Sociology 16th edition Macionis Test Bank

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In this revision of the test bank, I have updated all of the questions to reflect changes in *Sociology, 16th edition.* In this revision, the questions are tagged according to six levels of learning that move from lower-level to higher-level cognitive reasoning. The six levels are:

REMEMBER: a question involving recall of key terms or factual material
UNDERSTAND: a question testing comprehension of more complex ideas
APPLY: a question applying sociological knowledge to some new situation
ANALYZE: a question requiring identifying elements of an argument and their interrelationship

The **123 questions** in this chapter's test bank are divided into four types of questions. **True/False questions** are the least demanding. As the table below shows, all of these questions fall within the lowest three levels of cognitive reasoning ("Remember," "Understand," and "Apply"). **Multiple-choice questions** span a broader range of skills (although more than half are at the lowest two levels of difficulty, they range from "Remember" to "Evaluate"). Short answer questions also span a broad range of skills (from "Understand" to "Evaluate"). Finally, essay questions are the most demanding, with 80 percent at the three highest levels of cognitive reasoning ("Analyze," "Evaluate," and "Create").

Types of Questions

Easy to Difficult Level of Difficulty

	True/False	Mult Choice	Short Answer	Essay	Total Qs
Remember	21 (54%)	28 (44%)	0	0	49
Understand	15 (38.5%)	10 (16%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)	29
Apply	3 (7.5%)	11 (17%)	1 (10%)	1 (10%)	16
Analyze	0	9 (14%)	2 (20%)	8 (80%)	29
	39	64	10	10	123

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CHAPTER 2: SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

TB_Q2.1.1

Two simple requirements that underlie the process of sociological investigation are (1) looking at the world using the sociological perspective, and (2) becoming curious and asking questions.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense
Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.1.2

The sociologist recognizes that there are various kinds of "truth."

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense
Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.1.3

Science is a logical system that is based on intuition and insight.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense
Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.1.4

"Empirical evidence" refers to what people in a society agree is true.

Answer: False

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Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense
Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.1.5. "Empirical evidence" refers to what we can verify with our senses.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense
Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.6

A positivist approach assumes that an objective reality exists "out there."

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.7

In every situation, the mean is a better statistical measure than the mode or the median.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.8

Reliability is a concept that refers to the quality of consistency in measurement.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.9

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Validity is a concept that refers to actually measuring what you want to measure.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.10

A variable that is changed by another variable is called the "independent variable."

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.11

A variable that causes change in another variable is called the "dependent variable."

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.12

Whenever two variables are statistically related, a cause-and-effect relationship always exists.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.13

A false correlation between two variables caused by a third variable is described as a "spurious" correlation.

Answer: True

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Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.14

Natural scientists often have an easier time than social scientists when identifying cause-and-effect relationships.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.15

In real life, sociologists always achieve complete personal objectivity in their work.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.16

Max Weber urged sociologists to strive toward the goal of being value-free.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.17

Replication is one way to assess the accuracy of existing research.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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TB_Q2.2.18

The logic and methodology of science guarantee that sociological research will result in objective, absolute truth.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.19

Interpretive sociology focuses less on action itself and more on the meaning people attach to their actions.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.20

Scientific sociologists focus on what Max Weber called "*verstehen*" in order to make sense of their surroundings.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.21

Interpretive sociology defines a person's subjective feelings as a source of bias.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.22

Critical sociology studies society and tries to bring about social change.

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Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.23

Karl Marx is a key founder of the critical orientation in sociology.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.3.24

Gender blindness is the problem of failing to consider the importance of gender in sociological research.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.3.25

Sociological research can never be harmful to subjects.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.3.26

Carrying out research on Hispanic people, Asian people, or people of any distinctive ethnicity or category requires that researchers be sensitive to how these subjects will interpret a researcher's words and actions.

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Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.4.27

To identify cause-and-effect relationships, it is usually necessary to exercise experimental control of variables.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.28

The very act of observing people may affect their behavior.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.29

A survey is a research method in which subjects respond to a series of statements or questions.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.30

A random sample is likely to represent the population from which it is drawn.

