

*Student:* \_\_\_\_\_

1. Adler and Adler's work on self-injury reflects which of the three major sociological approaches?
  - A. functionalist perspective
  - B. conflict perspective
  - C. interactionist perspective
  - D. all three perspectives
  
2. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the subjects of Adler and Adler's study of self-injurers?
  - A. Most begin injuring in secret.
  - B. They are a homogeneous group.
  - C. Their behavior is carefully planned.
  - D. Most eventually "grow out of it."
  
3. 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

4. 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
5. 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.
6. 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

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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

10. 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

11. 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 of these answers are correct.

12. A speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables is known as a

- A. correlation.
- B. hypothesis.
- C. sample.
- D. research design.

13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.

16. Income, religion, race, gender, and marital status can all be examples of

- A. indexes.
- B. scales.
- C. variables.
- D. operational definitions.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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.



25. "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.
26. 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
27. 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.

28. A research measure that provides consistent results is considered

- A. valid.
- B. reliable.
- C. an index.
- D. a scale.

29. *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.

30. 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.

31. 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
32. 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.
33. 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.

34. 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.
35. 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.
36. 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

37. Researchers found which of the following to be true of cell phone users compared to landline users?
- A. more likely to screen incoming calls
  - B. more likely to break off a call mid-survey
  - C. a higher proportion of non-adults on cell phones
  - D. All of these answers are correct.
38. 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.
39. 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.

40. \_\_\_\_\_ study of Italian street-corner men used participant observation.

- A. Terry Mizrahi's
- B. William F. Whyte's
- C. Max Weber's
- D. Vilfredo Pareto's

41. 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.

42. Which of the following was NOT one of the goals of social scientists embedded with the U.S. military in Afghanistan and Iraq?

- A. identify local customs
- B. look at family structures
- C. conduct experiments on local communities
- D. identify local internal social conflicts

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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

46. People may behave differently in artificial situations than they would in the "real world." This poses a particular problem for researchers using
- A. questionnaires.
  - B. content analysis.
  - C. replication.
  - D. laboratory experiments.
47. 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.
48. 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



49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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
56. When was sociology's code of ethics first published?
- A. 1871
  - B. 1917
  - C. 1947
  - D. 1971
57. 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.

58. 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 of these answers are correct.

59. 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

60. 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

61. Which of the following is true regarding actions by the Exxon Corporation after the 1989 *Valdez* disaster?

- A. Exxon solicited sociologists to do research on jury deliberations.
- B. Exxon offered research money for sociologists doing research on jury deliberations.
- C. Some of the research funded by Exxon was published in peer-reviewed journals.
- D. All of these answers are correct.

62. Which of the following was a common criticism of Exxon's actions after the 1989 *Valdez* disaster?

- A. Exxon didn't pay sociologists well enough for the research they did on jury deliberations.
- B. Exxon agreed to fund only those sociologists who were known to be in favor of Exxon's policies and actions.
- C. No legal scholars were approached to do research on jury deliberations.
- D. Exxon didn't volunteer to fund research on clean-up technologies or long-term environmental costs.

63. "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.

64. *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.

65. 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

66. 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

67. 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 of these answers are correct.

68. 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.

69. What is the chief ethical issue 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

70. 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 of these answers are correct.

71. Which of the following is used to show a portion of 100?

- A. mean
- B. mode
- C. median
- D. percentage

72. The number calculated by adding a series of values and then dividing by the number of values is referred to as the

- A. mean.
- B. mode.
- C. median.
- D. percentage.



73. The single most common value in a series of scores is referred to as the

- A. mean.
- B. mode.
- C. median.
- D. percentage.

74. The midpoint or number that divides a series of values into two groups of equal numbers of values is referred to as the

- A. mean.
- B. mode.
- C. median.
- D. percentage.

75. What is a popular form of summary many sociologists utilize to quickly and clearly show a relationship between two variables?

- A. cross-tabulation
- B. median
- C. mode
- D. mean

76. The third step in the scientific method is reviewing the literature.

True False

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

True False

78. Correlations are an indication that causality is always present.

True False

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

True False

80. 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.

True False

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

True False

82. All research designs have positives and negatives associated with them.

True False

83. 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 False

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

True False

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

True False

86. 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.

True False

87. Citing confidentiality reasons, the ASA's *Code of Ethics* does not require researchers to disclose the funding sources of their studies.

True False

88. Feminists believe that self-injury should be viewed as a medical disorder.

True False

89. Despite changes in the availability of data, only people with major institutional grants or support can work easily with large amounts of data.

True False

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

91. 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?

92. 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?

93. Describe why and how sociologists use previously-collected data in their research.

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

95. Explain what is meant by *value neutrality*.

96. 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?

