

Student: _____

1. Sociology:
 - A. is the systematic study of social behavior and human groups.
 - B. focuses primarily on the influence of social relationships upon people's attitudes and behavior.
 - C. focuses on how societies are established and change.
 - D. all of these
2. A sociologist observing behavior at a college football game would probably focus on:
 - A. what books the coach of the team has read during the past year.
 - B. a "fan" who has fallen asleep during the game's fourth quarter.
 - C. the interaction among fans during the pre-game ritual of tailgate parties.
 - D. the cleanliness of the rest room facilities in the stadium.
3. _____ is most closely associated with the concept of the sociological imagination.
 - A. Émile Durkheim
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. C. Wright Mills
4. The awareness of the relationship between an individual and the wider society, both today and in the past, is referred to as:
 - A. the sociological imagination.
 - B. anthropology.
 - C. a theory.
 - D. *Verstehen*.
5. Which of the following would be an example of the sociological imagination?
 - A. a study of an individual's sleeping patterns
 - B. an analysis of the content of dreams
 - C. a study that indicates that worker apathy is related to the general features of assembly-line work
 - D. an analysis of the powers of the President of the United States to declare war
6. A sociological imagination is an empowering tool because:
 - A. it allows us to look beyond a limited understanding of the world
 - B. it helps us understand why certain people may prefer hip-hop music
 - C. it helps open up an understanding of whole populations
 - D. all of these
7. The body of knowledge obtained by methods based upon systematic observation is called a(an):
 - A. theory.
 - B. *Verstehen*.
 - C. science.
 - D. ideal type.
8. Sociology is considered a science because sociologists:
 - A. teach at respected universities.
 - B. engage in organized and systematic study of phenomena to enhance understanding.
 - C. receive government funding for research projects.
 - D. construct middle-range theories to explain social behavior.

9. Which of the following subject areas is an example of a natural science?
 - A. Philosophy
 - B. British literature
 - C. Ceramics
 - D. Geology
10. Astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, and physics study various aspects of the physical features of nature and are therefore considered:
 - A. natural sciences
 - B. social sciences
 - C. typologies
 - D. psychological categories
11. Which of the following academic disciplines is classified as a social science?
 - A. Biology
 - B. Physics
 - C. Anthropology
 - D. Astronomy
12. Which of the following disciplines investigates personality and individual behavior?
 - A. History
 - B. Psychology
 - C. Political Science
 - D. Sociology
13. Which social science would be interested in studying the economic impact of Hurricane Katrina in the U.S. and throughout the world?
 - A. History
 - B. Economics
 - C. Sociology
 - D. Political Science
14. Which of the following academic disciplines emphasizes the influence that society has on people's attitudes and behavior and the ways in which people shape society?
 - A. Anthropology
 - B. Economics
 - C. Sociology
 - D. Physics
15. Sociologists:
 - A. rely upon common sense to educate their fellow citizens.
 - B. study only those social phenomena everyone knows.
 - C. rely on scientific studies in order to understand the social world.
 - D. observe yet rarely need to test the social world.
16. Attempts to explain events, forces, materials, ideas, or behavior in a comprehensive manner are called:
 - A. sciences.
 - B. typologies.
 - C. theories.
 - D. ideal types.
17. Which one of the following statements is an example of a sociological theory?
 - A. Suicide rates are a reflection of whether people are, or are not, integrated into the group life of a society.
 - B. John's suicide was probably the result of the stress he was feeling at work.
 - C. Social groups must have three or more members.
 - D. Betting on horse races increases on sunny days.

