if you need more room).

2. Which of the following have you read/seen, and how would you rate each on a scale of 3 (1 = excellent; 2= okay; 3=not very well done, 0 = have not read/seen it).

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| _____ Gravity's Rainbow by Thomas Pynchon | _____ Arcadia by Tom Stoppard |
| _____ Neuromancer by William Gibson | _____ Copenhagen by Michael Frayn |
| _____ Blood Music by Greg Bear | _____ Proof by David Auburn |
| _____ Darwin's Radio by Greg Bear | _____ Oxygen by Carl Djerassi & Roald Hoffmann |
| _____ Cantor's Dilemma by Carl Djerassi | |
| _____ The Bourbaki Gambit by Carl Djerassi | |
| _____ Saving St. Germ by Muske Carol Dukes | |
| _____ Cryptonomicon by Neal Stephenson | |
| _____ Snow Crash by Neal Stephenson | _____ The Island of Dr. Moreau |
| _____ Zodiac by Neal Stephenson | _____ Blade Runner |
| _____ Mendel's Dwarf by Simon Mawer | _____ GATTACA |
| _____ Galatea 2.2. by Richard Powers | _____ Matrix |
| _____ The Goldberg Variations by Richard Powers | _____ AI |
| _____ Plowing the Dark by Richard Powers | |
| _____ Kepler by John Banville | |
| _____ Dr. Copernicus by John Banville | |
| _____ Mutant by Peter Clement | |
| _____ Calcutta Chromosome by Amitav Ghosh | |
| _____ Vienna Blood by Adrian Mathews | |
| _____ The Rat by Günther Grass | |
| _____ Terenesia by Greg Egan | |
| _____ Beaker's Dozen by Nancy Kress | |
| _____ Vacation Stories by Santiago Ramon y Cajal | |
| _____ In the Cube: A Novel of Future Boston by David Alexander Smith | |
| _____ Future Boston by David Alexander Smith et al. | |

3. What are two interesting science/technology related films (not listed above) and why do you find them interesting? (Again, use the back of the page if you need room).

Part Two: Matching

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| 1. Malthus | _____ | the social is a level of explanation <i>sui generis</i> , i.e., is not reducible to individuals' intentions/motivations; |
| 2. Bentham | | author of <i>Suicide; The Elementary Forms of Religious Life</i> |
| 3. Marx | _____ | the social is an aggregation of individual decisions; the |
| 4. Weber | | social good = greatest good for the greatest number |
| 5. Dilthey | _____ | social formations are composed of (social)relations of |
| 6. Freud | | production and forces (technologies) of production; |
| 7. Frankfurt School | _____ | author of book on accidents in high hazard industries |
| 8. Durkheim | _____ | critical theory that puts Marx and Freud together |
| 9. Mauss | _____ | author of a famous essay on population and agriculture |
| 10. Levi-Strauss | _____ | intersubjectivity is how interpretation in social science is |
| 11. Foucault | | also objective (methodology of social science) |
| 12. Lyotard | _____ | ideal types, comparative sociology, author of <i>Economy &</i> |
| 13. Deleuze | | <i>Society; Religion of Ancient China, India, Judaism</i> |
| 14. Lacan | _____ | his brother built panopticon prison; worried about deep play |
| 15. Derrida | _____ | wrote about discovery of syphilis in a book that inspired |
| 16. Latour | | Thomas Kuhn's ideas about scientific paradigms |
| 17. Fleck | _____ | author of <i>Essai sur le don</i> (The Gift), total prestations |
| 18. Haraway | _____ | Oedipus complex; <i>Civilization and its Discontents</i> |
| 19. Geertz | _____ | author of <i>Risk Society</i> and the idea of reflexive or |
| 20. Benjamin, Walter | | second order modernization |
| 21. Utilitarians | _____ | author of <i>The Order of Things; Discipline & Punish</i> |
| 22. Perrault, Chas. | _____ | author of <i>Laboratory Life; Pasteurization of France</i> |
| 23. Beck, Ulrich | _____ | anthropologist who was influenced by cybernetics and |
| 24. Malinowski | | structural linguistics (Jakobson), leading structuralist, |
| 25. Traweek | | author <i>Savage Mind</i> ; books on totemism, kinship and |
| | | mythologies |
| | _____ | history as dialectal images rather than narratives; owl of |
| | | Minerva flying backwards blown by catastrophes of history |
| | _____ | a founder of British social anthropology (functionalism); worked |
| | | in the Trobriand Islands, a founder of 20th c. ethnographic |
| | | fieldwork methods |
| | _____ | author of the <i>Postmodern Conditions of Knowledge</i> |
| | _____ | feminist, socialist, science studies theorist, known for |
| | | Cyborg Manifesto, among other essays |
| | _____ | Indonesianist and Moroccanist, leading figure of |
| | | interpretive anthropology |
| | _____ | body without organs, rhizomatic & nomadic processes |
| | _____ | author of <i>Beamtimes and Lifetimes</i> , an ethnography of |
| | | the high energy physics community at Stanford |
| | _____ | the unconscious is structured like language, "return to Freud" |

PART TWO: Answer these three questions in just one or two sentences each, either as definitions (or what you think these terms refer to) or as rough genealogies (where and how did they start and develop).

1. What is social theory? and what is it useful for?

2. What is ethnography or the ethnographic method? Who uses it, and what is it useful for?

3. What relevance does STS (science, technology, and society) have for the study of modernity and the study of democracy (if any)?