Test Bank for Sociology and Your Life With POWER Learning 1st Schaefer

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Module 02
Major Theoretical Perspectives

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A sociologist who studies the unequal economic reality between men and women would probably be following which of the following perspectives?
A. functionalism
B. interactionism
C. conflict
D. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Concept

2. Which sociological perspective would view society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival and stability?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

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3. Which sociological perspective would suggest that if an aspect of social life does not contribute to a society's stability, then it does not serve a useful function?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

4. Which sociological perspective would be most likely to argue that the existence of big-city political machines suggests that these political organizations satisfy certain basic social needs?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. global perspective

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

5. According to the functionalist perspective, an aspect of social life would be passed on from one generation to the next if it
A. can be used by one group to subjugate another group.
B. enhances impression management.
C. promotes value consensus among members of a society.
D. is dysfunctional.

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

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6. Which of the following could be a manifest function of colleges?
A. They are a place to meet future husbands or wives.
B. They sometimes fail to teach students how to read or write effectively.
C. They help to maintain the economic status quo in the U.S.
D. They prepare students for post-college careers.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

7. An element or a process of society that may actually disrupt a social system or lead to a decrease in stability is known as a
A. latent function.
B. manifest function.
C. dysfunction.
D. conflict function.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

8. Children who experience divorce in their family are more likely to experience divorce themselves when they are adults. This could be considered an example of a
A. dysfunction of families.
B. latent function of families.
C. manifest function of families.
D. proactive function of families.

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Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

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9. Which sociological perspective sees the social world as being in continual struggle?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. global perspective

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

10. Critics of television often suggest that executives of major television networks and movie corporations are wealthy White males who decide which programs or movies will be produced and which directors and actors will obtain jobs in the industry. This analysis reflects the
A. functionalist perspective.
B. conflict perspective.
C. interactionist perspective.
D. global perspective.

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Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

11. Contemporary conflict theorists are concerned with the conflict between
A. women and men.
B. cities and suburbs.
C. Blacks and Whites.
D. All these answers are correct.

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Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

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12. Which sociological approach focuses on the macro level and would tend to view inequality in gender as central to behavior and organization?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. feminist perspective

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Macrosociology
Type: Application-Perspectives

13. Which sociologist explored what it meant to be female and Black living in the U.S.?
A. Jane Addams
B. Ida Wells-Barnett
C. Harriet Martineau
D. Meda Chesney-Lind

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociologists
Type: Sociologists

14. Which sociological perspective generalizes about everyday forms of social interaction in order to understand society as a whole?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. All these answers are correct.

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Information

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15. Which sociological perspective holds the view that people create their social worlds through interaction and manipulation of symbols?
A. functionalist
B. conflict
C. interactionist
D. global

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Definition

16. Which sociologist is widely regarded as the founder of the interactionist perspective?
A. C. Wright Mills
B. George Herbert Mead
C. Charles Horton Cooley
D. Erving Goffman

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociologists
Type: Sociologists

17. Which sociological perspective is most concerned with macro-level analysis?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. both the functionalist and conflict perspectives

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Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Macrosociology
Type: Application-Perspectives

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18. Inequality, capitalism, and stratification are key concepts of which theoretical perspective?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Concept

19. In examining any aspect of society, which sociological perspective emphasizes the contribution that aspect makes to overall social stability?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

20. Which sociological perspective would most likely argue that the social order is based on coercion and exploitation?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. global perspective

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Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

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21. The state of Ohio has a dwindling population. In an effort to increase the birthrate in the state, it offers a 5000.00 bonus to all families giving birth in the state for the next three years. Which of the following is the latent function?
A. an increase in the birth rate for the state of Ohio
B. an increase in the population in the state of Ohio
C. an increase in the need for teachers as a result of more children in the Ohio educational system
D. All of these are latent functions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Definition

22. Which sociological perspective would view sports as a form of big business in which profits are more important than the health and safety of athletes?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. None of these answers is correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

23. Which sociological perspective would view sports as serving as a safety valve for both participants and spectators, allowing them to shed tension and aggressive energy in a socially acceptable way?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. feminist perspective

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Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

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24. Which sociological perspective would most likely suggest that sports help to maintain people's physical well-being?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. feminist perspective

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

25. The view that sports serve as an "opiate" for social injustices and distract people from focusing on the reality of personal problems and social issues would most likely be held by
A. functionalists.
B. conflict theorists.
C. interactionists.
D. global sociologists.

