Experience Sociology 3rd edition Croteau Test Bank

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Croteau & Hoynes, *Experience Sociology* 3e

Chapter 2 – Understanding the Research Process

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Studies that describe and help us better understand some aspect of society are examples of
a. applied research.
b. basic research.
c. public sociology.
d. experiments.
Answer: b
Page: 29
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Differentiate social science research from everyday reasoning.

2. Researchers who make their findings known to nonacademic audiences are engaging in
a. the peer-review process.
b. public sociology.
c. applied research.
d. basic research.
Answer: b
Page: 29
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Differentiate social science research from everyday reasoning.

3. Studies that aim to understand and work toward solving social problems are referred to as
a. basic research.
b. public sociology.
c. applied research.
d. field research.
Answer: c
Page: 29
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Differentiate social science research from everyday reasoning.

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4. Minoosh created a study to measure how different after-school programs affected students' grades. She will use her findings to help schools allocate funding into after-school programs. Her study is an example of

a. basic research.
b. applied research.
c. public sociology.
d. research methods.

Answer: b
Page: 29
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Differentiate social science research from everyday reasoning.

5. Manuel interviewed new parents to learn how gender, both the parents' and the babies', shapes the interactions parents have with their babies. He is conducting

a. basic research.
b. applied research.
c. public sociology.
d. research methods.

Answer: a
Page: 29
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Differentiate social science research from everyday reasoning.

6. Reina interviewed young girls about their perceptions of media images of women in order to understand how those images influenced the girls' self-esteem. She is conducting

a. applied research.
b. public sociology.
c. research methods.
d. basic research.

Answer: d
Page: 29
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
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7. Evidence that is based in numbers is known as _____ data.
a. computer-based
b. survey
c. quantitative
d. qualitative
Answer: c
Page: 31
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

8. Evidence that is non-numerical, such as information gathered from interviews or observation, is known as _____ data.
a. survey
b. content
c. quantitative
d. qualitative
Answer: d
Page: 31
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

9. Bryan collected homicide and suicide statistics from different cities so he could examine the relationship between these two causes of death. What kind of data is he using?
a. quantitative
b. qualitative
c. survey
d. correlation
Answer: a
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Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
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10. Heng uses interviews and field research to study how neighborhoods rebuild after natural disasters. What kind of data is he using?
a. quantitative
b. qualitative
c. interpretive
d. peer-process
Answer: b
Page: 31
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

11. Marisol conducted a study in which she counted the number of times world leaders used specific words in their speeches. What type of data is she using?
a. secondary
b. experimental
c. quantitative
d. qualitative
Answer: c
Page: 31
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

12. In a sociological study of the relationship between two variables, which one changes in response to changes in the other?
a. independent variable
b. dependent variable
c. quantitative variable
d. qualitative variable
Answer: b
Page: 31
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: variables
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

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13. In a sociological study of the relationship between variables, what is associated with and/or causes change in the value of the other?
a. independent variable
b. dependent variable
c. quantitative variable
d. qualitative variable
Answer: a
Page: 31
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: variables
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

14. Beth conducted a study and found that individuals with more education tend to marry later and have fewer children. What is the independent variable in her study?
a. education
b. individuals
c. age at marriage
d. number of children
Answer: a
Page: 31
Level: Difficult
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Topic: variables
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

15. In a study, Hans found that the length of a prison sentence varied based on the convict's race, social class, and number of prior arrests. What was the dependent variable in his study?
a. race
b. social class
c. length of prison sentence
d. number of prior arrests
Answer: c
Page: 31
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Topic: variables
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

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16. An educated guess that explains the relationship between two variables in a study is called a(n)
a. operationalization.
b. hypothesis.
c. experiment.
d. variable.
Answer: b
Page: 31
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: hypothesis
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

17. In designing a study of the relationship between grades and class attendance, Mana states that she expects grades to improve as class attendance increases. This statement is her study's
a. generalization.
b. operationalization.
c. variable.
d. hypothesis.
Answer: d
Page: 31
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Topic: hypothesis
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

18. What is the term that refers to a relationship in which one variable is connected to change in another variable?
a. correlation
b. operationalization
c. relationship
d. association
Answer: a
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Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: correlation
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

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19. Which of the following is NOT an element of social research?
a. learning the truth about human nature
b. collecting empirical evidence
c. explaining how the research was conducted
d. observing patterns in social life
Answer: a
Page: 30
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Understand
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

20. Raymond found that as mothers' educational achievement increases, the greater the level of education their daughters are likely to attain. What is the dependent variable?
a. daughters' education
b. education
c. mothers' education
d. years of schooling
Answer: a
Page: 31
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Topic: variables
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

