Test Bank for Social Research Qualitative and Quantitative Methods 2nd Blackstone

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Chapter 2
Linking Methods With Theory

True/False Questions

1. At the micro level, sociologists examine the smallest levels of interaction and even examine just "the self."
   True; Easy

2. Investigating groups is usually done at a meso level.
   True; Easy

3. At the micro level, sociologists examine social structures and institutions.
   False; Easy

4. A study of globalization that examines the interrelationships between nations would be an example of a micro-level study.
   False; Easy

5. Positivism emphasizes on the truth as varying, socially constructed, and ever-changing.
   False; Easy

6. Social constructionism emphasizes on objectivity, knowability, and deductive logic.
   False; Easy

7. Positivism assumes that society can and should be studied empirically and scientifically.
   True; Easy

8. Social constructionism assumes that reality is created collectively and that social context and interaction frame our realities.
   True; Easy

9. Critical paradigm emphasizes on power, inequality, and social change.
   True; Easy

10. Postmodernism emphasizes on inherent problems with previous paradigms.
    True; Easy

11. Critical paradigm assumes that truth in any form may or may not be knowable.
    False; Easy

12. Postmodernism assumes that social science can never be truly value-free and should be conducted with the express goal of social change in mind.
    False; Easy

13. Theories seldom provide a way of looking at the world and of understanding human interaction.
    False; Easy

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14. At the core, theories can be used to provide explanations of any number or variety of phenomena.
True; Easy

15. Paradigms often help us answer our "how" questions.
False; Easy

16. Theories often help us answer our "why" questions.
False; Easy

17. In an inductive approach to research, a researcher will begin by collecting data that has something to do with her or his topic of interest.
True; Easy

18. Researchers taking a deductive approach start with a social theory that they find compelling and then test its implications with data.
True; Easy

19. An inductive approach to research is probably the approach people typically associate with scientific investigation.
False; Easy

20. Both inductive and deductive methods can be used to form complementary approaches.
True; Easy

Multiple Choice Questions

21. At the _____ level, sociologists examine the smallest levels of interaction and examine just "the self."
a. meso
b. macro
c. micro
d. middle
e. intermediate
c; Easy

22. When sociologists investigate group, their inquiry is at the _____ level.
a. macro
b. micro
c. unitary
d. meso
e. nano
d; Easy

23. Examination of social structures and institutions is done at the _____ level.
a. micro
b. unitary
c. macro
d. meso
e. nano

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c; Easy

24. The level of enquiry is ____, when the researcher is analyzing interactions between a student and a teacher.
    a. meso
    b. micro
    c. intermediate
    d. middle
    e. macro
    b; Easy

25. Which of the following best suits research that involves analyzing workplace norms?
    a. The micro approach
    b. The meso approach
    c. The macro approach
    d. The unitary approach
    e. The nano approach
    b; Easy

26. Which of the following best suits research that examines the interrelationships between nations?
    a. The macro research
    b. The micro research
    c. The meso research
    d. The unitary approach
    e. The nano approach
    a; Easy

27. A(n) _____ is an analytic lens, a way of viewing the world, and a framework from which to understand the human experience.
    a. pattern
    b. hypothesis
    c. ratio level
    d. paradigm
    e. assumption
    d; Easy

28. _____ are a way of framing what we know, what we can know, and how we can know it.
    a. Patterns
    b. Paradigms
    c. Hypothesis
    d. Assumptions
    e. Ordinal levels
    b; Easy

29. _____ is a paradigm guided by the principles of objectivity, knowability, and deductive logic.
    a. Post modernism
    b. Social constructionism
    c. Positivism
    d. Overgeneralization
    e. Critical paradigm

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c; Easy

30. Which of the following posits that sociologists should set their personal opinions and beliefs aside in favor of pursuing objective truth?
    a. Goal centered psychology
    b. Overgeneralization
    c. Value free sociology
    d. Belief centered sociology
    e. Assumption centered sociology

    c; Easy

31. _____ is a paradigm that argues that we create reality through our interactions and our interpretations of those interactions.
    a. Post modernism
    b. Positivism
    c. Social constructionism
    d. Value-free sociology
    e. Critical paradigm

    c; Easy

32. Which of the following is true of the difference between positivism and social constructionism?
    a. Positivism focuses on group interactions and the interpretations of those interactions, whereas social constructionism focuses on the principles of objectivity, knowability, and deductive logic.
    b. Positivism seeks "the truth", whereas social constructionism posits that "truth" is a varying, socially constructed, and ever-changing notion.
    c. Positivism focuses on the idea that social context and interaction frame our realities, whereas social constructionism operates from the assumption that society can and should be studied empirically and scientifically.
    d. Positivism focuses on power, inequality, and social change, whereas social constructionism posits that sociologists should set their personal opinions and beliefs aside in favor of pursuing objective truth.
    e. Positivism challenges almost every way of knowing that many social scientists take for granted, whereas social constructionism posits that sociologists should set their personal opinions and beliefs aside in favor of pursuing objective truth.