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Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

26. Which sociological perspective would suggest that sports participants may work together harmoniously and abandon previously held stereotypes and prejudices despite class, racial, and religious differences?
A. functionalist perspective
B. queer theory
C. interactionist perspective
D. feminist perspective

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Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

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27. Which sociological perspective would highlight the reluctance among professional athletes to display any sexual identity other than heterosexuality in public?
A. interactionist perspective
B. queer theory
C. feminist perspective
D. functionalist perspective

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Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

28. The view that laws are set up to assist those who are in positions of power is most consistent with the
A. functionalist perspective.
B. conflict perspective.
C. interactionist perspective.
D. feminist perspective.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

29. Which perspective would state that people are formed through the way in which they interact with and react to their social world?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. feminist perspective

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Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory
Type: Application-Perspectives

True / False Questions

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30. The conflict perspective emphasizes the way in which the parts of a society are structured to maintain its stability.
FALSE

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory

31. Despite their differences, functionalists, conflict theorists, and interactionists would all agree that there is much more to sports than exercise or recreation.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory

32. The conflict perspective considers how laws reinforce the position of those in power.
TRUE

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory

Essay Questions

33. Explain the similarities and differences among the three major sociological perspectives of functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism. Identify which perspectives use a macro-level or a micro-level of analysis.

Answers will vary

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Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory

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34. Describe the similarities and differences between conflict theory and the feminist perspective.

Answers will vary

Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory

35. Describe how queer theory has challenged some long-standing assumptions about the nature of sexual identity and the ways in which it is understood or referenced at the macro level of society.

Answers will vary

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Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics of the major theoretical perspectives in sociology.
Topic: Sociological theory

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Chapter 02
Sociological Research

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following terms is used to describe a systematic, organized series of steps that ensures maximum objectivity and consistency in researching a problem?
A. scientific method
B. social science
C. experiment
D. value neutrality

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Explain how sociologists use the scientific method to answer questions of interest.
Topic: Scientific method
Type: Definition

2. What is commonly the second step in the scientific method?
A. defining the problem
B. selecting the research design
C. reviewing the literature
D. collecting and analyzing data

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Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Scientific method
Type: Information

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3. If you were interested in studying the relationship between date and acquaintance rape victims and the characteristics of the rapist, your first step would be to
A. review the literature on date and acquaintance rape.
B. define the problem.
C. create a hypothesis.
D. choose a research design.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Scientific method
Type: Application-Concept

4. After a sociologist reviews the literature, what is the next step in the process?
A. define the problem
B. generate ideas for future research
C. create a hypothesis
D. choose a research design

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Scientific method
Type: Application-Concept

5. An operational definition is
A. a speculative statement about the relationship between two variables.
B. the extent to which a measure provides consistent results.
C. an explanation of an abstract concept that is specific enough to allow a researcher to measure the concept.
D. a relationship between two variables whereby a change in one coincides with a change in the other.

