Test Bank for Our Social World Condensed An Introduction to Sociology 5th Ballantine

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Chapter 2: Examining the Social World: How Do We Know?

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Prior to the 19th century, the primary influence on the way people viewed the world was based on _____.
a. history
b. religion
c. the arts
d. the natural sciences
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. According to the text, the Industrial Revolution led, in part, to the rise of sociology because:
a. no one could explain why the old social structure was suddenly collapsing.
b. Karl Marx began arguing against the “have-nots.”
c. the advent of mechanized labor made people less likely to rely on religion as a source of knowledge.
d. those who had once been farmers had to pursue the social sciences when they found themselves out of work.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. All of the following led to the rise of sociology EXCEPT:
a. the French Revolution.
b. European imperialism.
c. advances in the natural sciences.
d. widespread deaths in Europe from the bubonic plague.
Ans: d
Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy

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4. The first person to propose that the scientific method could be applied to the study of social life was _____.
a. Émile Durkheim
b. Max Weber
c. Karl Marx
d. Auguste Comte
Ans: d
Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Richard is researching the way that religious differences have led to conflicts among Iraqi Muslims. His research focuses on _____.
a. social statics
b. social dynamics
c. social elements
d. socialization
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Hard

6. The scientific approach is based on all of the following assumptions EXCEPT that:
a. research is valid only if it disproves the researcher's initial assumptions.
b. there is a real physical and social world that can be studied scientifically.
c. empirical tests help gain knowledge of the world.
d. scientific knowledge must be based on measurable phenomena.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Allison is a sociologist who feels very strongly that every child should be given equal opportunities for a quality high school education because it is crucial for the child's future. However, after studying the topic scientifically, she discovers that the quality of a child's high school education plays no role whatsoever in the future of that child. What should she, as a scientist, do based on the rules of objectivity and ethical behavior?
a. Never tell anyone about her original findings.
b. Share her findings with the public but change them first so they support her own viewpoint.

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c. Release her findings as they are, even though they are not consistent with her personal views.
d. None of these.
Ans: c
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The discrimination and oppression that people face because of their race, class, and gender is referred to as _____.
a. cultural prejudice
b. intersectionality
c. hidden racism
d. overt ethnocentrism
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Feminist Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Statements regarding why and how facts relate to each other and the connection between those facts are known as _____.
a. hypotheses
b. empirical knowledge
c. theories
d. levels of analysis
Ans: c
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Sociology's Major Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Educated guesses based on theories but not yet scientifically tested are known as _____.
a. hypotheses
b. levels of analysis
c. empirical knowledge
d. micro-level theories
Ans: a
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Easy

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11. The statement, “People who have more than 12 years of education and who own a personal computer are more likely to use online dating services than those who have less than 12 years of education and who do not own a personal computer,” is a _____.
a. hypothesis
b. theory
c. empirical test
d. method
Ans: a
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Alexa and Eduardo want to do a sociological study of working mothers in Brazil. Alexa wants to begin with some general theories about working moms in Brazil and then make hypotheses based on those theories. Eduardo prefers to collect data first by interviewing a representative sample of working Brazilian mothers and then formulate a theory to explain their findings. In this example, Alexa prefers to use _____ while Eduardo would rather use _____.
a. inductive reasoning; deductive reasoning
b. deducting reasoning; inductive reasoning
c. planning techniques; conceptual techniques
d. conceptual techniques; planning techniques
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Planning a Research Study
Difficulty Level: Hard

13. Which of the following steps is NOT a part of the study of the sociological world?
a. deciding how to collect the data
b. drawing conclusions and suggesting future research
c. using statistical models to understand behavior
d. isolating a problem to be examined
Ans: c
Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Difficulty Level: Hard

14. Facts and observations that can be objectively observed and carefully measured using the five senses are known as _____.
a. evidence

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b. key concepts
c. correlatives
d. spurious factors
Ans: a
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Concepts or ideas that vary in frequency or occurrence across people, times, or places are known as _____.
a. spurious factors
b. key concepts
c. correlatives
d. variables
Ans: d
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Tom is studying how changes in income affect the frequency of eating out. In this example, “changes in income” is the _____ variable, and “frequency of eating out” is the _____ variable.
a. spurious; control
b. control; spurious
c. independent; dependent
d. dependent; independent
Ans: c
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Being Clear About Causality
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. A spurious relationship occurs between two variables when:
a. there is no correlation.
b. there is a causal relationship.
c. the two variables are statistically correlated but not causally related.
d. two or more variables are found to be unrelated.
Ans: c
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Being Clear About Causality
Difficulty Level: Hard