21. Mahmoud found that unemployed young men are more likely to engage in deviant activities than employed young men. What is the independent variable?
a. unemployment
b. employment
c. employment status
d. deviant behaviors
Answer: c
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Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Topic: variables
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

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22. Which term refers to when researchers share how they collected and analyzed their data?
a. methodology
b. transparency
c. lucidity
d. explanation of data
Answer: b
Page: 32-33
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

23. When completing her research on reasons couples make the decision to live together, Lavonne included a section in her report that described the data she collected and how she reached her conclusions. What aspect of social research is she conducting?
a. finding patterns in everyday life
b. collecting empirical data
c. providing transparency in methods
d. reporting provisional knowledge
Answer: c
Page: 32-33
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

24. Qualitative data and quantitative data are examples of
a. finding patterns in everyday life.
b. empirical evidence.
c. transparency.
d. reporting provisional knowledge.
Answer: b
Page: 30-31
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
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25. Sammy noticed that her test grades were better when she attended classes. She decided to create a study to see if there was a relationship between class attendance and test performance. In what aspect of the social research process has Sammy engaged?
a. finding patterns in everyday life
b. collecting empirical data
c. providing transparency in methods
d. reporting provisional knowledge
Answer: a
Page: 30
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

26. Which term is used for data that represent different values?
a. facts
b. samples
c. figures
d. variables
Answer: d
Page: 31
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: variables
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

27. What does it mean for a sociologist to report provisional knowledge?
a. The findings represent the truth about the study from the data collected.
b. The findings represent the truth about what sociologists know about the topic.
c. The findings are subject to change with the discovery of new information.
d. The findings are temporary and based on early data analysis.
Answer: c
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28. Which of the following is NOT one of the problems researchers face when conducting social research using human participants?
a. It is difficult to control research settings and human participants.
b. Human participants can change their behaviors when studied.
c. Research using existing data provides more valid results.
d. Social life is harder to predict than natural laws.
Answer: c
Page: 33-34
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

29. The two key components of social research are theory and
a. data.
b. patterns.
c. transparency.
d. knowledge.
Answer: a
Page: 34
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the role of theory in social science research.

30. Garner is conducting a study on how students who live on campus eat. He asked participants to record where they ate each of their meals. He found that during the week he collected data, there was a large increase in the number of students eating in the dining hall when compared to the weeks before and after he conducted his study. With what phenomena should Garner be concerned in his findings?
a. Hawthorne effect
b. Hamburg effect
c. Higgins process
d. Hutchens process
Answer: a
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Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

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31. Which of the following is NOT a role theory plays in the research process?
a. It can help identify topics to study.
b. It assists researchers in understanding patterns in their data.
c. It aids in understanding how unrelated topics are connected.
d. It can help identify the research methods to use in conducting a study.
Answer: d
Page: 34
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological theory
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the role of theory in social science research.

32. The term that refers to scholars' gathering and evaluation of data is
a. research methods.
b. field methods.
c. applied research.
d. basic research.
Answer: a
Page: 35
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

33. The data collection method in which researchers evaluate information gathered from sources such as news articles, television shows, or magazine ads is called
a. field research.
b. content analysis.
c. a survey.
d. secondary data analysis.
Answer: b
Page: 40
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

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34. Suriya designed a study to see if study sessions increased her students' performance on exams. She assigned only half her class to participate in a study session before an exam. What kind of research is she conducting?
a. survey
b. field research
c. experiment
d. intensive interviewing
Answer: c
Page: 41
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

35. Laud was interested in what type of men engaged in anonymous homosexual sex in public places. He spent time in a public bathroom where men engaged in sex with other men, and he secretly observed the types of men who visited the bathroom. What kind of research was he conducting?
a. intensive interviewing
b. content analysis
c. field research
d. secondary data analysis
Answer: c
Page: 39
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

36. What data-gathering technique includes focus groups?
a. field research
b. intensive interviewing
c. content analysis
d. survey
Answer: b
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Level: Moderate
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Topic: research methods
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37. Amelie used data collected by the United States Census Bureau to study changes in family size over the past 100 years. What kind of research is she conducting?
a. survey
b. secondary data analysis
c. experiment
d. content analysis
Answer: b
Page: 39
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research methods
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Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

38. In what data collection technique does the researcher ask open-ended questions to participants and record their responses for analysis?
a. field research
b. experiment
c. survey
d. intensive interview
Answer: d
Page: 38-39
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