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Operational definition
Type: Definition

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6. A sociologist who is interested in examining racism in sports might determine what percentage of team owners, general managers, coaches, and managers are members of each racial group. This would be an example of developing a(n)
A. research design.
B. operational definition.
C. hypothesis.
D. theory.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Operational definition
Type: Application-Concept

7. Which sociological perspective would most likely suggest that education is necessary for people to earn more money and advance in society for the purpose of social stability?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. feminist perspective

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Sociological research
Type: Application-Perspectives

8. What sociological perspective would most likely suggest that educational inequalities are purposeful and set up to reinforce the position of those in power?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. feminist perspective

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Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Sociological research
Type: Application-Perspectives

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9. Sociologists conduct a "review of the literature" to
A. refine the problem under study.
B. clarify possible techniques to be used in collecting data.
C. eliminate or reduce the number of avoidable mistakes they make.
D. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Scientific method
Type: Information

10. A speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables is known as a
A. correlation.
B. hypothesis.
C. sample.
D. research design.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Hypothesis
Type: Definition

11. The statement "Women who receive welfare are less likely than other women to have babies" is an example of
A. an operational definition.
B. a hypothesis.
C. a research design.
D. causal logic.

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Hypothesis
Type: Application-Concept

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12. A researcher finds that those who have children at a young age are significantly more likely to have lower levels of education as a result of early childbearing. This would be an example of
A. a hypothesis.
B. a correlation.
C. causal logic.
D. an effect.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Cause
Type: Application-Concept

13. A variable is
A. a measurable trait or characteristic that is subject to change under different conditions.
B. the extent to which a measure provides consistent results.
C. the unintended influence that observers or experiments can have on their subjects.
D. a speculative statement about the relationship between two traits.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Variables
Type: Definition

14. Income, religion, race, gender, and marital status can all be examples of
A. indexes.
B. scales.
C. variables.
D. operational definitions.

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Variables
Type: Application-Concept

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15. The variable that is hypothesized to cause or influence another variable is referred to by social scientists as a(n)
A. independent variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. spurious variable.
D. operational variable.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Variables
Type: Definition

16. Researchers find that pet owners live longer, healthier lives. Within this study, pet ownership is the
A. independent variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. spurious variable.
D. operational variable.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Variables
Type: Application-Concept

17. Sociological studies have indicated that people who are married are less likely to commit suicide than people who are divorced. In this example, marital status is a(n)
A. hypothesis.
B. independent variable.
C. dependent variable.
D. index.

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Variables
Type: Application-Concept

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18. Sociological studies have indicated that people who are married are less likely to commit suicide than people who are divorced. In this example, suicide is a(n)
A. hypothesis.
B. independent variable.
C. dependent variable.
D. index.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Variables
Type: Application-Concept

19. The race of a criminal offender is found to determine the frequency with which capital punishment is administered. In this example, the frequency of administered capital punishment would be considered the
A. hypothesis.
B. independent variable.
C. dependent variable.
D. index.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Variables
Type: Application-Concept

20. The relationship between a condition or a variable and a particular consequence, with one event leading to the other, is known as
A. observation.
B. causal logic.
C. a correlation.
D. an index.

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Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Cause
Type: Definition

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21. The statement "Eating fewer fats and carbohydrates will lead to weight loss" is an example of
A. causal logic.
B. a dependent variable.
C. an independent variable.
D. a cross tabulation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Cause
Type: Application-Concept

22. The relationship between two variables whereby a change in one coincides with a change in the other is known as a(n)
A. index.
B. correlation.
C. operational definition.
D. scale.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Correlation
Type: Definition

23. "Data indicate that people who prefer to watch televised news programs are less knowledgeable than those who read newspapers and newsmagazines." This statement is an example of a(n)
A. causality.
B. correlation.
C. independent variable.
D. law.

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Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Correlation
Type: Application-Concept

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24. In which type of sample does each member of the entire population being studied have the same chance of being selected?
A. random sample
B. quota sample
C. index sample
D. Roper sample

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Definition

25. If researchers wanted to examine the opinions of people listed in a city directory, they might call every tenth or fiftieth or hundredth name listed. This would constitute a
A. scale.
B. control variable.
C. quota sample.
D. random sample.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Application-Concept

26. A research measure that provides consistent results is considered
A. valid.
B. reliable.
C. an index.
D. a scale.

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Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Definition

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27. *Validity* refers to
A. the provision of consistent results.
B. independent, rather than dependent, variables.
C. the accurate measurement of the phenomenon under study.
D. the ethical standards that are followed by sociologists.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Information