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Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.31

Just walking up to people on the street is a convenient and correct way to generate a random sample.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.4.32

A closed-ended questionnaire format generally makes it easier to analyze research data compared to an open-ended questionnaire format.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.33

Conducting interviews with 100 college students in a course would take no more time than having them all complete a questionnaire when they come to class.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.4.34

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Participant observation is a research method by which researchers stand back from a setting, watch from a distance, and then carefully record the behavior of others.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.35

Participant observation research is usually explanatory, which means that it identifies cause and effect relationships.

Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.36

The use of existing data and documents makes most historical research possible.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.37

The sociologist E. Digby Baltzell found that a surprisingly large number of high-achieving people in our country's history came from the Boston area.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.6.38. Inductive logical thought turns theory into testable hypotheses.

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Answer: False
Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Illustrate the use of inductive and deductive logical thought
Topic: The Interplay of Theory and Method
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.6.39. "Statistical evidence" may or may not be the same as truth.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Illustrate the use of inductive and deductive logical thought
Topic: The Interplay of Theory and Method
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

TB_Q2.1.40

Lois Benjamin's research on the life experiences of high-achieving African Americans suggests that _____
a. race has little to do with the life experiences of successful people.
b. racism remains a burden even among privileged African Americans.
c. race is now more of a barrier to African Americans than ever before in U.S. history.
d. racism mainly affects lower-class African Americans.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense
Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.1.41

Science can be defined as a _____
a. logical system that bases knowledge on direct, systematic observation.
b. belief based on faith in ultimate truth.
c. belief based on a society's traditions.
d. logical system that bases truth on political goals.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense

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Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.1.42

Sociologists use the term "empirical evidence" to refer to _____
a. information that is based on a society's traditions.
b. information that squares with common sense.
c. information we can verify with our senses.
d. information that most people agree is true.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense
Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.1.43

The sociological perspective coupled to research reveals that _____
a. "common sense" is usually pretty close to the truth.
b. much of what passes for "common sense" in the United States turns out to be at least partly wrong.
c. most people in the United States readily see how society shapes our lives.
d. "common sense" is not very popular in the United States.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense
Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.44

"A mental construct that represents some aspect of the world in a somewhat simplified form" is the definition of a _____
a. variable.
b. theory.
c. measurement.
d. concept.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations

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Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.45

Imagine that you were going to measure the age of a number of respondents taking part in a survey. As you record the data, you are using the concept "age" as _____
a. a theory.
b. a hypothesis.
c. a variable.
d. an axiom.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.2.46

If you were trying to measure the "social class" of various people, you would have to keep in mind that _____
a. it is necessary to specify exactly what variable you are measuring.
b. you must measure "social class" in every way possible.
c. there is no way to measure "social class."
d. everyone agrees on what "social class" means.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.2.47

Which of the following concepts refers to deciding exactly what is to be measured when assigning value to a variable?
a. Operationalizing
b. Reliability
c. Conceptualizing
d. Validity

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.48

What is the term for the value that occurs most often in a series of numbers?
a. Mean
b. Mode
c. Median
d. Standard deviation

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.49

What term refers to the arithmetic average of a series of numbers?
a. The mean
b. The mode
c. The median
d. The correlation

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.50

What term refers to the value that occurs midway in a series of numbers arranged from smallest to largest (that is, the middle case)?
a. Mean
b. Mode
c. Median
d. Correlation

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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TB_Q2.2.51

Examine the following series of numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 10. What is the median value?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.52

In the process of measurement, reliability refers to _____
a. whether you are really measuring what you want to measure.
b. how dependable the researcher is.
c. whether or not everyone agrees with the study's results.
d. whether repeating the measurement yields consistent results.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.53

_____ refers to measuring exactly what one intends to measure.
a. Congruence
b. Validity
c. Repeatability
d. Reliability

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.54

With regard to the process of measurement, _____
a. for measurement to be reliable, it must be valid.