    b; Moderate

33. _____ focuses on power, inequality, and social change.
    a. Social constructionism
    b. Post modernism
    c. Critical paradigm
    d. Positivism
    e. Value-free sociology

    c; Easy

34. _____ is a paradigm that challenges almost every way of knowing that many social scientists take for granted.
    a. Positivism
    b. Social constructionism
    c. Postmodernism

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d. Critical paradigm
e. Value-free sociology
c; Easy

35. _____ assumes that society can and should be studied empirically and scientifically.
a. Critical paradigm
b. Positivism
c. Theology
d. Social constructionism
e. Postmodernism
b; Easy

36. _____ assumes that reality is created collectively and that community context and interaction frame our realities.
a. Positivism
b. Critical paradigm
c. Social constructionism
d. Postmodernism
e. Negativism
c; Easy

37. _____ assumes that social science can never be truly value-free and should be conducted with the express goal of social change in mind.
a. Critical paradigm
b. Negativism
c. Social constructionism
d. Postmodernism
e. Positivism
a; Easy

38. _____ assumes that the truth in any form may or may not be knowable.
a. Negativism
b. Postmodernism
c. Social constructionism
d. Positivism
e. Critical paradigm
b; Easy

39. _____ emphasizes that the truth as varying, socially constructed, and ever-changing.
a. Private constructionism
b. Postmodernism
c. Social constructionism
d. Critical paradigm
e. Positivism
c; Easy

40. _____ is a paradigm that challenges most social scientific ways of knowing, arguing that there are no universals.
a. Private constructionism
b. Social constructionism
c. Critical paradigm

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d. Postmodernism
e. Positivism

d; Easy

41. _____ emphasizes on inherent problems with previous paradigms.
    a. Private constructionism
    b. Postmodernism
    c. Social constructionism
    d. Critical paradigm
    e. Positivism

    b; Easy

42. Which of the following is true of the difference between positivists and postmodernists?
    a. Positivists claim that there is an objective, knowable truth, while postmodernists would say that there is not.
    b. Positivists may claim that we can never really know the truth, while postmodernists argue that truth is in the eye of the beholder.
    c. Positivists may ask, whose power, whose inequality, whose change, whose reality, and whose truth, while postmodernists may argue that power, inequality, and change shape reality and truth.
    d. Positivists assume that social science can never be truly value-free and should be conducted with the express goal of social change in mind, while postmodernists assume that reality is created collectively and that social context and interaction frame our realities.
    e. Positivists assume that reality is created collectively and that social context and interaction frame our realities, while postmodernists assume that social science can never be truly value-free and should be conducted with the express goal of social change in mind.

    a; Moderate

43. Which of the following is true of the difference between social constructionists and postmodernists?
    a. Social constructionists may follow an individualistic perspective only, while postmodernists may follow a team oriented perspective only.
    b. Social constructionists assume that society can and should be studied empirically and scientifically, while post modernists assume that social science can never be truly value-free and should be conducted with the express goal of social change in mind.
    c. Social constructionists assume that social science can never be truly value-free and should be conducted with the express goal of social change in mind, while post modernists assume that society can and should be studied empirically and scientifically.
    d. Social constructionists assume that truth in any form may or may not be knowable, while post modernists assume that reality is created collectively and that social context and interaction frame our realities.
    e. Social constructionists may argue that truth is in the eye of the beholder, while postmodernists may claim that we can never really know such truth.

    e; Moderate

44. Which of the following is true of the difference between critical paradigm and postmodernism?
    a. Critical paradigm may claim that we can never really know any kind of truth, while postmodernists argue that truth is in the eye of the beholder.