28. Which of the following would be considered a valid measure of an individual's intelligence?
A. his or her age
B. the researcher's opinion
C. the number of years of school completed by the individual
D. None of these answers is correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Application-Concept

29. What type of sample is specifically used for gathering information about clandestine or difficult-to-identify groups?
A. snowball sample
B. random sample
C. valid sample
D. blind survey

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Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Information

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30. A factor held constant to test the relative impact of the independent variable is known as a
A. control variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. correlation.
D. cross-tabulation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Variables
Type: Definition

31. A research design is a(n)
A. explanation of an abstract concept that is specific enough to allow a researcher to measure the concept.
B. speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables.
C. indicator of attitudes, behavior, or characteristics of people or organizations.
D. detailed plan or method for scientifically obtaining data.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Definition

32. A study, generally in the form of an interview or a questionnaire, that provides sociologists with information concerning how people think or act is known as
A. observation research.
B. a survey.
C. secondary analysis.
D. an experiment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Definition

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33. To conduct a cross-cultural study of job discrimination against women, a sociologist interviews 75 women between the ages of 20 and 40 in an American city, and 75 women in the same age group in a Canadian city. This study would be classified as
A. a secondary analysis.
B. participant observation.
C. a survey.
D. a content analysis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Application-Concept

34. Ethnography is the most common form of _____ research, which relies on what is seen in the field and in naturalistic settings more than it does on statistical data.
A. quantitative
B. qualitative
C. observational
D. experimental

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Definition

35. When a researcher collects information about a group through direct involvement and inspection, this is known as
A. a survey.
B. observation.
C. secondary analysis.
D. an experiment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Definition

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36. A sociologist attends meetings at all the schools and churches in his community over several years, and meets as many residents as he can for the purpose of exploring all facets of the community's social life. He then compiles a detailed description of the community. He is conducting
A. a content analysis.
B. a secondary analysis.
C. a quantitative study.
D. ethnographic research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Application-Concept

37. Which of the following existing data sources is used most frequently for sociological research?
A. census data
B. scientific records
C. personal journals
D. newspapers

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Information

38. _____ study of Italian street-corner men in Boston used participant observation.
A. Terry Mizrahi's
B. William F. Whyte's
C. Max Weber's
D. Vilfredo Pareto's

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Sociologists

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39. When a sociologist actually joins a group for a period to get an accurate sense of how it operates, the approach is called
A. an experiment.
B. ethnography.
C. face-to-face interview.
D. participant observation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Application-Perspectives

40. An artificially created situation that allows the researcher to manipulate variables and to introduce control variables is known as a(n)
A. survey.
B. experiment.
C. replication.
D. research design.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Definition

41. In an experiment, the group that is not exposed to the independent variable is called the
A. experimental group.
B. representative group.
C. study group.
D. control group.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Variables
Type: Definition

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42. A sociologist sets up an experiment on television violence and children. She shows one set of children (group A) violent cartoons and then observes their play. She shows a second set of children (group B) nonviolent cartoons and then observes their play. Which of these groups would be considered the experimental group?
A. group A
B. group B
C. neither group
D. both groups

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Variables
Type: Application-Concept

43. Regina wants to study the homeless in her hometown. In order to do so, she lives at a homeless shelter for a month. During this time, she does everything that the women she is studying does and tells no one of her true identity. This method would be
A. an experiment.
B. ethnography.
C. face-to-face interview.
D. participant observation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Application-Concept

44. What term do sociologists use to describe the phenomenon whereby subjects deviate from their typical behavior because they realize they are under observation?
A. the control group effect
B. the spurious response
C. the Hawthorne effect
D. skewing

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Information

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45. A sociologist decides to study the interaction among students in the college's computer center. When the students realize they are under observation, they become shy and reserved in their interactions. This is an example of
A. replication.
B. secondary analysis.
C. the Hawthorne effect.
D. value neutrality.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Application-Concept

