Essentials of Sociology 14th edition Henslin Test Bank

SKU: 9780137873432-TEST-BANK

Chapter 1: The Sociological Perspective

Multiple-Choice Questions

TB_Q1.1.1
The _____ perspective stresses the social contexts in which people live, and includes people's ideas, attitudes, and orientations to life.
a. personological
b. sociological
c. natural sciences
d. ethnocentric

Answer: b. sociological
Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.
Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.2.2
_____ is the study of society and human behavior.
a. Natural science
b. Science
c. Psychology
d. Sociology

Answer: d. Sociology
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.2.3
The corners in life that people occupy because of their location in history and society are referred to by sociologists as _____.
a. social location
b. social affiliation
c. social structures
d. intersections

Answer: a. social location

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.2.4

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Essentials of Sociology 14th edition Henslin Test Bank

Corrine is a sociologist applying the scientific method to understanding the social world. Even though her methods are modern, as a sociologist Corinne knows that scientifically studying the social world originated with _____.
a. Auguste Rodin
b. Auguste Comte
c. Karl Marx
d. Emile Durkheim

Answer: b. Auguste Comte
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.2.5
The _____ uses objective, systematic observations to test theories.
a. naturalistic method
b. commonsense method
c. scientific method
d. research-free technique

Answer: c. scientific method
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.2.6
Karl Marx believed that _____ was the most relevant factor in history.
a. democracy
b. communism
c. reconciliation
d. class conflict

Answer: d. class conflict
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.2.7
Emile Durkheim's concept of _____ refers to how much people are tied to their social groups.
a. social integration
b. revolution
c. conflict theory
d. religion

Answer: a. social integration
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.2.8
The _____, according to Karl Marx, were the workers who were exploited by those who owned the means of production.
a. capitalists
b. communists
c. proletariat
d. bourgeoisie

Answer: c. proletariat

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.2.9
According to Max Weber, the key factor in society is _____.
a. economics
b. politics
c. religion
d. tradition

Answer: c. religion
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.3.10
When did sociology first take root in the United States?
a. the middle of the eighteenth century
b. the late nineteenth century
c. the middle of the twentieth century
d. the early twenty-first century

Answer: b. the late nineteenth century
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.3.11
Why were women NOT more prominent among early sociologists?
a. No women obtained advanced degrees in sociology until the 1950s.

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

b. After sociology became a recognized academic discipline, men in academic positions decided that women engaged in social reform were not legitimate sociologists.
c. In no field has sexism been more evident than in sociology.
d. The field of sociology seemed neither rigorous enough nor relevant enough to attract women.

Answer: b. After sociology became a recognized academic discipline, men in academic positions decided that women engaged in social reform were not legitimate sociologists.
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.3.12
The writings of W. E. B. Du Bois, an African American sociologist working at a time when racism and sexism were prominent in the field, _____.
a. were recognized as an important part of the foundations of sociology from the earliest times
b. were not published until after his death in 1937
c. were rejected by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
d. are recognized as important by contemporary sociologists

Answer: d. are recognized as important by contemporary sociologists
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.3.13
W. E. B. Du Bois _____.
a. was primarily a novelist
b. collected and interpreted the work of others rather than making original contributions
c. became a revolutionary Marxist and moved to Ghana
d. had the good fortune to grow up in an era virtually free of racism

Answer: c. became a revolutionary Marxist and moved to Ghana
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.14
Early sociologist and social reformer Jane Addams _____.
a. fought against the American Civil Liberties Union
b. won the Nobel Peace Prize
c. married W. E. B. Du Bois
d. never joined the American Sociological Society

Answer: b. won the Nobel Peace Prize

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.15
Talcott Parsons was influential in _____.
a. shifting sociology from reform to theory
b. warning Americans about the power elite
c. developing concrete models for social change
d. shifting sociology from theory to reform

Answer: a. shifting sociology from reform to theory
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.16
C. Wright Mills was to _____ as Talcott Parsons was to _____.
a. social theory; social reform
b. symbolic interactionism; functionalism
c. functionalism; symbolic interactionism
d. social reform; social theory

Answer: d. social reform; social theory

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.3.17
Who is the audience for basic (or “pure”) sociology?
a. Policy makers
b. Clients
c. Fellow sociologists and anyone interested in the subject matter
d. All social and natural scientists

Answer: c. Fellow sociologists and anyone interested in the subject matter

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

TB_Q1.3.18
Pure sociologists analyze some aspect of society to _____.
a. make changes in the world
b. gain knowledge for its own sake
c. solve problems for the betterment of society
d. get grants for their departments

Answer: b. gain knowledge for its own sake
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.3.19
_____ harnesses the sociological perspective for the public.
a. Basic sociology
b. Experimental sociology
c. Classical sociology
d. Public sociology

Answer: d. Public sociology
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.4.20
In _____, symbols are the key to understanding how we look at the world and communicate with each other.
a. functional analysis
b. symbolic interactionism
c. conflict theory
d. order theory