18. Émile Durkheim's study of suicide related suicide rates to:
 - A. personal depression.
 - B. personal stress.
 - C. the extent people were integrated into the group life of a society.
 - D. climatic conditions (i.e., oppressive heat, heavy rain, cold winters).
19. According to Émile Durkheim's research on suicide:
 - A. Protestants have higher suicide rates than Catholics.
 - B. married people have higher suicide rates than unmarried people.
 - C. civilians have higher suicide rates than soldiers.
 - D. suicide rates are higher during periods of prosperity than during periods of depression.
20. The discipline of sociology was given its name by the French theorist:
 - A. Émile Durkheim.
 - B. Auguste Comte.
 - C. Harriet Martineau.
 - D. Marcel Marceau.
21. Which sociologist translated the works of Auguste Comte into English and emphasized the impact that the economy, law, trade, and population could have on contemporary social problems?
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 - B. Jane Addams
 - C. Harriet Martineau
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22. Which early sociologist applied the concept of evolution to societies in order to explain how they change, or evolve, over time?
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 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Herbert Spencer
23. The word that Max Weber used to stress the need for sociologists to take into account the subjective meanings people attach to their actions was:
 - A. *Verstehen*
 - B. *Gemeinschaft*
 - C. anomie
 - D. *gesundheit*
24. The concept of *Verstehen* was introduced into sociology by:
 - A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Émile Durkheim
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. C. Wright Mills
25. An ideal type is:
 - A. a body of knowledge obtained by methods based on systematic observation.
 - B. a construct or model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
 - C. a detailed plan or method for obtaining data scientifically.
 - D. an initiator of people's attitudes or behavior.
26. An instructor in a sociology class asks the students to make lists of the characteristics of the best and worst possible instructors. These lists, which would be used to evaluate all instructors, are an example of a(an):
 - A. typology.
 - B. ideal type.
 - C. *Verstehen*.
 - D. hypothesis.

27. In Karl Marx's analysis, society was fundamentally divided between:
- A. men and women who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
 - B. classes that clash in pursuit of their own class interests.
 - C. blacks and whites who clash in pursuit of their own racial interests.
 - D. the religious and the non-religious who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
28. Which aspect(s) of the social system did Karl Marx believe enabled the owners of the means of production to exploit the industrial workers?
- A. the economic system
 - B. the political system
 - C. the social system
 - D. all of these
29. Which of the following statements accurately describes the sociologist W.E.B DuBois?
- A. He was an early African American sociologist
 - B. He hoped his research could be used toward a more racially egalitarian society.
 - C. He researched religion at the community level
 - D. All of the above
30. Which of the following was a central focus for Charles Horton Cooley?
- A. class issues
 - B. divorce
 - C. intimate face-to-face groups
 - D. suicide
31. Early female sociologists such as Jane Addams often were active in poor urban areas as leaders of community centers known as:
- A. settlement houses.
 - B. communes.
 - C. collective homes.
 - D. utopian communities.
32. Pierre Bourdieu's contributions to sociological theory include:
- A. how capital in its many forms sustains individuals and families generationally.
 - B. a de-emphasis on the scientific method.
 - C. applied sociological methods.
 - D. the advocacy of civil rights for minorities.
33. Which sociologist made an important contribution to the discipline by successfully combining theory and research?
- A. C. Wright Mills
 - B. Jane Addams
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Robert Merton
34. Which sociological perspective would view society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival and stability?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. all of these
35. Which sociologist saw "society as a vast network of connected parts, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the system as a whole"?
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Erving Goffman
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Talcott Parsons

36. Which sociological perspective would be most likely to argue that the existence of big-city political machines suggests that these political organizations satisfy certain basic social needs?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. feminist perspective
37. Which one of the following could be considered a manifest function of colleges?
- A. They are a place to meet future husbands or wives.
 - B. They sometimes fail to teach students how to read or write effectively.
 - C. They help to maintain the economic status quo in the United States.
 - D. They prepare students for post-college careers.
38. Which perspective focuses on the relationships of everyday life and would tend to view inequality in gender as central to behavior and organization?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. feminist perspective
39. Which sociological perspective generalizes about everyday forms of social interaction in order to understand society as a whole?
- A. functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. all of these
40. Which sociologist is widely regarded as the founder of the interactionist perspective?
- A. C. Wright Mills
 - B. George Herbert Mead
 - C. Charles Horton Cooley
 - D. Erving Goffman
41. Which sociological perspective holds the view that people create their social worlds through interaction and manipulation of symbols?
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. interactionist
 - D. none of these
42. Which term is used to describe a systematic, organized series of steps that ensures maximum objectivity and consistency in researching a problem?
- A. the scientific method
 - B. social science
 - C. experiment
 - D. value neutrality
43. If you were interested in studying the relationship between date and acquaintance rape victims and the characteristics of the rapist, the 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.