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b. Critical paradigm may argue that power, inequality, and change shape reality and truth, while postmodernism may in turn ask, whose power, whose inequality, whose change, whose reality, and whose truth?
c. Critical paradigm may follow an individualistic perspective only, while postmodernism may follow a team oriented perspective only.
d. Critical paradigm may follow a team oriented perspective only, while postmodernism may follow an individualistic perspective only.
e. Critical paradigm may follow a meso oriented approach only, while postmodernism may follow a macro oriented approach only.

b; Moderate

45. A(n) _____ is a way of explanation, a mapping out of the why and how of the social phenomenon being studied.
a. assumption
b. pattern
c. theory
d. informal observation
e. selective observation

c; Easy

46. _____ is the paradigm that focuses on the interrelations between various parts of society and how parts work together.
a. Negativism
b. Structural functionalism
c. Conflict theory
d. Postmodernism
e. Positivism

b; Easy

47. _____ is the paradigm that focuses on who wins and who loses based on the way that society is organized.
a. Negativism
b. Positivism
c. Structural functionalism
d. Conflict theory
e. Symbolic interactionism

d; Easy

48. _____ focus on how meaning is created and negotiated though meaningful symbolic reciprocations.
a. Postmodernists
b. Structural functionalists
c. Conflict theorists
d. Positivists
e. Symbolic interactionists

e; Easy

49. The _____ theory posits that sexual harassment is most likely to occur when a workplace lacks unified groups and when potentially vulnerable targets and motivated offenders are both present.
a. routine activities

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b. structural functionalism
c. conflict
d. positivism
e. negativism

a; Easy

50. _____ suggest that a person's relationships, such as their marriages or friendships, are the key to understanding why and how workplace sexual harassment occurs, and how people will respond to it when it does occur.
    a. Routine activists
    b. Structural functionalists
    c. Conflict theorists
    d. Relational theorists
    e. Symbolic interactionists

    d; Easy

51. In research, what is an inductive approach?
    a. In this approach, the researcher develops hypotheses based on some theory or theories, collect data that can be used to test the hypotheses, and assess whether the data collected support the hypotheses.
    b. In this approach, the researcher collects data, analyzes patterns in the data, and then theorizes from the data.
    c. It is a paradigm that challenges most social scientific ways of knowing, arguing that there are no universals.
    d. It is a paradigm that focuses on how power, inequality, and social change shape the human experience.
    e. It is a subject's voluntary agreement to participate in research based on a full understanding of the research and of the possible risks and benefits involved.

    b; Easy

52. In research, what is a deductive approach?
    a. In this approach, researchers develop hypotheses based on some theory or theories, collect data that can be used to test the hypotheses, and assess whether the data collected support the hypotheses.
    b. In this approach, researchers collect data, analyze patterns in the data, and then theorize from the data.
    c. It is a paradigm that challenges most social scientific ways of knowing, arguing that there are no universals.
    d. It is a paradigm that focuses on how power, inequality, and social change shape the human experience.
    e. It is a subject's voluntary agreement to participate in research based on a full understanding of the research and of the possible risks and benefits involved.

    a; Easy

53. Which of the following is true of the difference between inductive and deductive approaches in research?
    a. The inductive approach requires hypotheses, whereas the deductive approach seldom requires hypotheses.
    b. The inductive approach analyzes secondary data, while the deductive approach analyzes primary data.

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c. The inductive approach deals with new observations, whereas the deductive approach deals with existing theories.
d. The inductive approach concentrates on data analysis, while the deductive approach concentrates on pattern visualization.
e. The inductive approach assumes that truth in any form may or may not be knowable, while the deductive assumes that reality is created collectively and that social context and interaction frame our realities.

c; Moderate

Use the scenario shown below to answer questions 54 and 55.
The teachers at Valley Junior High believed that the only way to correct erring students is by punishing them, whereas the erring students' parents believed that punishing children makes them more rebellious.

54. In this scenario, the teachers' belief is an example of the _____.
    a. deterrence theory
    b. labeling theory
    c. complementary theory
    d. conducive theory
    e. postmodernism theory

    a; Medium

55. In this scenario, the parents' belief is an example of the _____.
    a. deterrence theory
    b. labeling theory
    c. complementary theory
    d. conducive theory
    e. postmodernism theory

    b; Medium

Short Answer Questions

56. Write a note on the three possible levels of inquiry upon which social scientific investigations might be based.
    At the micro level, sociologists examine the smallest levels of interaction and even examine just "the self." Micro level analyses might include one-on-one interactions between couples or friends. Or perhaps a sociologist is interested in how a person's perception of self is influenced by his social context. In each of these cases, the level of inquiry is micro. When sociologists investigate groups, their inquiry is at the meso level. Sociologists who conduct meso level research might study how norms of workplace behavior vary across professions, or perhaps they would study how children's sporting clubs are organized. At the macro level, sociologists examine social structures and institutions. Research at the macro level examines large scale patterns. In recent years, sociologists have become increasingly interested in the process and impacts of globalization. A study of globalization that examines the interrelationships between nations would be an example of a macro-level study.
    Moderate

57. What is a paradigm?

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Paradigm is an analytic lens, a way of viewing the world and a framework from which to understand the human experience. Paradigms are a way of framing what we know, what we can know, and how we can know it.
Easy