39. Rebekkah collected advertisements for beauty products from popular women's magazines. She systematically analyzed the images in order to study how gender was represented. What kind of research is she conducting?
a. experiment
b. survey
c. secondary data analysis
d. content analysis
Answer: d
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Level: Moderate
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40. What kind of research involves the analysis of data that one did not collect oneself?
a. secondary data analysis
b. survey
c. content analysis
d. experiment
Answer: a
Page: 39
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

41. Closed-ended questions are used in _____ research.
a. content analysis
b. survey
c. secondary data analysis
d. intensive interviewing
Answer: b
Page: 36
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

42. Julie works for Knowledge Works, a company that calls individuals in the United States and asks them closed-ended questions about their knowledge of different social policies. What kind of research is she conducting?
a. focus group
b. intensive interviewing
c. content analysis
d. survey
Answer: d
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Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

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43. You are planning to conduct a survey about student opinions of dining on campus. In constructing your questionnaire, you should avoid all of the following EXCEPT
a. loaded language.
b. double-barreled questions.
c. clearly phrased questions.
d. definitions of terms that may be unclear.
Answer: c
Page: 36-37
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

44. The target group a researcher is interested in studying is the
a. data.
b. population.
c. sample.
d. model.
Answer: b
Page: 38
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

45. What is the portion of a population studied by researchers that represents the whole population?
a. sample
b. data
c. model
d. group
Answer: a
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Level: Basic
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Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
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46. Which of the following is NOT a sampling technique?
a. quota sampling
b. random sampling
c. intermediary sampling
d. convenience sampling
Answer: c
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Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

47. Levi collects data for a study by questioning anybody who walks by his store at the mall. What data collection method is he using?
a. random sampling
b. quota sampling
c. convenience sampling
d. intermediary sampling
Answer: c
Page: 38
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

48. The sampling method that involves selecting cases to include by chance is called _____ sampling.
a. convenience
b. random
c. intermediary
d. quota
Answer: b
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Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

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49. Dr. Karner is interested in learning how students in his department feel about the courses being offered. To select the students who will take the questionnaire, he wrote the names of every student on small slips of paper and blindly drew 100 names from a hat. What sampling method did he use?
a. convenience sampling
b. lotto sampling
c. quota sampling
d. random sampling
Answer: d
Page: 38
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

50. What does it mean for researchers to generalize their findings?
a. They share it with people outside academia.
b. They use their findings to support social policies.
c. They ensure others understand how they conducted their study.
d. They use their findings to understand patterns in larger groups.
Answer: d
Page: 38
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

51. Ja'nice interviewed a group of students with disabilities about the barriers they face in the classroom. She concluded that other students with disabilities to whom she did not talk probably face similar problems. What is she doing?
a. ensuring the peer review process
b. generalizing her findings
c. providing transparency
d. defining her sample
Answer: b
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Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

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52. Which of the following research methods can effectively describe large populations in a cost-effective way?
a. focus groups
b. intensive interviews
c. surveys
d. field research
Answer: c
Page: 46-38
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

53. Which research method allows for specific variables to be controlled and manipulated?
a. intensive interviews
b. surveys
c. focus groups
d. experiments
Answer: d
Page: 42
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research methods
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

54. Tammy created a survey to study how much alcohol students drink. On the survey she asked the following question: In the past seven days, how many times have you consumed alcohol or smoked marijuana? What is the main problem with how this survey question is worded?
a. It is unclear what the question is asking.
b. It contains loaded language.
c. It is a double-barreled question
d. Students might define drinking differently.
Answer: c
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Level: Basic
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55. Before Leann starts interviewing her research participants, she informs them of the risks and benefits of their participation in her study. By doing this, she is ensuring
a. anonymity.
b. informed consent.
c. confidentiality.
d. value-neutrality.
Answer: b
Page: 47
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: ethics
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Apply ethical standards to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.

56. Salvatore is participating in a survey. Before starting, the researcher tells him that he will be paid five dollars for participating and that he can stop the survey at any point and still be compensated for his time. This is an example of
a. confidentiality.
b. informed consent.
c. anonymity.
d. All these answers are correct.
Answer: b
Page: 42
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: ethics
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Apply ethical standards to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.

57. Studies that provide anonymity
a. do not allow the participant to know the true purpose of the research study.
b. change the names of participants so that their identity will not be known.
c. group participant data based on characteristics like race or gender.
d. guarantee that the information provided cannot be traced back to the participant.
Answer: d
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Topic: ethics
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58. Which of the following is one way a researcher can ensure confidentiality?
a. ensuring that participants understand the research process
b. keeping a list of participant contact information
c. including the names of participants in the final report
d. changing personal details that might identify a person
Answer: d
Page: 42
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: ethics
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Apply ethical standards to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.