44. 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.
45. 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(an):
- A. research design.
 - B. operational definition.
 - C. hypothesis.
 - D. theory.
46. Which 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
47. A speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables is known as a:
- A. correlation.
 - B. hypothesis.
 - C. sample.
 - D. research design.
48. The phrase "women who receive welfare are less likely than other women to have babies," is an example of a(an):
- A. operational definition.
 - B. hypothesis.
 - C. research design.
 - D. causal logic.
49. Which of the following best describes the notion that the higher the level of one's education, the higher one's income level will be?
- A. independent variables
 - B. operational definition
 - C. hypothesis
 - D. none of these
50. 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.
51. Income, religion, race, gender, and marital status can all be examples of:
- A. indexes.
 - B. scales.
 - C. variables.
 - D. operational definitions.
52. Social scientists call the variable that is hypothesized to cause or influence another variable a(an):
- A. independent variable.
 - B. dependent variable.
 - C. spurious variable.
 - D. operational variable.

53. Which of the following would be considered the independent variable in the research on college and income as cited by Schaefer in Chapter 1?
- A. level of educational degree
 - B. level of income
 - C. sources of income
 - D. all of these
54. 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(an):
- A. hypothesis.
 - B. independent variable.
 - C. dependent variable.
 - D. index.
55. The race of a criminal offender is associated with the frequency with which capital punishment is administered. In this example, capital punishment would be considered the:
- A. hypothesis.
 - B. independent variable.
 - C. dependent variable.
 - D. index.
56. 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.
57. 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.
58. The relationship between two variables whereby a change in one coincides with a change in the other is known as a(an):
- A. index.
 - B. correlation.
 - C. operational definition.
 - D. scale.
59. A selection from a population that is statistically representative of that population is referred to as a:
- A. peer group.
 - B. sample.
 - C. hypothesis.
 - D. research design.
60. In which type of sample does each member of the entire population studied have the same chance of being selected?
- A. random sample
 - B. quota sample
 - C. index sample
 - D. roper sample

61. 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.
62. Valid research measures:
- A. provide consistent results.
 - B. are always an independent, rather than a dependent, variable.
 - C. accurately measure the phenomenon under study.
 - D. are ethical standards that are followed by sociologists.
63. A research measure that provides consistent results is considered:
- A. valid.
 - B. reliable.
 - C. an index.
 - D. a scale.
64. 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.
65. If a researcher wants to know how adults in the United States feel about the laws governing abortion, he or she might attempt to use a respondent's marital status as a(an):
- A. control variable.
 - B. independent variable.
 - C. dependent variable.
 - D. causal variable.
66. A research design is a(an):
- 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.
67. 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.
68. A sociologist interviews 75 women between the ages of 20 and 40 in an American city, and 75 women in the same age grouping in a Canadian city to conduct a cross-cultural study of job discrimination against women. This study would be classified as:
- A. secondary analysis.
 - B. participant observation.
 - C. a survey.
 - D. content analysis.
69. Observational research is the most common form of _____ research, which relies on what is seen in field or in naturalistic settings more than on statistical data.
- A. quantitative
 - B. qualitative
 - C. ethnographic
 - D. experimental

70. 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.
71. A sociologist who 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, and then compiles a detailed description of the community, is conducting a(an):
- A. content analysis.
 - B. secondary analysis.
 - C. quantitative study.
 - D. ethnography.
72. _____'s study of Italian street corner boys used participant observation.
- A. Terry Mizrahi
 - B. William F. Whyte
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Vilfredo Pareto
73. The initial challenge that William F. Whyte and other participant observers encounter is:
- A. maintaining their objectivity when studying people face-to-face.
 - B. formulating the sequence of questions in an interview.
 - C. determining which group will be the experimental group.
 - D. gaining acceptance into an unfamiliar group.
74. An artificially created situation that allows the researcher to manipulate variables is known as a(an):
- A. survey.
 - B. experiment.
 - C. replication.
 - D. research design.
75. 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.
76. To Pierre Bourdieu, the term "capital" included which of the following?
- A. knowledge
 - B. prestige
 - C. culture
 - D. all of these
77. 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.
78. A sociologist decides to study the interaction among college 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.