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

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

## 2 Key

1. Adler and Adler's work on self-injury reflects which of the three major sociological approaches?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. all three perspectives

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Application-Perspectives*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #1*

*Topic: Sociological research*

2. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the subjects of Adler and Adler's study of self-injurers?

- A. Most begin injuring in secret.
- B. They are a homogeneous group.
- C. Their behavior is carefully planned.
- D. Most eventually "grow out of it."

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Application-Perspectives*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #2*

*Topic: Sociological research*



3. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #3*

*Topic: Scientific methoo*

4. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #4*

*Topic: Scientific methoo*

5. 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.

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #5*

*Topic: Scientific methoo*

6. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #6*

*Topic: Scientific methoo*

7. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Give an example of an operational definition.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #7*

*Topic: Operational definition*

8. 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.

*Blooms: Apply*

*Learning Objective: Give an example of an operational definition.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #8*

*Topic: Operational definition*

9. 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

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Application-Perspectives*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #9*

*Topic: Sociological research*

10. 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

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Application-Perspectives*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #10*

*Topic: Sociological research*

11. 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 of these answers are correct.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #11*

*Topic: Scientific method*

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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #12*

*Topic: Hypothesis*

13. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #13*

*Topic: Hypothesis*

14. 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.

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from cause.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #14*

*Topic: Cause*

15. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #15*

*Topic: Variables*

16. Income, religion, race, gender, and marital status can all be examples of

- A. indexes.
- B. scales.
- C. variables.
- D. operational definitions.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #16*

*Topic: Variables*

17. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #17*

*Topic: Variables*

18. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #18*

*Topic: Variables*



19. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #19*

*Topic: Variables*

20. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #20*

*Topic: Variables*

21. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #21*

*Topic: Variables*

22. 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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from cause.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #22*

*Topic: Cause*

23. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from cause.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #23*

*Topic: Cause*

24. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from cause.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #24*

*Topic: Correlation*

25. "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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from cause.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #25*

*Topic: Correlation*

26. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #26*

*Topic: Research methods*

27. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #27*

*Topic: Research methods*

28. A research measure that provides consistent results is considered

- A. valid.
- B.** reliable.
- C. an index.
- D. a scale.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #28*

*Topic: Research methods*

29. *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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #29*

*Topic: Research methods*

30. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #30*

*Topic: Research methods*

31. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #31*

*Topic: Research methods*

32. 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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #32*

*Topic: Variables*

33. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #33*

*Topic: Research methods*

34. 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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #34*

*Topic: Research methods*



35. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #35*

*Topic: Research methods*

36. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #36*

*Topic: Research methods*

37. Researchers found which of the following to be true of cell phone users compared to landline users?

- A. more likely to screen incoming calls
- B. more likely to break off a call mid-survey
- C. a higher proportion of non-adults on cell phones
- D. All of these answers are correct.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #37*

*Topic: Research methods*

38. 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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #38*

*Topic: Research methods*

39. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #39*

*Topic: Research methods*

40. \_\_\_\_\_ study of Italian street-corner men used participant observation.

- A. Terry Mizrahi's
- B.** William F. Whyte's
- C. Max Weber's
- D. Vilfredo Pareto's

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Sociologists*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #40*

*Topic: Research methods*

41. 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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Application-Perspectives*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #41*

*Topic: Research methods*

42. Which of the following was NOT one of the goals of social scientists embedded with the U.S. military in Afghanistan and Iraq?
- A. identify local customs
  - B. look at family structures
  - C. conduct experiments on local communities
  - D. identify local internal social conflicts

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #42*

*Topic: Research methods*

43. 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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #43*

*Topic: Research methods*

44. 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.**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #44*

*Topic: Variables*

45. 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

*Blooms: Apply*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #45*

*Topic: Variables*

46. People may behave differently in artificial situations than they would in the "real world." This poses a particular problem for researchers using

- A. questionnaires.
- B. content analysis.
- C. replication.
- D. laboratory experiments.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #46*

*Topic: Research methods*

47. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #47*

*Topic: Research methods*

48. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #48*

*Topic: Research methods*

49. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #49*

*Topic: Research methods*

50. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #50*

*Topic: Research methods*



51. 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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #51*

*Topic: Research methods*

52. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Sociologists*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #52*

*Topic: Research methods*

53. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #53*

*Topic: Research methods*

54. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Application-Concept*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #54*

*Topic: Research methods*

55. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #55*

*Topic: Research methods*

56. When was sociology's code of ethics first published?

- A. 1871
- B. 1917
- C. 1947
- D. 1971

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Associations code of ethics.*

*Question Category: Sociologists*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #56*