46. Secondary analysis includes a variety of research techniques that use
A. questionnaires and interviews.
B. participant observation.
C. publicly accessible information and data, or data collected by another.
D. control groups.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Definition

47. Sociologists consider secondary analysis to be
A. more valid than other forms of research.
B. more reliable than other forms of research.
C. a nonreactive form of research.
D. an outdated mode of research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Information

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48. Which of the following sociologists conducted an examination of suicide using secondary analysis?
A. Max Weber
B. Émile Durkheim
C. Jane Poulsen
D. William F. Whyte

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Sociologists

49. An inherent problem in using secondary sources of data is that
A. the researcher may not find the exact data needed for his or her own research.
B. the data are plagued with statistical errors.
C. the researcher may be more careless when using someone else's data.
D. all of the analysis has been completed by an initial research team.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Information

50. A researcher studies adolescent attitudes about senior citizens by analyzing depictions of the elderly in the lyrics of popular music and the content of teen magazines. This is an example of
A. content analysis.
B. replication.
C. survey research.
D. an experiment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods
Type: Application-Concept

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51. Which of the following is true regarding feminist researchers?
A. tend to involve and consult subjects more
B. more oriented toward seeking change
C. generally want to raise public consciousness
D. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory and queer theory on sociological research practices.
Topic: Feminist theory
Type: Information

52. What conclusion did the National Bureau of Economic Research reach about gays and lesbians as subjects of sociological research?
A. Most research treats its gay and lesbian subjects with contempt.
B. Most research ignores the possibility that its subjects might be gay or lesbian.
C. Most research underreports the number of gays and lesbians in a population.
D. Most research begins from a position that sexuality is fluid and that gays and lesbians are in a state of transition.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory and queer theory on sociological research practices.
Topic: Sexuality
Type: Information

53. What is the chief ethical concern concerning all the new sources of data available through new technological means like Internet research?
A. conflicts of interest
B. reliability of the data
C. the high costs of money and time
D. the privacy of the subjects

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Discuss the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.
Topic: Sociological research
Type: Information

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54. When was sociology's code of ethics first published?
A. 1871
B. 1917
C. 1947
D. 1971

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.
Topic: Ethics
Type: Sociologists

55. The code of ethics for the discipline of sociology was developed by
A. Max Weber.
B. the U.S. Department of Education.
C. the American Association of University Professors.
D. the American Sociological Association.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.
Topic: Ethics
Type: Information

56. Which of the following is included in the code of ethics for sociology?
A. maintaining confidentiality
B. objectivity and integrity in research
C. protection of research subjects from personal harm
D. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.
Topic: Ethics
Type: Information

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57. Which of the following is NOT incorporated into the basic principles of the code of ethics for sociology?
A. a required number of data sources
B. respect for subjects' privacy
C. acknowledgment of research collaboration
D. disclosure of sources of financial support

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.
Topic: Ethics
Type: Information

58. Why was Rik Scarce, a doctoral student at Washington State University, placed in jail in 1993?
A. for preserving the confidentiality of his research
B. for raiding a university laboratory
C. for "snitching" on university administrators
D. for forging transcripts

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.
Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.
Topic: Ethics
Type: Definition

59. "Value neutrality" in social science research was initially called for by
A. Émile Durkheim.
B. W. E. B. DuBois.
C. Max Weber.
D. William Zellner.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.
Topic: Ethics
Type: Sociologists

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60. *The Death of White Sociology*, which called attention to the tendency of mainstream sociology to treat the lives of African Americans as a social problem, was written by
A. Erving Goffman.
B. Alvin Gouldner.
C. Joyce Ladner.
D. Shulamit Reinharz.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.
Topic: Ethics
Type: Sociologists

61. Which sociologist argued that sociological research should be open to bringing about social change and to drawing on relevant research by nonsociologists?
A. Jane Poulson
B. Joyce Ladner
C. Shulamit Reinharz
D. Karen Barkey