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b. for measurement to be valid, it must be reliable.
c. all measurement is both reliable and valid.
d. measurement cannot be both reliable and valid.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.55

A theory states that increasing a person's formal higher education results in increased earnings over the individual's lifetime. In this theory, "higher education" is the _____
a. independent variable.
b. dependent variable.
c. correlation.
d. effect.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.56

Two variables are said to display correlation if _____
a. they are caused by the same factor.
b. one occurs before the other.
c. both measure the same thing.
d. they vary together.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.57

An apparent, although false, association between two variables that is caused by a third variable is called _____
a. a spurious correlation.
b. an unproven correlation.
c. an unreliable correlation.

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d. an invalid correlation.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.58

The ability to neutralize the effect of one variable in order to assess the relationship between two other variables is called _____
a. making the correlation spurious.
b. making the correlation reliable.
c. control.
d. causing the correlation.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.59

In a cause-and-effect relationship
a. both variables must be shown to be independent.
b. the independent variable must come before the dependent variable in time.
c. the two variables must never display correlation.
d. there must be evidence that the correlation is spurious.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.60

It is difficult to establish all the cause-and-effect relationships in a social situation because _____
a. most patterns of behavior have a single cause.
b. most patterns of behavior are random and have no cause at all.
c. most patterns of behavior are caused by many factors.
d. sociologists are not able to reach conclusions about cause and effect.

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Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.61

The ideal of objectivity means that a researcher must _____
a. not personally care about the topic being studied.
b. try to adopt a stance of personal neutrality toward the outcome of the research.
c. study issues that have no value to society as a whole.
d. carry out research that will encourage desirable social change.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.62

The sociologist who called on his colleagues to be "value-free" in the conduct of their research was _____
a. Karl Marx.
b. Emile Durkheim.
c. Herbert Spencer.
d. Max Weber.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.63

Imagine that you are repeating research done by someone else in order to assess the accuracy of that research. You are doing which of the following?
a. Replication
b. Objectification
c. Reliability
d. Scientific control

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations

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Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.2.64

Sociologists cannot precisely predict any person's behavior because _____
a. human behavior is highly complex and has many causes.
b. the discipline of sociology is too new.
c. there are too many competing sociological approaches.
d. sociology is not scientific.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.65

Scientific sociology _____
a. focuses on the meaning people attach to behavior.
b. seeks to bring about desirable social change.
c. favors qualitative data.
d. favors quantitative data.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.66

Interpretive sociology refers to sociology that _____
a. focuses on action.
b. sees an objective reality "out there."
c. focuses on the meaning people attach to behavior.
d. seeks to bring about change.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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TB_Q2.2.67

Which German word meaning "understanding" was used by Max Weber to describe his approach to sociological research?
a. Gemeinschaft
b. Gesellschaft
c. Verstehen
d. Verboten

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.68

Critical sociology _____
a. focuses on the meaning people attach to behavior.
b. seeks to bring about desirable social change.
c. endorses the principle of being value-free.
d. is based on Weber's principle of *verstehen*.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.69

Critical sociology can best be described as a(n) _____ approach.
a. activist
b. scientific
c. qualitative
d. value-free

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.70

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In making judgments about how society should be improved, the _____ approach in sociology rejects Max Weber's goal that researchers should be value-free.
a. interpretive
b. critical
c. scientific
d. positivist

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.71

Scientific methodology is most closely linked to _____
a. structural-functional theory.
b. social-conflict theory.
c. symbolic-interaction theory.
d. gender-conflict theory.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.72

Qualitative research has special appeal to investigators who favor _____
a. the structural-functional approach.
b. the symbolic-interaction approach.
c. the social-conflict approach.
d. the social-exchange approach.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.3.73

If you have been criticized for "androcentricity" in your research, you are being criticized for _____
a. overgeneralizing your results.