79. 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.
80. 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.
81. 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
82. A researcher studies adolescent attitudes about senior citizens by analyzing the lyrics of popular music and the depiction of the elderly in teen magazines. This is an example of:
- A. content analysis.
 - B. replication.
 - C. survey research.
 - D. an experiment.
83. 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
84. Using sociology with the specific intent of yielding practical applications for human behavior and organizations is referred to as:
- A. pure science.
 - B. clinical sociology.
 - C. applied sociology.
 - D. basic sociology.
85. Sociology is the systematic study of social behavior and human groups.
True False
86. An effective sociological theory may have both explanatory and predictive power.
True False
87. Herbert Spencer suggested that sociologists should be highly critical of the status quo and should work actively for social change.
True False
88. Karl Marx saw the factory as the center of conflict between society's exploiters and its exploited masses.
True False
89. In the middle of the twentieth century, the focus of sociology shifted from theorizing and information-gathering to a more active interest in transforming society.
True False
90. The third step in the scientific method is reviewing the literature.
True False

91. In the statement, "the more a person exercises, the longer he or she will live," longevity is the independent variable.
True False
92. Correlations are an indication that causality is always present.
True False
93. A magazine asks its readers to complete a survey that questions them about their sexual practices. Based on the response that it receives, the magazine publishes an article entitled, "The Sexual Practices of Men and Women in the United States." This magazine has conducted a valid random sample to support its article.
True False
94. An interviewer is likely to obtain a higher response rate than a printed survey form.
True False
95. Pierre Bourdieu believed that in order for capital to be passed on from one generation to the next, it must be monetary.
True False
96. Describe what C. Wright Mills meant by the term sociological imagination.
97. Discuss what separates sociology from common sense. Be sure to give some examples of how sociological research might dispel commonly accepted views.
98. Define the term scientific method and the five basic steps used in the scientific method.
99. 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?

100. Describe the various types of research designs and discuss the strengths and weakness of each design.

1 Key

1. Sociology:
A. is the systematic study of social behavior and human groups.
B. focuses primarily on the influence of social relationships upon people's attitudes and behavior.
C. focuses on how societies are established and change.
D. all of these
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #1*
Type: D
2. A sociologist observing behavior at a college football game would probably focus on:
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C. the interaction among fans during the pre-game ritual of tailgate parties.
D. the cleanliness of the rest room facilities in the stadium.
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #2*
Type: C
3. _____ is most closely associated with the concept of the sociological imagination.
A. Émile Durkheim
B. Max Weber
C. Karl Marx
D. C. Wright Mills
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #3*
Type: S
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A. the sociological imagination.
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C. a theory.
D. *Verstehen*.
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #4*
Type: D
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B. an analysis of the content of dreams
C. a study that indicates that worker apathy is related to the general features of assembly-line work
D. an analysis of the powers of the President of the United States to declare war
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #5*
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6. A sociological imagination is an empowering tool because:
A. it allows us to look beyond a limited understanding of the world
B. it helps us understand why certain people may prefer hip-hop music
C. it helps open up an understanding of whole populations
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- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #6*
Type: I
7. The body of knowledge obtained by methods based upon systematic observation is called a(an):
A. theory.
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C. science.
D. ideal type.
- Schaefer - Chapter 01 #7*
Type: D

8. Sociology is considered a science because sociologists:
- A. teach at respected universities.
 - B. engage in organized and systematic study of phenomena to enhance understanding.**
 - C. receive government funding for research projects.
 - D. construct middle-range theories to explain social behavior.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #8
Type: I

9. Which of the following subject areas is an example of a natural science?
- A. Philosophy
 - B. British literature
 - C. Ceramics
 - D. Geology**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #9
Type: C

10. Astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, and physics study various aspects of the physical features of nature and are therefore considered:
- A. natural sciences**
 - B. social sciences
 - C. typologies
 - D. psychological categories

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #10
Type: D

11. Which of the following academic disciplines is classified as a social science?
- A. Biology
 - B. Physics
 - C. Anthropology**
 - D. Astronomy

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #11
Type: I

12. Which of the following disciplines investigates personality and individual behavior?
- A. History
 - B. Psychology**
 - C. Political Science
 - D. Sociology

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #12
Type: D

13. Which social science would be interested in studying the economic impact of Hurricane Katrina in the U.S. and throughout the world?
- A. History
 - B. Economics**
 - C. Sociology
 - D. Political Science

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #13
Type: I

14. Which of the following academic disciplines emphasizes the influence that society has on people's attitudes and behavior and the ways in which people shape society?
- A. Anthropology
 - B. Economics
 - C. Sociology**
 - D. Physics

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #14
Type: D

15. Sociologists:
A. rely upon common sense to educate their fellow citizens.
B. study only those social phenomena everyone knows.
C. rely on scientific studies in order to understand the social world.
D. observe yet rarely need to test the social world.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #15
Type: I

16. Attempts to explain events, forces, materials, ideas, or behavior in a comprehensive manner are called:
A. sciences.
B. typologies.
C. theories.
D. ideal types.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #16
Type: D

17. Which one of the following statements is an example of a sociological theory?
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B. John's suicide was probably the result of the stress he was feeling at work.
C. Social groups must have three or more members.
D. Betting on horse races increases on sunny days.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #17
Type: C

18. Émile Durkheim's study of suicide related suicide rates to:
A. personal depression.
B. personal stress.
C. the extent people were integrated into the group life of a society.
D. climatic conditions (i.e., oppressive heat, heavy rain, cold winters).

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #18
Type: I

19. According to Émile Durkheim's research on suicide:
A. Protestants have higher suicide rates than Catholics.
B. married people have higher suicide rates than unmarried people.
C. civilians have higher suicide rates than soldiers.
D. suicide rates are higher during periods of prosperity than during periods of depression.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #19
Type: I

20. The discipline of sociology was given its name by the French theorist:
A. Émile Durkheim.
B. Auguste Comte.
C. Harriet Martineau.
D. Marcel Marceau.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #20
Type: S

21. Which sociologist translated the works of Auguste Comte into English and emphasized the impact that the economy, law, trade, and population could have on contemporary social problems?
A. Émile Durkheim
B. Jane Addams
C. Harriet Martineau
D. Talcott Parsons

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #21
Type: S

22. Which early sociologist applied the concept of evolution to societies in order to explain how they change, or evolve, over time?
- A. Émile Durkheim
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. Herbert Spencer**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #22
Type: S

23. The word that Max Weber used to stress the need for sociologists to take into account the subjective meanings people attach to their actions was:
- A. Verstehen**
 - B. Gemeinschaft
 - C. anomie
 - D. *gesundheit*

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #23
Type: D

24. The concept of *Verstehen* was introduced into sociology by:
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Émile Durkheim
 - C. Max Weber**
 - D. C. Wright Mills

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #24
Type: S

25. An ideal type is:
- A. a body of knowledge obtained by methods based on systematic observation.
 - B. a construct or model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.**
 - C. a detailed plan or method for obtaining data scientifically.
 - D. an initiator of people's attitudes or behavior.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #25
Type: D

26. An instructor in a sociology class asks the students to make lists of the characteristics of the best and worst possible instructors. These lists, which would be used to evaluate all instructors, are an example of a(an):
- A. typology.
 - B. ideal type.**
 - C. *Verstehen*.
 - D. hypothesis.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #26
Type: C

27. In Karl Marx's analysis, society was fundamentally divided between:
- A. men and women who clash in pursuit of their own interests.
 - B. classes that clash in pursuit of their own class interests.**
 - C. blacks and whites who clash in pursuit of their own racial interests.
 - D. the religious and the non-religious who clash in pursuit of their own interests.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #27
Type: I

