Social Problems A Down to Earth Approach 13th edition Henslin Test Bank

SKU: 9780135215395-TEST-BANK

Test Bank

For

Social Problems: A Down-to-Earth Approach

13th Edition

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ISBN-10: 0135256933

ISBN-13: 9780135256930



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Chapter 1 How Sociologists View Social Problems: The Abortion Dilemma

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Who developed the concept of the sociological imagination?

    A) Emile Durkheim
    B) Max Weber
    C) Karl Marx
    D) C. Wright Mills

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand the sociological imagination (sociological perspective) and explain the difference between personal and social problems.
Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

2. The sociological imagination is also called _____.

    A) reinforcement theory
    B) scientific sociology
    C) historical and biographical analysis
    D) the sociological perspective

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand the sociological imagination (sociological perspective) and explain the difference between personal and social problems.
Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

3. When researchers focus on historical and current events such as war and peace, economic booms and busts, and depression and prosperity, they are examining a(n) _____.

    A) broad social context
    B) narrow social context
    C) intimate social context
    D) close social context

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand the sociological imagination (sociological perspective) and explain the difference between personal and social problems.
Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

4. Professor Fuentes encourages her students to consider how laws, education, religion, and the media influence how people think, feel, and act. As such, she wants her students to use _____.

    A) the sociological imagination
    B) reinforcement theory

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C) common sense
D) historical and biographical analysis

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand the sociological imagination (sociological perspective) and explain the difference between personal and social problems.
Topic/A-head: The Sociological Imagination
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

5. When Michael considers how his race, age, marital status, and income compare to that of other Americans, he is considering his _____.

A) personal troubles
B) common sense
C) social problems
D) social location

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.2 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict *group* behavior but not *individual* behavior.
Topic/A-head: Social Location
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

6. What is the ability to get one's way despite resistance called?

A) Values
B) Social problem
C) Power
D) Subjective concern

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.
Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

7. A shared belief about whether something is good or bad is a _____.

A) value
B) document
C) social problem
D) personal trouble

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.
Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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8. What are the aspects of society that can be measured or experienced?

A) Objective conditions
B) Social problems
C) Personal problems
D) Subjective concerns

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.
Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

9. Which of the following Supreme Court rulings legalized abortion in the United States?

A) *Webster v. Reproductive Services*
B) *Roe v. Wade*
C) *Casey v. Planned Parenthood*
D) *Brown v. the Board of Education*

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.
Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

10. The teenagers who participate in a weekly bible study class believe that abortion is bad. Their shared belief is an example of a(n) _____.

A) value
B) social problem
C) personal trouble
D) experiment

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.
Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

11. A significant number of people worry about the conditions of public schools in urban areas. Such unease illustrates the _____ associated with a social problem.

A) subjective concerns
B) objective conditions
C) moral decay
D) value neutrality

Answer: A

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Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.
Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

12. Whether or not marijuana is legal, who obtains it and under what circumstances it is obtained are examples of the _____ associated with a social problem.

    A) objective conditions
    B) subjective concerns
    C) social solutions
    D) moral dilemmas

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.
Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

13. When Rhonda arrived at the abortion clinic, she was surprised to find dozens of protestors blocking her way. Rhonda pushed her way through the crowd and was able to see a physician at the clinic. Rhonda was able to get what she wanted, despite resistance. This is an example of Rhonda's _____.

    A) values
    B) power
    C) sociological imagination
    D) subjective concern

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain the significance of social location and explain why sociologists can use social location to predict group behavior but not individual behavior.
Topic/A-head: What Is a Social Problem?
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

14. How many stages are there in the natural history of social problems?

    A) Two
    B) Three
    C) Four
    D) Five

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

15. Crafting an official response occurs during which stage in the natural history of social problems?

    A) First

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B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

16. The emergence of leaders occurs during which stage in the natural history of social problems?

A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

17. Antiabortionists who forward e-mails to their friends, run newspaper ads, and post blogs are known as _____.

A) radicals
B) feminists
C) conservatives
D) moderates

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

18. Connie believes that a fetus is a human being. Connie is _____.

A) a proabortionist
B) an antiabortionist
C) value free
D) generalized

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

19. A key effort of the proabortionists is to _____.

A) eliminate the antiabortionists

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B) show that the fetus is a human being
C) protect *Roe v. Wade*
D) mandate abortions