Answer: b. symbolic interactionism
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.4.21
From the perspective of symbolic interactionism, as divorce became more common, divorce became _____.
a. more stigmatized
b. a symbol of failure
c. associated with new beginnings
d. a symbol of success

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Answer: c. associated with new beginnings

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.4.22
Bruno was studying symbolic interactionism in his sociology class. He was surprised to find that sociologists who adopted this viewpoint thought that having love as the central reason for people to get married _____.
a. prevents spouses from blaming each other
b. actually may cause a weakening of the marriage
c. makes divorce all but impossible
d. actually may cause a strengthening of the marriage

Answer: b. actually may cause a weakening of the marriage

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.4.23
Robert Merton would describe the harmful consequences of people's actions as _____.
a. functions
b. dysfunctions
c. latent variables
d. balancing functions

Answer: b. dysfunctions

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.4.24
_____ operates at the microsociological level.
a. Symbolic interactionism
b. Functional analysis
c. Anthropology
d. Conflict theory

Answer: a. Symbolic interactionism

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.4.25
In _____, the focus is on the struggle for scarce resources by different groups in society.
a. functional analysis
b. classical sociology
c. conflict theory
d. symbolic interactionism

Answer: c. conflict theory
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.5.26
Why is common sense an insufficient explanation for understanding social behavior?
a. The vast variety of people and their opinions means that "common sense" can never emerge.
b. Sociologists insist on replicating their findings, and common sense cannot be replicated.
c. Common sense explains, but does not describe, what occurs during social interactions.
d. Commonsense ideas may or may not be true.

Answer: d. Commonsense ideas may or may not be true.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Explain why common sense can't replace sociological research.
Topic/Concept: Doing Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.6.27
In the sociological research model, collecting data is necessary before _____.
a. formulating a hypothesis
b. analyzing the results
c. defining the problem
d. reviewing the literature

Answer: b. analyzing the results

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.
Topic/Concept: A Research Model
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.6.28

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

A(n) _____ predicts a relationship between or among variables.
a. research design
b. literature review
c. hypothesis
d. aggregate

Answer: c. hypothesis
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.
Topic/Concept: A Research Model
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.6.29
Ranjan had spent two years conducting her sociological study of dietary habits on Oeno Island, and had amassed six hundred hours of first-person narrative accounts. What is Ranjan's next step?
a. Analyze the results.
b. Generate more hypotheses.
c. Select another topic.
d. Share the results.

Answer: a. Analyze the results.

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.
Topic/Concept: A Research Model
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.6.30
Simone tells her sociology professor that she wants to study why similarity leads to attraction. "That's great," her professor replies, "but what do you mean, exactly, by 'similarity' and 'attraction'?" What is Simone's professor urging her to do?
a. Propose a theory to explain why similarity is related to attraction
b. Create operational definitions of the variables she wants to study
c. Compute a correlation coefficient between her variables
d. Formulate a hypothesis about the relationship between her variables of interest

Answer: b. create operational definitions of the variables she wants to study

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.
Topic/Concept: A Research Model
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.7.31
Which activity qualifies as a research method?
a. Ensuring validity
b. Operationalizing the definition
c. Divining an answer
d. Using unobtrusive measures

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Answer: d. Using unobtrusive measures

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.7.32
_____ is the extent to which an operational definition measures what it is intended to measure.
a. A variable
b. Validity
c. Hypothesis
d. Reliability

Answer: b. Validity
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.7.33
Reliability refers to _____.
a. the consistency of a measurement process
b. performing secondary analyses
c. how close the data come to proving what a researcher wants to prove
d. the way in which a researcher measures a variable

Answer: a. consistency of results
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.34
The _____ is composed of people who are intended to represent the population being studied.
a. sample
b. control group
c. respondent
d. average

Answer: a. sample
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.35
When a researcher selects a sample for a sociological study, the aim is to get _____.

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

a. everyone in the population
b. friends, colleagues, or other readily available people to be the sample
c. a representative sample
d. a different individual to answer each item on the questionnaire

Answer: c. a representative sample
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.36
In a _____, everyone in the target population has the same chance of being included in the study.
a. stratified random sample
b. random sample
c. sample of any sort
d. survey

Answer: b. random sample
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.7.37
_____ are the people who respond to a survey.
a. Researchers
b. Respondents
c. Interviewers
d. Populations

Answer: b. Respondents
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.7.38
Which phrase illustrates an example of an open-ended question?
a. Should public officials who accept bribes be jailed?
b. In your opinion, should public officials who accept bribes be required to perform community service?
c. Should public officials who have been convicted for accepting bribes be registered in a public list, in the same manner that sex offenders are registered?
d. What do you think should happen to a public official who accepts bribes?

Answer: d. What do you think should be done to a public official who accepts bribes?