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b. ignoring gender entirely.
c. doing the research from a male perspective.
d. using double standards in your research.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.3.74

If you read a study that draws conclusions about all of humanity based on research using only females as subjects, you would correctly point to the problem called _____
a. androcentricity.
b. overgeneralization.
c. gender blindness.
d. using double standards.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.3.75

You are doing research and you never stop to think about the possible importance of gender. Your work could be criticized for the problem called _____
a. androcentricity.
b. overgeneralization.
c. gender blindness.
d. employing double standards.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.3.76

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Regarding ethical research guidelines, the American Sociological Association states that researchers _____
a. must always perform their research several times in order to ensure its accuracy.
b. need not disclose their sources of funding for the research.
c. must protect the privacy of subjects taking part in a research project.
d. are not responsible for the safety of subjects taking part in a research project.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.77

If you were to conduct sociological research that closely follows the logic of science, which research method would you most likely use?
a. Interviews
b. The experiment
c. Questionnaires
d. Participant observation

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.4.78

"A statement of a possible relationship between two or more variables" is the definition of which concept?
a. Measurement
b. Correlation
c. Spurious correlation
d. Hypothesis

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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TB_Q2.4.79

Three researchers wish to test the effects of playing soft music during an exam on the test performance of their sociology students. They conduct an experiment in which one test-taking class hears music and another does not. In experimental terms, the class hearing the music is called _____
a. the placebo.
b. the control group.
c. the experimental group.
d. the dependent variable.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.4.80

What concept refers to any change in a subject's behavior that is caused by the awareness of being studied?
a. Invalid response
b. Unreliable response
c. The Stanford effect
d. The Hawthorne effect

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.81

What research method was used in Philip Zimbardo's study, the "Stanford County Prison"?
a. An experiment
b. A survey
c. Participant observation
d. Secondary analysis

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods

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Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.82

Which research method asks subjects to respond to a series of items in a questionnaire or an interview?
a. Secondary research
b. Participant observation
c. An experiment
d. A survey

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.83

A small number of people that are used to represent a much larger population is called a _____
a. target group.
b. sample.
c. closed-format group.
d. sampling frame.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.84

In a questionnaire, asking respondents to identify their income level from a number of possible categories represents _____
a. a closed-ended question format.
b. an open-ended question format.
c. an interview question format.
d. a qualitative question format.

Answer: a

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Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.85

In a questionnaire, the question, "Please state your opinions about the extent of economic inequality." is an example of _____
a. a closed-ended format.
b. an open-ended format.
c. experimental design.
d. a dependent variable.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.4.86

One disadvantage of conducting interviews is that this research method _____
a. does not permit follow-up questions.
b. does not allow subjects' answers to be detailed.
c. results in a very low response rate.
d. may easily allow the researcher to influence subjects' responses.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.4.87

From a research point of view, what is the problem with the question, "Do you think that the government should spend less on defense and spend more on health care?"
a. Most people will have no opinion on these issues.
b. The question may spark an emotional response.
c. Two different questions are being asked, so that a simple "yes" or "no" may distort the subject's actual opinion.
d. The question asks for a personal opinion, which involves a value judgment.

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Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.4.88

Lois Benjamin's investigation of racism may be criticized because _____
a. her sample included as many white people as African Americans.
b. she conducted her interviews over the telephone.
c. her sample may not be representative of all African Americans.
d. people cannot respond to questions they find painful.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.4.89

Lois Benjamin's research shows that interviews _____
a. take a lot of time to complete.
b. must always be conducted in a laboratory.
c. do not allow the researcher to ask follow-up questions.
d. do not require face-to-face contact with subjects.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.90

Joseph Ewoodzie's research to learn about homeless people in Jackson, Mississippi is an example of _____
a. an experiment.
b. a survey.
c. participant observation.
d. secondary analysis.