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

20. In *Webster v. Reproductive Services*, the Supreme Court ruled that _____.

A) individual states have no obligation to finance abortion
B) a woman under the age of 18 must have parental consent for an abortion
C) picketers and other demonstrators must remain 300 feet away from the entrances to abortion clinics
D) women should have the right to vote

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

21. If passed, the Freedom of Choice Law would _____.

A) mean that individual states have no obligation to finance abortion
B) remove all state and federal restrictions on abortion
C) mandate that all picketers and other demonstrators remain 300 feet away from the entrances to abortion clinics
D) require all clinics to stay open at least 6 days per week

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

22. The development of alternative strategies occurs during which stage in the natural history of social problems?

A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

23. Rosita works as a counselor at a crisis pregnancy center. Her job is to _____.

A) urge pregnant women to have abortions

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B) provide pregnant women with abortion services
C) encourage pregnant women to give birth
D) be a political activist for her cause

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

24. In an effort to express their opposition to abortion, members of a group burned and bombed abortion clinics around their state. These members are _____.

A) moderates
B) radicals
C) alternatives
D) crazy

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

25. Monica believes that a fetus has the potential to become a human being. Monica is _____.

A) a proabortionist
B) an antiabortionist
C) value free
D) generalized

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

26. In the United States, who/what hold(s) the power to decide whether abortion is legal?

A) Women
B) The Supreme Court
C) The president
D) Physicians

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

27. When Hawaii decided to support the repeal of the abortion law, this reflected which stage of the natural development of social problems?

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A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

28. When Joan Hayes argued that the abortion issue was about the right of pregnant women to choose whether or not to have a baby, this represented which stage of the natural development of social problems?

A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

29. When proabortion groups started to promote the development of abortion clinics around the country, this reflected which stage of the natural development of social problems?

A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

30. The systematic and objective study of human society is known as _____.

A) sociology
B) sociological imagination
C) research methods
D) case study

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe the contributions that sociologists can make in studying social problems.
Topic/A-head: The Role of Sociology in Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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31. A team of sociologists at Florida State University is gathering information on the number of homeless people in the southern region of the United States. These researchers are _____.

A) measuring objective conditions
B) measuring subjective concerns
C) using common sense
D) engaging in case studies

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe the contributions that sociologists can make in studying social problems.
Topic/A-head: The Role of Sociology in Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

32. A team of sociologists at Iowa State University is gathering information on student attitudes toward homelessness. These researchers are _____.

A) measuring objective conditions
B) measuring subjective concerns
C) using common sense
D) engaging in case studies

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe the contributions that sociologists can make in studying social problems.
Topic/A-head: The Role of Sociology in Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

33. Ibrahim, like many people in our society, believes that as people age, they become less interested in sexual activity. This idea that is held by a large percentage of the population is an example of _____.

A) a value
B) power
C) personal troubles
D) common sense

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain why common sense is not adequate to understand social problems.
Topic/A-head: Sociology and Common Sense
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

34. In an experiment, who are those people not exposed to a particular experience?

A) Control group
B) Experimental group
C) Field study
D) Random sample

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.

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Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

35. The ways of doing research are known as _____.

    A) documents
    B) methods
    C) values
    D) personal troubles

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

36. What method requires researchers to go into a setting that they want to learn more about?

    A) Experiments
    B) Surveys
    C) Field studies
    D) Case studies

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

37. Jamaal is interested in learning more about the victims of violent crime. To gather information, Jamaal asks people questions about their experiences with violent crime. Jamaal is using _____.

    A) interviews
    B) experiments
    C) documents
    D) observation

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

38. Thomasina is conducting a study on date rape. She asks women who have been raped to answer written questions. Which method is Thomasina using to gather information?

    A) Structured interviews
    B) Unstructured interviews
    C) Paper/pencil questionnaires

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D) Observation

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

39. Phoebe is conducting a study on youth violence that occurs in suburban playgrounds. She watches and listens to what is taking place and records the actions and statements that the youth make. This is an example of _____.

A) observation
B) interviews
C) questionnaires
D) documents

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

40. Lou is a researcher who wants to understand the physical abuse of prisoners at a local jail. Lou gets a job at the jail as a security guard. He secretly records his observations without revealing that he is a researcher. His observations are _____.