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.
Topic: Ethics
Type: Sociologists

62. After the conclusion of his or her research on the homeless in Chicago, which sociologist stated that "in the short term, good social research will often be greeted as a betrayal of one or another side"?
A. Erving Goffman
B. Alvin Gouldner
C. Joyce Ladner
D. Peter Rossi

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.
Topic: Ethics
Type: Information

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63. We have little reliable data on human sexuality because
A. it is difficult for researchers to obtain accurate information about this sensitive subject.
B. until the AIDS crisis, there was little scientific demand for data on sexual behavior.
C. government funding for studies of sexual behavior is controversial.
D. All these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Analyze through a sociological lens the challenges in conducting research on human sexuality and the potential impact of such research on social policy.
Topic: Sexuality
Type: Social Policy

64. What is the best way to turn your actions into achievements?
A. have big dreams
B. set effective goals
C. solve problems
D. employ hard work and a little luck

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.
Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework
Type: Information

65. Which of the following is NOT true of goal setting?
A. Goals should be realistic.
B. Goals should be specific.
C. Goals should be kept personal.
D. Goal progress should be tracked.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.
Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework
Type: Information

True / False Questions

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66. The third step in the scientific method is reviewing the literature.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Scientific method

67. In the statement, "The more a person exercises, the longer he or she will live," longevity is the independent variable.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Variables

68. Correlations are an indication that causality is always present.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Correlation

69. A magazine asks its readers to complete a survey that questions them about their sexual practices. Based on the responses that it receives, the magazine publishes an article entitled "The Sexual Practices of Men and Women in the U.S." This magazine has conducted a valid random sample to support its article.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Research methods

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70. *Validity* refers to the degree to which a measure or scale truly reflects the phenomenon under study.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Research methods

71. Selection of a research design will influence both the cost of a research project and the amount of time needed to collect the results of the research.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods

72. An interviewer is likely to obtain a higher response rate than a printed survey form would.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods

73. Content analysis of children's books has been used to determine children's awareness of environmental issues.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods

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74. All research designs have positives and negatives associated with them.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods

75. A hypothesis is a speculative statement about the relationship between two variables.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Hypothesis

76. After working with a team of researchers in an attempt to measure the extent of homelessness in Chicago in the mid-1980s, sociologist Peter Rossi was praised by members of the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless for his commitment to rigorous research methods and objective interpretation of data.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.
Topic: Ethics

77. Long-term goals can be turned into an action plan by breaking them down into sub-goals.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.
Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework

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78. The more goals you set, the more effective you will be at reaching them.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's: Remember
Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.
Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework

Essay Questions

79. Define the term *scientific method* and the five basic steps used in the scientific method.

Answers will vary

Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.
Topic: Scientific method

80. Discuss how a researcher might select a random sample of subjects for a research study. Which sample selection methods should researchers use, and which methods should be avoided?

Answers will vary

Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods

81. Describe the various types of research designs and discuss the strengths and weakness of each design. Which type of research design is most commonly used by researchers, and which type of research design is the least reliable?

Answers will vary

Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods

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82. Discuss the issue of ethics and social research. Give examples of how research could be harmful to human life.

Answers will vary

Bloom's: Apply
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.
Topic: Ethics

83. Describe how the Internet can be used to conduct social research. Is the Internet a good or bad place to conduct social research?

Answers will vary

Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Discuss the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.
Topic: Sociological research

84. Discuss the various ways feminist scholars differ in their interests and methodology from other scholars. Would feminist scholarship be considered a functionalist, interactionist, or conflict perspective?

Answers will vary

Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory and queer theory on sociological research practices.
Topic: Feminist theory

85. Explain how "veiled reporting" may result in underreporting of gay and lesbian subjects in survey research.

Answers will vary

Bloom's: Analyze
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory and queer theory on sociological research practices.
Topic: Sexuality

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86. Describe the framework for setting goals. Use examples.

Answers will vary

Bloom's: Understand
Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.
Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework

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