*Topic: Ethics*

57. 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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Associations code of ethics.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #57*

*Topic: Ethics*

58. 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 of these answers are correct.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Associations code of ethics.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #58*

*Topic: Ethics*

59. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Associations code of ethics.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #59*

*Topic: Ethics*

60. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #60*

*Topic: Ethics*

61. Which of the following is true regarding actions by the Exxon Corporation after the 1989 *Valdez* disaster?

- A. Exxon solicited sociologists to do research on jury deliberations.
- B. Exxon offered research money for sociologists doing research on jury deliberations.
- C. Some of the research funded by Exxon was published in peer-reviewed journals.
- D. All of these answers are correct.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #61*

*Topic: Ethics*

62. Which of the following was a common criticism of Exxon's actions after the 1989 *Valdez* disaster?

- A. Exxon didn't pay sociologists well enough for the research they did on jury deliberations.
- B. Exxon agreed to fund only those sociologists who were known to be in favor of Exxon's policies and actions.
- C. No legal scholars were approached to do research on jury deliberations.
- D. Exxon didn't volunteer to fund research on clean-up technologies or long-term environmental costs.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #62*

*Topic: Ethics*

63. "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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Question Category: Sociologists*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #63*

*Topic: Ethics*

64. *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.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Question Category: Sociologists*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #64*

*Topic: Ethics*

65. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Question Category: Sociologists*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #65*

*Topic: Ethics*

66. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #66*

*Topic: Ethics*



67. 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 of these answers are correct.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #67*

*Topic: Feminist theory*

68. 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.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #68*

*Topic: Sexuality*

69. What is the chief ethical issue 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

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #69*

*Topic: Sociological research*

70. 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 of these answers are correct.

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Question Category: Social Policy*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #70*

*Topic: Sexuality*

71. Which of the following is used to show a portion of 100?

- A. mean
- B. mode
- C. median
- D. percentage

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #71*

*Topic: Research methods*

72. The number calculated by adding a series of values and then dividing by the number of values is referred to as the

- A. mean.
- B. mode.
- C. median.
- D. percentage.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #72*

*Topic: Research methods*

73. The single most common value in a series of scores is referred to as the

- A. mean.
- B. mode.**
- C. median.
- D. percentage.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #73*

*Topic: Research methods*

74. The midpoint or number that divides a series of values into two groups of equal numbers of values is referred to as the

- A. mean.
- B. mode.
- C. median.**
- D. percentage.

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Definition*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #74*

*Topic: Research methods*

75. What is a popular form of summary many sociologists utilize to quickly and clearly show a relationship between two variables?

A. cross-tabulation

B. median

C. mode

D. mean

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Question Category: Information*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #75*

*Topic: Research methods*

76. The third step in the scientific method is reviewing the literature.

FALSE

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #76*

*Topic: Scientific methoo*

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

FALSE

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #77*

*Topic: Variables*

78. Correlations are an indication that causality is always present.

FALSE

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from cause.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #78*

*Topic: Correlation*

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

TRUE

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #79*

*Topic: Hypothesis*

80. 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

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #80*

*Topic: Research methods*

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

TRUE

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #81*

*Topic: Research methods*

82. All research designs have positives and negatives associated with them.

**TRUE**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #82*

*Topic: Research methods*

83. 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**

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #83*

*Topic: Research methods*

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

**TRUE**

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #84*

*Topic: Research methods*

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

TRUE

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #85*

*Topic: Research methods*

86. 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

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #86*

*Topic: Research methods*

87. Citing confidentiality reasons, the ASA's *Code of Ethics* does not require researchers to disclose the funding sources of their studies.

FALSE

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Associations code of ethics.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #87*

*Topic: Research methods*



88. Feminists believe that self-injury should be viewed as a medical disorder.

FALSE

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #88*

*Topic: Feminist theory*

89. Despite changes in the availability of data, only people with major institutional grants or support can work easily with large amounts of data.

FALSE

*Blooms: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #89*

*Topic: Sociological research*

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

Answers will vary

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #90*

*Topic: Scientific method*

91. 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

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #91*

*Topic: Research methods*

92. 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

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #92*

*Topic: Research methods*

93. Describe why and how sociologists use previously-collected data in their research.

Answers will vary

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics; advantages; and limitations of the major research designs.*

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

Answers will vary

*Blooms: Apply*

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #94*

*Topic: Ethics*

95. Explain what is meant by *value neutrality*.

Answers will vary

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #95*

*Topic: Ethics*

96. 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

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #96*

*Topic: Feminist theory*

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

Answers will vary

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.*

*Schaefer - Chapter 02 #97*

*Topic: Sexuality*

98. 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

*Blooms: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.*



## 2 Summary

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