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18. Pam wants to study the impact of war on soldiers. She plans to observe therapy groups for soldiers who have posttraumatic stress disorder and to take a representative survey of returning soldiers. Pam's proposed research method can best be described as _____.
a. secondary analysis
b. fieldwork
c. ethnography
d. triangulation
Ans: d
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. The titles Karl Marx used to describe the two classes in society were the _____ and the _____.
a. nobles; peasants
b. bourgeoisie; proletariat
c. upper class; lower class
d. civilized; barbarians
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Symbolic interaction theory states:
a. people create shared meanings and interact based on those meanings.
b. people are social to survive and produce offspring.
c. interaction breeds conflict, and conflict underlies all social relations.
d. those with power express their will over those without power.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Conflict theory states all of the following EXCEPT that:
a. conflict is inevitable in society.
b. social change is desirable.
c. the strong exert their values over the weak.
d. each major part of society serves a role.
Ans: d

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. The structural-functional perspective states that:
a. each major part of society serves a role.
b. a person's choices determine the individual's place within the social structure.
c. those with power exert their will over those without power.
d. social status is in the eye of the beholder.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. It is the day before the first sociology exam. Mark, a first-year college student, chose to play games on Facebook until 2:00 a.m. instead of studying for the exam. According to rational choice theory, why did Mark play Facebook games?
a. Mark's roommate scored higher on the video game, and Mark needed to beat him to save face.
b. Mark found playing video games more rewarding than studying.
c. Mark has a problem with being obsessed by video games.
d. Mark has learned through his interactions that playing video games relaxes him before exams.
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Rational Choice (Exchange) Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Adam wants to study why men choose to go into nursing careers. He theorizes that men are heavily recruited into nursing because their physical strength and presence in hospitals benefits both patients and other hospital staff. Which theoretical perspective is Adam using?
a. symbolic interactionism
b. rational choice theory
c. structural functionalism
d. conflict theory
Ans: c
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

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25. Mike wants to study why men choose to go into nursing careers. He theorizes that these men decided that the benefits of nursing (good pay and numerous career options) outweigh the costs (working long hours and dealing with bodily fluids). Which theoretical perspective is Mike using?
a. symbolic interactionism
b. rational choice theory
c. conflict theory
d. structural functionalism
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Rational Choice (Exchange) Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

26. One critique of symbolic interaction theory is that it:
a. neglects the micro-level.
b. neglects the macro-level.
c. neglects the meso-level.
d. cannot easily explain “the human problem.”
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

27. One critique that structural functionalism and conflict theory share is that they:
a. neglect the micro-level.
b. neglect the macro-level.
c. ignore stability in society.
d. ignore turmoil in society.
Ans: a
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory | Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

28. A manifest function of college is:
a. helping educated young adults meet similarly educated prospective marriage partners.
b. increasing binge drinking and alcohol-related deaths.
c. bettering society by educating young people.
d. none of these.
Ans: c

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

29. A latent function of college is:
a. training young adults.
b. increasing binge drinking and alcohol-related deaths.
c. bettering society by educating young people.
d. producing new knowledge through research and scholarship.
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

30. The primary difference between Karl Marx and W. E. B. Du Bois is that:
a. Marx argued for social improvement while Du Bois did not.
b. Marx was college educated but Du Bois was not.
c. Marx saw conflict in his society as between the “haves” and the “have-nots” while Du Bois saw conflict in his society as based on race, not class.
d. Marx argued that religion was the main source of conflict in his society while Du Bois saw religion as the primary solution for reducing inequality.
Ans: c
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

31. How did Ralf Dahrendorf explain why Karl Marx’s predictions never came true?
a. Marx placed too much emphasis on the role of interest groups in society.
b. Marx should have used survey methods in his research rather than observation.
c. The rise in capitalism led to a system with unequal distribution of wealth based on the ownership of land.
d. A change in working conditions led to the rise of the middle class.
Ans: d
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