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.7.39
To get people to answer in their own words, interviewers often use _____ questions.
a. structured
b. controlled
c. open-ended
d. closed-ended

Answer: c. open-ended
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.40
Questions that are followed by a list of possible answers to be selected by the respondent are called _____.
a. closed-ended questions
b. unstructured
c. open-ended questions
d. unfair

Answer: a. closed-ended questions
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.41
It is difficult to _____ participant observation research.
a. generalize from
b. establish rapport in
c. understand alternative lifestyles encountered in
d. get a feel for the real life of the respondents studied in

Answer: a. generalize
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.7.42
In secondary analysis, researchers analyze data collected by _____.
a. artificial intelligence algorithms
b. their own interviews
c. others
d. the subjects themselves

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Answer: c. others
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB_Q1.7.43
The research participants exposed to an independent variable in an experiment are in the _____.
a. experimental group
b. population
c. sources of potential bias
d. control group

Answer: a. experimental group
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.44
Dr. Sardonicus asks individuals to run on a treadmill for 0, 15, or 30 minutes and then measures their self-reported willingness to help a stranger in need. Dr. Sardonicus predicts that people whose heartrate it elevated will be more likely to offer assistance. In this hypothetical study, the independent variable is: _____.
a. the self-reported willingness to help a stranger a need
b. the individuals who run for 15 or 30 minutes
c. the individuals who run for 0 minutes
d. the number of minutes individuals run on the treadmill

Answer: d. the number of minutes individuals run on the treadmill.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

TB_Q1.7.45
_____ means that two or more variables are present together.
a. Control group
b. An unobtrusive measure
c. Correlation
d. Secondary analysis

Answer: c. Correlation
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.7.46

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

The best method of sociological research _____.
a. is a survey
b. depends on the type of question being asked
c. is an experiment
d. is document analysis

Answer: b. depends on the type of question
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.8.47
In sociological research, gender _____.
a. plays no role
b. excludes female subjects from most contemporary social research
c. bias must be guarded against
d. always leads to interviewer bias

Answer: c. bias must be guarded against
Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Explain how gender is significant in sociological research.
Topic/Concept: Gender in Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.9.48
Plagiarism in sociological research _____.
a. is acceptable in controlled experimental studies
b. is virtually unavoidable
c. violates research ethics
d. is acceptable when conducting document studies

Answer: c. violates research ethics
Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Explain why it is vital for sociologists to protect the people they study and discuss the two cases that are presented.
Topic/Concept: Ethics in Sociological Research
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.9.49
Professional handling of confidential sociological field notes entails _____.
a. publishing them only in professional journals
b. burning the notes after the researcher has had time to draw conclusions from them
c. publishing them online so that anyone can read them
d. protecting respondents

Answer: d. protecting respondents
Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Explain why it is vital for sociologists to protect the people they study and discuss the two cases that are presented.
Topic/Concept: Ethics in Sociological Research

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

TB_Q1.10.50
Technological breakthroughs have enabled people to communicate, trade, and travel much more freely; the resultant erosion of what were previously impermeable national boundaries is known as _____.
a. conflict theory
b. globalization
c. social understanding
d. focusing on the macro level

Answer: b. globalization
Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Explain how research versus social reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.
Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Essay Questions

TB_Q1.2.51: Very broadly, where did Max Weber believe that capitalism was more likely to flourish?

Feedback: Max Weber believed that religion was the main force impacting social change. He thought that Roman Catholicism encouraged its followers to cling to traditional ways of life, whereas the Protestant belief system encouraged its adherents to embrace change. Weber compared the extent of capitalism in Roman Catholic and Protestant countries and found that capitalism was more advanced in the latter group.
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of sociology, from tradition to Max Weber.
Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.3.52: Describe the three historical phases of sociology.

Feedback: A tension between social reform and social analysis runs through sociology's history, and the differential attention paid to these considerations can be seen in three historical phases of the discipline:

First phase:
Goal: To improve society
Timeframe: From the origins of the discipline until the 1920s

Second phase:
Goal: To develop abstract knowledge
Timeframe: From the 1920s until the 1960s

Third phase:
Goal: To seek ways to apply sociological research findings
Timeframe: From the 1960s to the present
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America, and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.
Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.

Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.4.53: Discuss how conflict theory can be applied to feminism.

Feedback: Karl Marx relied on conflict theory to examine conflict between capitalists (the bourgeoisie) and workers (the proletariat). Many feminists look at conflict between women and men in the same way, as the result of historical inequalities, contemporary inequalities, and global inequalities. From this perspective, the traditional dominance by men can be overcome to bring about equality of the sexes. Not all feminists employ conflict theory, with many opting to apply appropriate theories to their specific questions of interest.
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.
Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.6.54: Describe the eight steps of the research model?

Feedback: The eight steps of the research model (in chronological order) are
1. Select a topic.
2. Define the problem.
3. Review the literature.
4. Formulate a hypothesis.
5. Choose a research method.
6. Collect the data.
7. Analyze the results.
8. Share the results.

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.
Topic/Concept: A Research Model
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

TB_Q1.7.55: What are the three necessary conditions for establishing a causal relationship between two variables?

Feedback: The three conditions necessary to establish causality are a correlation between two variables (they exist together), temporal priority (one variable occurs before the other), and the absence of a spurious correlation (the relationship between the variables is not actually caused by some underlying third variable).
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods.
Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

Copyright © 2024, 2019, 2017 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.