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Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.91

Ewoodzie discovered that homeless people in Jackson, Mississippi, _____
a. ate more nutritious food than better-off people.
b. could easily find jobs and housing if they just wanted to.
c. made use of available social services so that they rarely went for a day without food.
d. were unwilling to speak with any researcher about their lives.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.92

You wish to conduct an exploratory and descriptive study of people in a particular neighborhood. You have plenty of time, but you have little money or other resources. What research method should you use?
a. Experiment
b. Survey
c. Participant observation
d. Secondary analysis

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.4.93

A researcher doing participant observation may often "break in" to a setting more easily with the help of a _____
a. key informant.

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b. research assistant.
c. bigger budget.
d. longer questionnaire.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.94

E. Digby Baltzell's historical study, *Puritan Boston and Quaker Philadelphia*, illustrates which research method?
a. The experiment
b. The survey
c. Participant observation
d. Secondary analysis

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.95

E. Digby Baltzell's study, *Puritan Boston and Quaker Philadelphia*, showed that a very high number of "top achievers" listed in the *Dictionary of American Biography* came from _____
a. the South.
b. Pennsylvania.
c. Massachusetts.
d. Philadelphia.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.4.96

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Which sociological research method is most likely to produce quantitative data that will identify cause-and-effect relationships?
a. The experiment
b. The survey
c. Participant observation
d. Secondary analysis

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.4.97

Which sociological research method is best used to study what cannot be directly observed, such as attitudes and values, among large numbers of people?
a. The experiment
b. The survey
c. Participant observation
d. Secondary analysis

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.4.98

Which sociological research method provides the best chance to understand social behavior in a natural setting?
a. The experiment
b. The survey
c. Participant observation
d. Secondary analysis

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

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TB_Q2.4.99

Which sociological research method is likely to be the most difficult to replicate (repeat)?
a. The experiment
b. The survey
c. Participant observation
d. Secondary analysis

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.4.100

Which sociological research method saves the time and expense of data gathering, but the researcher has no control over possible data bias?
a. The experiment
b. The survey
c. Participant observation
d. Secondary analysis of existing sources

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.6.101

Inductive logical thought involves _____
a. turning theories into hypotheses suitable for testing.
b. selecting a research method based on available resources.
c. doing research about the past.
d. transforming specific observations into general theory.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Illustrate the use of inductive and deductive logical thought
Topic: The Interplay of Theory and Method
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.6.102

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Deductive logical thought involves _____
a. turning theories into hypotheses suitable for testing.
b. selecting a research method based on available resources.
c. doing research about the past.
d. transforming specific observations into general theory.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Illustrate the use of inductive and deductive logical thought
Topic: The Interplay of Theory and Method
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.6.103

People can mislead others with statistics by _____
a. using deductive reasoning.
b. interpreting the data to lead their readers to a desired conclusion.
c. using inductive reasoning.
d. identifying a testable hypothesis.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Illustrate the use of inductive and deductive logical thought
Topic: The Interplay of Theory and Method
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

TB_Q2.2.104

How does a researcher transform a concept into a variable?

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.2.105

When it comes to measuring a variable, how is reliability different from validity? Which of the two concepts implies the other?

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology

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Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.106

List the three conditions that are required to establish cause and effect in social scientific research.

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.107

What is a spurious correlation?

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.2.108

What did Max Weber mean by "value-free" research? Do you think researchers can be value-free? Should they try? Explain.

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.109

How do positivist sociology, interpretive sociology, and critical sociology deal with the issue of subjectivity in a different way?

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.110

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What are the essential differences between scientific sociology, interpretive sociology, and critical sociology?

Answer:

Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.4.111

Provide one strength and one limitation of each of the major research methods described in this chapter: experiment, survey, participant observation, and secondary analysis.

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.4.112

If you were doing a research project for your sociology class in which you were trying to discover how students assess the benefits of taking a sociology class, which research method might you use? Why?

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.6.113. Define both inductive logical thought and deductive logical thought. How does sociological research make use of both types of thought? Provide an example of each.