A) overt
B) covert
C) structured
D) unstructured

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

41. Mayda wants to learn more about battered women who live in shelters with their children. After Mayda obtained permission to conduct her research at the local shelter, she began to make observations. This is an example of a(n) _____.

A) experiment
B) survey
C) field study
D) case studies

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.

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Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

42. Ricardo wants to generalize his findings on wife battering to a larger population. Ricardo should use _____.

    A) surveys
    B) experiments
    C) case studies
    D) field studies

Answer: A
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

43. Yoshimi wants to know how watching a video on racial relations impacts attitudes toward Asian Americans. She takes a group of students who have expressed prejudice toward Asian Americans and divides them into two groups. She shows Group A the video on racial relations, while Group B does not view the video. Afterward, she measures each group's level of prejudice toward Asian Americans. The group that viewed the video on racial relations is called the _____.

    A) sample
    B) population
    C) experimental group
    D) control group

Answer: C
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

44. Yoshimi wants to know how watching a video on racial relations impacts attitudes toward Asian Americans. She takes a group of students who have expressed prejudice toward Asian Americans and divides them into two groups. She shows Group A the video on racial relations, while Group B does not view the video. Afterward, she measures each group's levels of prejudice toward Asian Americans. The group that did not view the video on racial relations is called the _____.

    A) sample
    B) population
    C) experimental group
    D) control group

Answer: D
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems

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Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

45. Vanessa wants to know about the safe-sex practices of the 4,000 students enrolled at her small, liberal arts college. She obtains a complete list of the names and contact information of the 4,000 students from the campus Registration Office and selects 500 people from the list to participate in her study. Because every student at the college has an equal chance of being selected for this study, Vanessa has a(n) _____.

    A) experimental group
    B) random sample
    C) population
    D) field study

Answer: B
Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

ESSAY
46. Outline the four stages in the natural history of a social problem. Apply these stages to one social problem in particular and provide examples.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include the following:
- Outline four stages: defining problem, official response, reactions, and alternative strategies.
- Choose one social problem to analyze and apply stages to.
- Provide examples as support.

Learning Objective: 1.4 Identify the four stages through which social problems evolve.
Topic/A-head: The Natural History of Social Problems: Four Stages
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

47. Discuss the five ways in which sociology can contribute to an understanding of a social problem. Which do you see as the most important aspect of the five ways that can help to understand the varying sides of the abortion issue?

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include the following:
- Discuss the five contributions of sociology: measure objective conditions, measure subjective concerns, apply the sociological imagination, intervene, and evaluate consequences.
- Explain abortion as a social problem.
- Evaluate which is the most important of the five with regard to the issue of abortion.

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe the contributions that sociologists can make in studying social problems.
Topic/A-head: The Role of Sociology in Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

48. Compare and contrast common sense and sociological approaches to understanding social problems. What is wrong with common sense when it comes to setting social policy?

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Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include the following:

- Explain the common sense approach.
- Explain the sociological approach.
- Evaluate the problems associated with the common sense approach to social policy.
- Explain what the sociological approach provides to helping set social policy.

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain why common sense is not adequate to understand social problems.
Topic/A-head: Sociology and Common Sense
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

49. Explain the four basic types of research design and four main techniques used to gather data by sociologists. Demonstrate your understanding by briefly outlining how you could use each to study some social problem other than abortion.

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include the following:

- Explain the four basic types of research design: case studies, surveys, experiments, and field studies.
- Explain the four main techniques: interviews, questionnaires, documents, and observation.
- Outline the design of a study about a social problem using the above techniques.

Learning Objective: 1.7 Understand the four basic research designs and research methods that sociologists use to study social problems.
Topic/A-head: Methods for Studying Social Problems
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

50. Although sociology does not necessarily entail taking sides on social issues, sometimes it is inescapable for us as human beings. What social issue would cause you to take a side and how would you apply what you have learned in this chapter to help you in a study?

Ideal Answer: The ideal answer should include the following:

- Explain why sociologists might avoid taking sides on issues.
- Choose and explain a social problem the student cares about.
- Apply theories and methods to that issue.

Learning Objective: 1.8 Summarize the disagreement in sociology regarding whether or not sociologists should choose sides.
Topic/A-head: Should Sociologists Take Sides?
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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