59. In his study of workplace harassment, George changed the names of the participants that he quoted in his final report. This was done to ensure
a. anonymity.
b. informed consent.
c. confidentiality.
d. secrecy.
Answer: c
Page: 42
Level: basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: ethics
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Apply ethical standards to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.

60. What is the first step in the sociological research process?
a. designing the research
b. identifying a research question
c. considering the ethics of the study
d. exploring a topic
Answer: d
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Level: Basic
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Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

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61. What is the second step in the sociological research process?
a. Consider the ethical problems present in your question.
b. Decide what type of methods you will use.
c. Develop a specific research question.
d. Explore the topic to find similar studies.
Answer: c
Page: 42
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

62. During what phase of the research process would you operationalize your concepts?
a. analyzing data
b. collecting data
c. developing a specific question to study
d. designing the study
Answer: d
Page: 42
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

63. Baxter is interested in studying gender and voting patterns. He asks you what he should do next. You should advise him to
a. think of a specific research question to investigate.
b. look up studies on gender and voting to see what has already been done.
c. determine what research method he wants to use in his study.
d. start collecting data to analyze his topic.
Answer: a
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Level: Basic
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64. Mei is doing intensive interview research with domestic violence victims. She has designed her study and asks you what she should do next. You should advise her to
a. consider the ethical issues in her study.
b. develop the list of questions she will ask in her interviews.
c. start conducting interviews to collect data.
d. develop a specific research question to focus on in her interviews.
Answer: a
Page: 43
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Topic: ethics
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

65. Which term refers to the process of developing specific values for the concepts in your study?
a. hypothesis
b. content analysis
c. operationalize
d. variables
Answer: c
Page: 31, 42
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

66. Takumi decided to measure education by the number of years of school completed. By doing this, he has
a. defined his measures.
b. operationalized his variable.
c. declared his independent variable.
d. declared his dependent variable.
Answer: b
Page: 42
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

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67. What type of research focuses on how individuals create meaning in their everyday lives?
a. positivist social science
b. interpretive social science
c. critical social science
d. All these answers are correct.
Answer: b
Page: 44
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

68. What type of research views the world as being guided by natural laws that can be discovered though research?
a. positivist social science
b. interpretive social science
c. critical social science
d. All these answers are correct.
Answer: a
Page: 44
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

69. What type of research seeks to create knowledge that can be used to make society a better place?
a. positivist social science
b. interpretive social science
c. critical social science
d. All these answers are correct.
Answer: c
Page: 44
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

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70. Which position advocates for transparency in methods?
a. positivist social science
b. interpretive social science
c. critical social science
d. All these answers are correct.
Answer: d
Page: 43-44
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

71. Quinn believes that social science research should be value-free. To which type of research would she most likely subscribe?
a. positivist social science
b. interpretive social science
c. critical social science
d. All these answers are correct.
Answer: a
Page: 44
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

72. Which type(s) of research is/are based on the belief that recognizing the values of the researcher is important when conducting research?
a. positivist social science and interpretive social science
b. positivist social science and critical social science
c. interpretive social science and critical social science
d. Only critical social science recognizes values.
Answer: c
Page: 44-45
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Analyze
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

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73. Steven's college has a major problem with student drinking on campus. He decided to study student drinking behavior so that he could help the college identify why students drink and to inform policies and practices that would reduce problematic drinking. What type of research is he conducting?
a. positivist social science
b. interpretive social science
c. critical social science
d. All these answers are correct.
Answer: c
Page: 44-45
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

74. Steven's college has a major problem with student drinking on campus. He decided to study student drinking behavior by focusing on the reasons students drink and the meanings they attach to their behaviors. What type of research is he conducting?
a. positivist social science
b. interpretive social science
c. critical social science
d. All these answers are correct.
Answer: b
Page: 44
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

75. Steven's college has a major problem with student drinking on campus. He decided to study student drinking behavior by focusing on the factors that influence drinking behavior and the variables that predict that a student will engage heavy drinking. What type of research is he conducting?
a. positivist social science
b. interpretive social science
c. critical social science
d. All these answers are correct.
Answer: a
Page: 44
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

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76. Which term refers to the process of removing one's personal viewpoints and opinions from the research process?
a. transparency
b. value-detachment
c. value-neutrality
d. objectivity
Answer: c
Page: 44
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

77. Sociological research is evaluated for quality prior to publication. This is known as
a. public sociology.
b. basic research.
c. the peer-review process.
d. quality assurance.
Answer: c
Page: 45
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: peer review
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

78. What is the purpose of the peer-review process?
a. It allows researchers to share their research with other sociologists.
b. It helps to ensure that only quality research is published.
c. It provides a way for sociologists to share their findings with the public.
d. It helps researchers improve their methods prior to collecting data.
Answer: b
Page: 45
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: peer review
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