58. What are the different paradigms in social science?
The first paradigm is called positivism, which is guided by the principles of objectivity, knowability, and deductive logic. Positivism also calls for a value-free sociology; one in which researchers aim to abandon their biases and values in a quest for objective, empirical, and knowable truth. Another predominant paradigm in sociology is social constructionism. While positivists seek "the truth" the social constructionist framework posits that "truth" is a varying, socially constructed and ever-changing notion. According to this paradigm, create reality ourselves. The critical paradigm, at its core, focuses on power, inequality, and social change. Postmodernism is a paradigm that challenges most social scientific ways of knowing, arguing that there are no universals.
Moderate

59. Write a short note on postmodernism.
Postmodernism is a paradigm that challenges almost every way of knowing that many social scientists take for granted. While positivists claim that there is an objective, knowable truth, postmodernists would say that there is not. While social constructionists might argue that truth is in the eye of the beholder (or in the eye of the group that agrees upon it), postmodernists might claim that we can never really know such truth because, in the studying and reporting of others' truths, the researcher stamps his own truth upon the investigation. And while the critical paradigm might argue that power, inequality, and change shape reality and truth, a postmodernist might in turn ask, whose power? Whose inequality? Whose change? Whose reality? And whose truth?
Moderate

60. State the assumptions of the four types of social scientific paradigms.
Positivism assumes that society can and should be studied empirically and scientifically.
Social constructionism assumes reality is created collectively and that social context and interaction frame our realities.
Critical paradigm assumes that social science can never be truly value-free and should be conducted with the express goal of social change in mind.
Postmodernism assumes that truth in any form may or may not be knowable.
Moderate

61. Explain the similarities and differences between paradigms and sociological theories.
Much like paradigms, Theories provide a way of looking at the world and of understanding human interaction. Like paradigms, theories can be sweeping in their coverage. Some sociological theories, for example, aim to explain the very existence and continuation of society as we know it. Unlike however paradigms, theories might be narrower in focus, perhaps just aiming to understand one particular phenomenon, such as, say, deviance, and do not attempt to tackle a broader level of explanation. While paradigms may point us in a particular direction with respect to our "why" questions, theories more specifically map out the explanation, or the "how," behind the "why."
Moderate

62. Explain the inductive approach followed in research.

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In the inductive approach to research, a researcher will begin by collecting data that has something to do with ones topic of interest. Once a substantial amount of data have been collected, the researcher will then take a breather from data collection, stepping back to get a bird's eye view of the data. At this stage, the researcher looks for patterns in the data, working to develop a theory that could explain those patterns. Thus, when researchers take an inductive approach, they start with a set of observations and then they move from those particular experiences to more general set propositions about those experiences.
Moderate

63. Explain the deductive approach followed in research.
Researchers taking a deductive approach start with a social theory that they find compelling and then test its implications with data. That is, they move from a more general level to a more specific one. A deductive approach to research is probably the approach people typically associate with scientific investigation. The researcher studies what others have done, reads existing theories of whatever phenomenon he or she is studying, and then tests hypotheses that emerge from those theories.
Moderate

64. Describe the ways that inductive and deductive approaches may be complementary.
While inductive and deductive approaches to research seem quite different, they can actually be rather complementary. In some cases, researchers will plan for their research to include multiple components, one inductive and the other deductive. In other cases, a researcher might begin a study with the plan to only conduct either inductive or deductive research, but then he or she discovers along the way that the other approach is needed to help illuminate findings.
Moderate

65. How are theories, paradigms, and level of analysis relevant to sociological inquiry?
Theories, paradigms, levels of analysis, and the order, in which one proceeds in the research process, play an important role in shaping the social world. A micro level study of gangs will look much different than a macro level study of gangs. In some cases one could apply multiple levels of analysis to the investigation but doing so isn't always practical or feasible. Therefore, understanding the different levels of analysis and being aware of which level one happens to be employing is crucial. One's theoretical perspective will also shape a study. In particular, the theory invoked will likely shape not only the way a question about a topic is asked but also which topic gets investigated in the first place.
Moderate

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Fill in the Blanks

66. The level of enquiry is ____, when the researcher is analyzing interactions between a couple.
micro; Moderate

67. The level of enquiry is ____, when the researcher is examining worldwide changes over time in laws regulating sex.
macro; Moderate

68. _____ focus on the power that different social relationships provide.
Relational theories; Easy

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69. In the_____, researchers develop hypotheses based on some theory or theories, collect data that can be used to test the hypotheses, and assess whether the data collected support the hypotheses.
deductive approach; Easy

70. In the _____, researchers collect data, analyze patterns in the data, and then theorize from the data.
inductive approach; Easy

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