28. Which aspect(s) of the social system did Karl Marx believe enabled the owners of the means of production to exploit the industrial workers?
- A. the economic system
 - B. the political system
 - C. the social system
 - D. all of these**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #28
Type: I

29. Which of the following statements accurately describes the sociologist W.E.B DuBois?
- A. He was an early African American sociologist
 - B. He hoped his research could be used toward a more racially egalitarian society.
 - C. He researched religion at the community level
 - D.** All of the above

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #29
Type: D

30. Which of the following was a central focus for Charles Horton Cooley?
- A. class issues
 - B. divorce
 - C.** intimate face-to-face groups
 - D. suicide

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #30
Type: I

31. Early female sociologists such as Jane Addams often were active in poor urban areas as leaders of community centers known as:
- A.** settlement houses.
 - B. communes.
 - C. collective homes.
 - D. utopian communities.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #31
Type: D

32. Pierre Bourdieu's contributions to sociological theory include:
- A.** how capital in its many forms sustains individuals and families generationally.
 - B. a de-emphasis on the scientific method.
 - C. applied sociological methods.
 - D. the advocacy of civil rights for minorities.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #32
Type: I

33. Which sociologist made an important contribution to the discipline by successfully combining theory and research?
- A. C. Wright Mills
 - B. Jane Addams
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D.** Robert Merton

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #33
Type: S

34. Which sociological perspective would view society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival and stability?
- A.** functionalist perspective
 - B. conflict perspective
 - C. interactionist perspective
 - D. all of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #34
Type: P

35. Which sociologist saw "society as a vast network of connected parts, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the system as a whole"?
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Erving Goffman
 - C. Max Weber
 - D.** Talcott Parsons

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #35
Type: S

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #36
Type: P

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #37
Type: P

38. Which perspective focuses on the relationships of everyday life and would tend to view inequality in gender as central to behavior and organization?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. feminist perspective

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #38
Type: P

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #39
Type: I

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #40
Type: S

41. Which sociological perspective holds the view that people create their social worlds through interaction and manipulation of symbols?
A. functionalist
B. conflict
C. interactionist
D. none of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #41
Type: S

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #42
Type: D

43. If you were interested in studying the relationship between date and acquaintance rape victims and the characteristics of the rapist, the 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #43
Type: C

44. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #44
Type: D

45. 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(an):
- A. research design.
 - B. operational definition.**
 - C. hypothesis.
 - D. theory.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #45
Type: C

46. Which 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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #46
Type: I

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #47
Type: D

48. The phrase "women who receive welfare are less likely than other women to have babies," is an example of a(an):
- A. operational definition.
 - B. hypothesis.**
 - C. research design.
 - D. causal logic.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #48
Type: C

49. Which of the following best describes the notion that the higher the level of one's education, the higher one's income level will be?
- A. independent variables
 - B. operational definition
 - C. hypothesis**
 - D. none of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #49
Type: C

50. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #50
Type: D

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #51
Type: C

52. Social scientists call the variable that is hypothesized to cause or influence another variable a(an):
A. independent variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. spurious variable.
D. operational variable.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #52
Type: D

53. Which of the following would be considered the independent variable in the research on college and income as cited by Schaefer in Chapter 1?
A. level of educational degree
B. level of income
C. sources of income
D. all of these

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #53
Type: I

54. 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(an):
A. hypothesis.
B. independent variable.
C. dependent variable.
D. index.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #54
Type: C

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #55
Type: C

56. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #56
Type: D

57. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #57
Type: C

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #58
Type: D

59. A selection from a population that is statistically representative of that population is referred to as a:
A. peer group.
B. sample.
C. hypothesis.
D. research design.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #59
Type: I

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #60
Type: D

61. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #61
Type: C

62. Valid research measures:
A. provide consistent results.
B. are always an independent, rather than a dependent, variable.
C. accurately measure the phenomenon under study.
D. are ethical standards that are followed by sociologists.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #62
Type: I