32. Which of the following theories can be used with all three levels of analysis?
a. conflict theory
b. feminist theory

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c. structural-functional theory
d. world systems theory
Ans: b
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Feminist Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

1. Sociology has its modern roots in the ideas of 13th-century social, political, and religious philosophers.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Development of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Henri Saint-Simon officially coined the term *sociology* in 1838.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Theories are statements of how two or more facts relate to each other.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Sociology's Major Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Critical sociology was the focus of Émile Durkheim's work.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Inductive reasoning tests a theory by using scientific research methods to obtain relevant facts.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.

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Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Planning a Research Study
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The first step of the scientific method is to define a topic or problem that can be studied scientifically.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Planning a Research Study
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Spurious relationships occur when there is no causal relationship between the independent and dependent variables, but they vary together, often due to a third variable affecting both of them.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Being Clear About Causality
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Systematic observation is central in field research.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Secondary analysis uses existing data already collected in other studies.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. According to the text, content analysis is unobtrusive, meaning the research does not influence the investigated subject by having direct contact.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Medium

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11. According to the text, codes of ethics answer all ethical dilemmas that arise during the research process.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Research methods work in tandem with sociological theories.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Meso-level analysis focuses on institutions, large organizations, and ethnic communities.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan and Method for Collecting the Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Micro-level analysis considers the larger social context—national and global—within which a number of single social units reside.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan and Method for Collecting the Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Macro-level theories would consider questions related to U.S.–Chilean policies.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan and Method for Collecting the Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. According to conflict theorists, symbolic communication helps people construct a meaningful world.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Sociology's Major Theoretical Perspectives

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Difficulty Level: Medium

17. George Herbert Mead is prominently identified with the symbolic interaction perspective.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. A central premise of micro-level rational choice theory is that human behavior involves choices.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rational Choice (Exchange) Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Rational choice theory involves individuals making decisions based on symbols in their environments.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rational Choice (Exchange) Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Functional theory assumes that all parts of the social world work together to make the whole society run smoothly and harmoniously.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Structural-functional theory traces its roots to the French Revolution.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Auguste Comte and Karl Marx are prominently identified with structural-functional theory.
Ans: F

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Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. According to Merton, dysfunctions are the planned outcomes of social organizations and institutions.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. According to the principles of symbolic interactionism, symbols not only allow relationships to exist, they also allow society to exist.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. From the conflict perspective, social change is desirable.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. Modern conflict theory has its origins in the works of Karl Marx.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. According to Marx, the proletariat owned the means of production.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

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28. Examples of unethical research include studying people without their knowledge or consent, only including data that support the results you would like to see, and violating the confidentiality of your subjects by revealing their identities.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Difficulty Level: Easy

29. Much of feminist theory has foundations in the functionalist perspective.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Feminist Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Feminist theory focuses exclusively on micro-level processes.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Feminist Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

31. Max Weber's concept of *Verstehen* refers to deep understanding.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Multi-Level Analysis
Difficulty Level: Easy

32. While Weber focused on economic conditions, Marx argued that politics, economics, and religion help explain the social world.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Multi-Level Analysis
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. According to the text, symbolic interaction theory is a macro-level theory.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

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34. According to the text, conflict theory is a macro-level theory.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Compare and contrast social statics and social dynamics. Provide one example of each.
Ans: Varies. Social statics are what give order to society and dynamics are what cause change. An example of social statics is religion. However, religion could also be considered a social dynamic as well (like the Reformation).
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Explain the statement, “Science is rooted in objectivity.” Include the ways sociologists can ensure that they are being as objective as possible.
Ans: Varies. For science to be valid and reliable, it must be objective (or as objective as possible). It cannot be based on personal experience and conjecture. Instead, the research looks at systematic patterns to understand the world. Sociologists can use triangulation, the use of multiple methods, to ensure that their findings are correct. They can also try to make sure that their own ideas or opinions are not tainting their research.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Why is sociology a science? Provide one example of a sociological research question and how it is approached and studied scientifically.
Ans: Varies. Sociology is a science because it is objective and systematic and it uses the scientific method to answer research questions.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Compare and contrast deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning. Provide examples.

