

SOCI 115 Discussion Question Grading Scheme

If you turn in a question on time, the baseline of your grade will be B. Your grade will be higher if you tight closer to the reading. I select some of the sample questions from people's questions on April 9. And you will get a sense of what counts as an insightful question.

Letter Grade	Percentage Grade	Sample Questions	Comments
B	83-86	- If crime is a social construction, how do people come to define what crime is? - How does the gendered division of labor increase production?	These questions address important questions. However, they seem to be overly general. One might also come up with questions without reading the article.
B+	87-89	- Gender inequality in boomtowns resulted in women receiving lower paying jobs and not having enough income to keep up with the cost of living, therefore having to move away, take on more jobs, or get married. What are some contexts where we see this happening today? - How can unequal opportunity for women be solved? If so how, and what will happen if everyone has equal right and equal opportunity. - Kilanski's account of U.S. oil boomtowns demonstrate how the economy can be shaped by the subjective reality of social construction. Can you think of another example of how social construction has shaped the historical development of the economy? - Explain how a social problem of your choice meets the requirements of having both subjective and objective reality. After, looking at the four different perspectives: functionalist perspective, conflict perspective, feminist perspective, and interactionist perspective, which of the perspectives falls into your social problem and why? Do	These questions are connected to the reading for sure. Some of them are helpful for us to understand the basic argument of the reading and serve the function of summary well. Yet these questions could easily be answered if one read the article. Other questions try to ask for people's opinions. As much as they might relate to our living experience, they might also be overly general that do not directly deal with the specific social phenomenon/issue that the author tries to discuss about.

		you believe that this many others consider it a social problem? If so, is there a solution?	
A-	90-92	- In the reading by Kilanski, the author mentions the different perceptions and experiences of women living in Boomville compared to that of the men. As a result, the reading discusses that it would be ideal for women to stay at home while the men worked in these fast-paced, high-earning jobs. Would paying women for how much work they did at home affect the boom of the economy? - From this reading, how does hyper-masculinity relate to the feminist perspective we learned about from the reading written by Leon-Guerrero? - Scholar Kilanski mentions the importance of economic capital and cultural capital on the individual belief of security and autonomy of middle class women in Boomville. Using an example from your own experiences, can you explain the necessity of economic and cultural resources to social mobility and the reduction of vulnerability?	These questions do a good job in engaging with the reading. Most of them also try to connect with our real-life experiences. But what makes these questions more thought provocative lies in that their application demonstrates a tighter connection with the reading.
A	93-96	- In the article, Kilanski wrote how “through news stories, the Internet, employers, or friends they had learned that Boomville was experiencing a worker shortage and that it was easy to get a high paying job.” My question is; to whom and for what reason is this advertisement being targeted towards? - The author concludes in her research that women’s perceptions and sense of fear were shaped by their intersectional position within Boomville society, as gendered inequalities were reproduced due to the gendered organization of work along with a “gendered lens” used to navigate their lives. However, the author isn’t clear about where these women’s perspective and their gendered “lens” actually comes from, is it because they have internalized essentialist beliefs about gender and they are entering Boomville with a gendered lens, or is it	These questions are closely tied to the reading. They demonstrate a good comprehension on the reading, and further reach the level of analysis, synthesis and evaluation.

		the institutions of work and the community of practice where women are expected to be constantly on the defense, and so is it learned practices of the new environment which cause them to adopt a gendered lens? • In the reading by Kilanski the author dedicates several pages to the different accounts of what actual women experienced while living in Boomville. It was evident that all of them had very different experiences due to a variety of different factors. How did the media in this particular situation have a negative influence on the people migrating there? Would the experiences of the women that Kilanski interviewed been different if the media wasn't such an active presence/part of the image of Boomville? • In the reading by Kinlanski, he talks about the safety issues that some of the civilians' experience while living in an oil boomtown and how it is more likely for civilians to have a higher feeling of fear when they live in a town like this compared to other civilians. My question is, how is fear measured in these researches and how are they placed to compare to other towns? Is living in an oil boomtown automatically places civilians to experience fear or does it depend on the individual (race, gender, social status, etc)?	
A+	97-100		I will assign A+ to those questions which meaningfully and suitably engage the content we've learned in the past with the assigned reading today.