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79. Megan submitted a manuscript to a journal for publication. The editor at the journal asked experts in the topic Megan studied to read and comment on her work. Megan received feedback from these experts that she then used to improve her manuscript before it was published. What practice is described here?
a. collecting manuscript feedback
b. the peer-review process
c. gaining expert feedback
d. draft editing for publication
Answer: b
Page: 45
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: peer review
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

80. Glenna was asked by a journal to evaluate a research study written by another scholar. After reading the paper, she provided feedback to the author and said that more work was needed to improve the quality of the paper before it was published. Glenna is participating in
a. providing expert feedback on the draft.
b. editing a draft for publication.
c. ensuring only quality research is published.
d. the journal's peer-review process.
Answer: d
Page: 45
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: peer review
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

81. When evaluating research, you should ask all of the following questions EXCEPT
a. Who conducted this research?
b. What sample was used?
c. What theory informed this research?
d. Do the findings reflect the data?
Answer: a
Page: 45-46
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: peer review
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

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82. Sociologists evaluate research by asking all of the following questions EXCEPT
a. What is the sample?
b. What theory informed this research?
c. What data was used?
d. Who paid for this research?
Answer: d
Page: 45-46
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: peer review
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

83. Connell saw a research study that found that individuals who owned a smart phone had more sex partners than individuals who did not own a smart phone. Which question would be the most important for Connell to examine to assess the findings of this study?
a. What was the sample?
b. What theory informed this research?
c. Where was this study conducted?
d. What is the research question?
Answer: a
Page: 46
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

84. Henry read two research studies on men's contributions to housework. One study found that men did 50 percent of the housework and the other study found that men did 30 percent of the housework. In order to assess the differences in these findings, what question should Henry ask?
a. What was the sample?
b. Are these findings justified?
c. How were the variables operationalized?
d. What was the research question?
Answer: c
Page: 45-46
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

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85. How have modern technological advances assisted the research process?
a. Technology has not assisted the research process.
b. Qualitative data are easier to collect and analyze.
c. Both qualitative and quantitative data are easier to collect and analyze.
d. Quantitative data are easier to collect and analyze.
Answer: c
Page: 47
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: technology
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of new technologies on social science research.

True/False Questions

86. Applied research allows individuals outside academia to learn the findings of studies.
Answer: False
Page: 29
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Differentiate social science research from everyday reasoning.

87. The goal of basic research in sociology is to describe and help us better understand our social world.
Answer: True
Page: 29
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Differentiate social science research from everyday reasoning.

88. The purpose of a hypothesis is to summarize the key findings from a research study.
Answer: False
Page: 31
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: hypotheses
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

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89. Randal found that as one's years of education increased, so did one's annual income. In his study, the independent variable is income.
Answer: False
Page: 31
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Topic: variables
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

90. Sociologists use empirical evidence to understand patterns in everyday life.
Answer: True
Page: 30-31
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the four key elements of sociological research.

91. A survey can collect both qualitative data and quantitative data.
Answer: True
Page: 36-37
Level: Difficult
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

92. An experiment is any research that collects data for analysis.
Answer: False
Page: 41
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

93. Intensive interviewing is a type of survey research.
Answer: False
Page: 36-38
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

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94. Researchers generalize their findings when they are able to use findings from a sample to explain patterns in a larger population.
Answer: True
Page: 38
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

95. The final step in the research process is to analyze your data.
Answer: False
Page: 43
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the major data collection methods.

96. Informed consent allows participants to end their participation in a study at any time, even if they have not finished answering all the questions.
Answer: True
Page: 42
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Topic: ethics
Learning Objective: Apply ethical standards to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.

97. Critical social science believes that research must be value-free.
Answer: False
Page: 44-45
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

98. A study aimed at understanding and ending child abuse would be an example of interpretive social science research.
Answer: False
Page: 44
Level: Moderate
Bloom's: Apply
Topic: research approaches
Learning Objective: Compare and contrast the three approaches to social science research.

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99. The manuscript review process ensures that only quality research findings are published.
Answer: False
Page: 45
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: peer review
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

100. When evaluating research, one must ask which theory informed the research.
Answer: True
Page: 45
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Remember
Topic: sociological research
Learning Objective: Describe tactics for evaluating a scientific study.

101. The Internet and other related technologies have transformed social research by enabling researchers to both expand the scale of their work and to keep costs down.
Answer: True
Page: 47
Level: Basic
Bloom's: Understand
Topic: sociological research
Topic: technology
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of new technologies on social science research.

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