Answer:

Learning Objective: LO 2.6: Illustrate the use of inductive and deductive logical thought
Topic: The Interplay of Theory and Method
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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ESSAY QUESTIONS/TOPICS FOR SHORT PAPERS

TB_Q2.1.114

What makes science a special "way of knowing"? What are important traits of scientific sociology? How does interpretive sociology differ from scientific sociology?

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.1: Explain how scientific evidence often challenges common sense
Topic: Basics of Sociological Investigation
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.115

Should sociologists try to be objective? Develop a positivist sociological response to this question and also a critical sociological response. Which of the two responses comes closer to your own personal views? Why?

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.116

How does interpretive sociology differ from scientific sociology? What are the differences in terms of the basic image of society? How do the two approaches differ in the types of data they generate? Do you favor one approach over the other? If so, why?

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.3.117

How and why is gender important in research? What are some of the problems in research that involve gender? How about race and ethnicity? Why might a researcher need to take race and ethnicity into account when planning research with a specific category of people?

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Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.3.118

What are some of the dangers of sociological research to subjects? Explain why the discipline has developed ethical guidelines to guide research. What are three specific problems with research that ethical guidelines address?

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.3.119

Why is it necessary for researchers to understand the social characteristics of the people they are studying? What problems could arise if a researcher started to study the Amish, Korean Americans, or some other distinctive category of people and had no understanding of their way of life?

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.3: Identify the importance of gender and ethics in sociological research
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.4.120

None of the major methods of sociological research—experiment, survey, participant observation, and secondary research—is better than any other in an absolute sense, but each is suitable for addressing a certain type of question or situation. Explain why this is true and develop brief illustrations of the type of questions that would lead a researcher to select one method over the others.

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods

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Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.4.121

How does inductive logical thought differ from deductive logical thought? How can a researcher benefit from using both kinds of thinking?

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.4.122

Outline the ten steps in the process of carrying out sociological investigation. You may use the format presented in the text; that is, what specific questions must be answered as a researcher moves along?

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.123

Based on your own interests, identify a research question that you would like to investigate. State the question, identify an appropriate research method, and point to any challenges or issues that you would have to resolve in order to complete such a project.

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Issues Affecting Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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Name _____

Quick Quiz: Chapter 2
Sociological Investigation

Multiple Choice:

TB_Q2.2.124

Critical sociology can best be described as a(n) _____ approach.
a activist
b. scientific
c. qualitative
d. value-free

Answer: a
LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q2.2.125

Qualitative research appeals to investigators who favor _____
a. the structural-functional approach.
b. the symbolic-interaction approach.
c. the social-conflict approach.
d. the social-exchange approach.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.126

A researcher doing participant observation may "break in" to a setting more easily with the help of a _____
a. key informant.
b. research assistant.
c. bigger budget.
d. longer questionnaire.

Answer: a

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Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q2.2.127

The sociologist who called on his colleagues to be value free was _____
a. Karl Marx.
b. Emile Durkheim.
c. Herbert Spencer.
d. Max Weber.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.128

In making judgments about how society should be improved, the _____ approach in sociology rejects Max Weber's goal that researchers be value-free.
a. interpretive
b. critical
c. scientific
d. positivist

Answer: b
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q2.4.129

William Foote Whyte's study of Cornerville (*Street Corner Society*) used which sociological research method?
a. experiment
b. survey
c. participant observation
d. secondary analysis

Answer: c

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Learning Objective: LO 2.4: Explain why a researcher might choose each of sociology's research methods
Topic: Research Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.130

Which German word meaning "understanding" was used by Max Weber to describe his approach to sociological research?
a. Gemeinschaft.
b. Gesellschaft.
c. Verstehen.
d. Verboten.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

True/False

TB_Q2.2.131

A positivist approach assumes that reality exists "out there."

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q2.2.132

Natural scientists often have an easier time than social scientists in identifying cause-and-effect relationships.

Answer: True
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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Short Answer

TB_Q2.2.133

List the three conditions that are required to establish cause and effect in social scientific research.

Answer:
Learning Objective: LO 2.2: Describe sociology's three research orientations
Topic: Three Ways to Do Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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