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Ans: Varies. Inductive reasoning looks at evidence and then formulates a theory. Deductive reasoning starts with a theory and then tests the theory.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Explain how a theory differs from a hypothesis, and discuss how the two are related. Provide an example.
Ans: Varies. Theories are statements or explanations regarding how and why two or more facts are related to each other and the connections between these facts. A hypothesis is an educated guess derived from theory. For example, conflict theory generally assumes that there is conflict between groups. A hypothesis, derived from conflict theory, might be: the reason CEOs incomes are so much larger than workers' salaries is due to crises in capitalism.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Planning a Research Study
Difficulty Level: Hard

6. In an experiment, what is the difference between the experimental group and the control group? Provide an example.
Ans: Varies. In an experimental group, the subjects are exposed to the variable being tested, in the control group they are not. For example, if a new drug is being tested, the experimental group would receive the drug and the control group might receive a placebo or nothing at all.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Planning a Research Study
Difficulty Level: Hard

7. Explain the statement, "Every research study should be replicable." Provide an example of what a researcher would do to replicate a study.
Ans: Varies. If another researcher or group of researchers did the exact same study, they would find the same thing. A researcher might investigate the findings from one study to see if the results are the same.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan and Method for Collecting the Data
Difficulty Level: Hard

8. Compare and contrast manifest and latent functions. Provide examples of each.
Ans: Varies. A manifest function is the overt or obvious function. The family functions to provide love, nourishment, and socialize children. A latent function can be understood

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as an unintended consequence. A latent function of family can be the reproduction of racism or discriminatory attitudes.
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. According to Max Weber, what is *Verstehen*?
Ans: Varies. It is deep empathetic understanding.
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Multi-Level Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. How did Max Weber explain the emergence of the "spirit of capitalism"?
Ans: Varies. He explained the spirit of capitalism as arising from the Protestant Work Ethic. That is Christianity, post Reformation, was interpreted as giving believers reason to work hard and live piously. This gave rise to capitalism.
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Multi-Level Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Describe one of the five theoretical perspectives mentioned in the text, and pose a question the perspective could address. Further, explain the critiques of that perspective. Do those critiques make the perspective useless? Why, or why not?
Ans: Varies. The answer to this question would include a research question, a description of one of the theories, and the critiques. The critiques of any perspective do not make them useless.
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Difficulty Level: Hard

12. You have been asked to conduct a study titled "The Effect of Watching Television on the Grades of First-Year College Students." What theoretical perspective will you use to guide your study, and why? Explain at least two hypotheses you have about the effect of TV on grades. Describe the method you will use to conduct your study, and explain why that method is most appropriate.
Ans: Varies. The answer should include a basic understanding of a perspective. The hypotheses and method will vary.
Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World

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Difficulty Level: Hard

13. Imagine you want to study the U.S. military from a functionalist, symbolic interactionist, and conflict perspective. What research questions will you ask about the military from each perspective, and why is that perspective appropriate for the question posed?
Ans: Varies. Functionalist: how is the military functional for society? (It keeps us safe, it socializes young people, etc.) Symbolic interaction: what impact do monuments have on veterans? (this question would engage symbolic interaction in that to answer the question, the researcher would likely have to talk to people about meaning making). Conflict: how does the military reproduce inequality? (this question would engage conflict theory because it would address the ways in which institutions such as the military exploit lower classes and minority groups).
Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Difficulty Level: Hard

14. In the late 1960s, Laud Humphries conducted a study called “The Tearoom Trade.” Humphries posed as a “watch queen” (a man who guards the doors of restrooms in public parks so that men can have sex with other men inside). Humphries wrote down the license plate numbers of the men who had sex with other men, then looked up their addresses, disguised his appearance, and went to their homes to interview them a year later. Humphries discovered that, contrary to popular opinion, many of the men were actually married to women and living otherwise quiet, middle-class lives. Today, this study is considered unethical. In light of what you learned about research ethics in Chapter 2 of the text, what ethical principles does this study violate? Do you personally feel the benefits of the study (it destroyed many stereotypes) outweighed the risks?
Ans: Varies. No. The men in this study had no idea they were being studied and Humphrey’s deceived and exploited them.
Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Difficulty Level: Hard

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