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CHAPTER 2 – Arguments

1. A _____ explains a relationship, mechanisms, scope-conditions, and background conditions needed to interpret an argument.
    a. *theory
    b. hypothesis
    c. framework
    d. methodology

2. What other ways we can use to refer to a model?
    a. theory and methodology
    b. argument and hypothesis
    c. *theory and argument
    d. hypothesis and methodology

3. A _____ is the specific, testable elements(s) of an argument.
    a. methodology
    b. theory
    c. model
    d. *hypothesis

4. The taxonomy of a descriptive argument includes the following classifications, except:
    a. associations
    b. *scope-conditions
    c. syntheses
    d. typologies

5. Inquiry into the relationship between social class and political engagement is an example of descriptive _____.
    a. *association
    b. parsimony
    c. typologies
    d. boundedness

6. A _____ style of argument is one where a single category of interest is defined.
    a. parsimonious
    b. associational
    c. *synthetic
    d. simple

7. When the goal is to sort phenomena into categories that are mutually exclusive and exhaustive on a basis of a consistent categorization principle(s), the resulting descriptive argument is a:

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a. grouping
b. synthesis
c. association
d. *typology

8. Through _____, Robert Putnam finds that social capital has declined precipitously since the 1930s and 1940s.
    a. *Trend analysis
    b. Network analysis
    c. Causal analysis
    d. Matrix analysis

9. What kind of descriptive analysis focuses on the interrelationships among many units, which may be understood in spatial, temporal and functional ways?
    a. Trend analysis
    b. Synthetic analysis
    c. *Network analysis
    d. Typological analysis

10. A typology that is temporarily ordered may be understood as a _____.
    a. matrix
    b. *periodization
    c. trend
    d. taxonomy

11. The intersection of democracy's two core components, contestation and participation, we find four types of democracy: a) close hegemony, b) inclusive hegemony, c) competitive oligarchy, and d) polyarchy. This kind of typological descriptive argument in known as:
    a. Periodization
    b. Taxonomy
    c. *matrix
    d. trend

12. A typology that stretches on a hierarchical fashion across several levels of analysis may be referred to as _____.
    a. *taxonomy
    b. matrix
    c. periodization
    d. synthesis

13. What argument involves at least two elements, as cause and an outcome, given certain background condition and scope condition?
    a. Descriptive

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b. ontological
c. normative
d. *casual

14. Causal arguments can be differentiated from description in that the factor in question must generate, create, or produce an effect. In identifying *X* as a cause of *Y*, one is presuming the existence of a causal:
    a. Counterfactual
    b. *mechanism
    c. outcome
    d. confounder

15. It has been argued that a rise in infant mortality is a strong predictor of state failure. Although does not necessarily establish a causal relationship between the two, it is illustrative of a _____ argument.
    a. Descriptive
    b. Prescriptive
    c. *predictive
    d. normative

16. Studies of foreign aid might be couched in negative or positive terms, implying that development assistance granted by developed countries to less developed countries is a good or bad thing. This is an example of a:
    a. Causal argument
    b. Predictive argument
    c. Prescriptive argument
    d. *Normative argument

17. Satisfactorily making theory and its association hypothesis implies good descriptive and casual argumentation. Whatever the topic might be, a social science theories is more useful if it meets these characteristics, except:
    a. Precision and generality
    b. *Relevance and morality
    c. Commensurability and innovation
    d. Boundedness and parsimony

18. If the fundamental purpose of social science is to tell us about the world then it stands to reason that a theory informing us about many phenomena is, by virtue of this fact, more useful than a theory pursuant to only a few phenomena. This goal of argument building is know as:
    a. *generality
    b. relevance
    c. innovation
    d. boundedness

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19. As a general goal of science, parsimony is to reduce the plentitude of reality into a carefully framed argument from which unnecessary dross is removed. This is also known as:
    a. Logical coherence
    b. Ceteris paribus
    c. *Occam's razor
    d. Habeas corpus

20. Theories assume meaning within a field of pre-existing concepts and theories, typically a field or subfield of study. If a theory fits comfortably within a body of work we shall say that it possesses:
    a. parsimony
    b. logical coherence
    c. relevance
    d. *commensurability

21. Karl Popper pointed out that in order to be true, a theory must also have the potential to be false. Unless a theory admits this possibility it has no empirical content:
    a. logical coherence
    b. *falsifiability
    c. commensurability
    d. deniability

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