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #63
Type: D

64. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #64
Type: D

65. If a researcher wants to know how adults in the United States feel about the laws governing abortion, he or she might attempt to use a respondent's marital status as a(an):
A. control variable.
B. independent variable.
C. dependent variable.
D. causal variable.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #65
Type: C

66. A research design is a(an):
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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #66
Type: D

67. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #67
Type: D

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #68
Type: C

69. Observational research is the most common form of _____ research, which relies on what is seen in field or in naturalistic settings more than on statistical data.
A. quantitative
B. qualitative
C. ethnographic
D. experimental

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #69
Type: D

70. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #70
Type: D

71. A sociologist who 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, and then compiles a detailed description of the community, is conducting a(an):
- A. content analysis.
 - B. secondary analysis.
 - C. quantitative study.
 - D. ethnography.**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #71
Type: C

72. _____'s study of Italian street corner boys used participant observation.
- A. Terry Mizrahi
 - B. William F. Whyte**
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Vilfredo Pareto

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #72
Type: S

73. The initial challenge that William F. Whyte and other participant observers encounter is:
- A. maintaining their objectivity when studying people face-to-face.
 - B. formulating the sequence of questions in an interview.
 - C. determining which group will be the experimental group.
 - D. gaining acceptance into an unfamiliar group.**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #73
Type: I

74. An artificially created situation that allows the researcher to manipulate variables is known as a(an):
- A. survey.
 - B. experiment.**
 - C. replication.
 - D. research design.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #74
Type: D

75. 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.**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #75
Type: D

76. To Pierre Bourdieu, the term "capital" included which of the following?
- A. knowledge
 - B. prestige
 - C. culture
 - D. all of these**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #76
Type: I

77. 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.**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #77
Type: I

78. A sociologist decides to study the interaction among college 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #78
Type: C

79. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #79
Type: D

80. 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.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #80
Type: I

81. 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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #81
Type: S

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

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #82
Type: C

83. 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**

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #83
Type: I

84. Using sociology with the specific intent of yielding practical applications for human behavior and organizations is referred to as:
- A. pure science.
 - B. clinical sociology.
 - C. applied sociology.**
 - D. basic sociology.

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #84
Type: D

85. Sociology is the systematic study of social behavior and human groups.
TRUE
86. An effective sociological theory may have both explanatory and predictive power.
TRUE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #85*
87. Herbert Spencer suggested that sociologists should be highly critical of the status quo and should work actively for social change.
FALSE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #86*
88. Karl Marx saw the factory as the center of conflict between society's exploiters and its exploited masses.
TRUE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #87*
89. In the middle of the twentieth century, the focus of sociology shifted from theorizing and information-gathering to a more active interest in transforming society.
FALSE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #88*
90. The third step in the scientific method is reviewing the literature.
FALSE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #89*
91. In the statement, "the more a person exercises, the longer he or she will live," longevity is the independent variable.
FALSE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #90*
92. Correlations are an indication that causality is always present.
FALSE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #91*
93. A magazine asks its readers to complete a survey that questions them about their sexual practices. Based on the response that it receives, the magazine publishes an article entitled, "The Sexual Practices of Men and Women in the United States." This magazine has conducted a valid random sample to support its article.
FALSE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #92*
94. An interviewer is likely to obtain a higher response rate than a printed survey form.
TRUE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #93*
95. Pierre Bourdieu believed that in order for capital to be passed on from one generation to the next, it must be monetary.
FALSE *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #94*
96. Describe what C. Wright Mills meant by the term sociological imagination.
Schaefer - Chapter 01 #95

Answers will vary

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #96

97. Discuss what separates sociology from common sense. Be sure to give some examples of how sociological research might dispel commonly accepted views.

Answers will vary

98. Define the term scientific method and the five basic steps used in the scientific method. *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #97*

Answers will vary

99. 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? *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #98*

Answers will vary

100. Describe the various types of research designs and discuss the strengths and weakness of each design. *Schaefer - Chapter 01 #99*

Answers will vary

Schaefer - Chapter 01 #100

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Schaefer - Chapter 01	100
Type: C	19
Type: D	30
Type: I	21
Type: P	4
Type: S	10