Sociology in Modules 4th edition T Schaefer Test Bank

SKU: 9781259702716-TEST-BANK

Module 02
The Development of Sociology

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The discipline of sociology was given its name by the French theorist
A. Émile Durkheim.
B. Auguste Comte.
C. Harriet Martineau.
D. Marcel Marceau.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Sociologists

2. Which sociologist translated the works of Auguste Comte into English and emphasized the impact the economy, laws, trade, and population could have on contemporary social problems?
A. Émile Durkheim
B. Jane Addams
C. Harriet Martineau
D. Talcott Parsons

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Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
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3. Which early sociologist applied the concept of evolution to societies in order to explain how they change or evolve over time?
A. Émile Durkheim
B. Charles Darwin
C. Harriet Martineau
D. Herbert Spencer

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Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Sociologists

4. *Anomie* refers to a
A. model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
B. loss of direction that is felt in a society when social control of individual behavior has become ineffective.
C. classification scheme containing two or more categories.
D. type of suicide that is based on depression.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Sociologists

5. The concept of *anomie* was introduced into sociology by
A. Auguste Comte.
B. Émile Durkheim.
C. Max Weber.
D. C. Wright Mills.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Sociologists

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6. The word that Max Weber used to stress the need for sociologists to take into account people's emotions, thoughts, beliefs, understandings, and attitudes was
A. *verstehen*.
B. *Gemeinschaft*.
C. anomie.
D. *Gesellschaft*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Sociologists

7. A sociologist interviews high-salaried corporate chief executive officers (CEOs) to discover whether they feel stress in their everyday lives as a result of the pressure to produce at an unrealistic level. This sociologist is employing
A. alienation.
B. anomie.
C. *verstehen*.
D. globalization techniques.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Sociologists

8. An ideal type is a(n)
A. body of knowledge obtained by methods based on systematic observation.
B. construct or model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
C. detailed plan or method for obtaining data scientifically.
D. initiator of people's attitudes or behavior.

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Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Sociologists

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9. A sociology instructor asks students to make lists of the characteristics of the best and worst possible instructors. These lists, which would be used to evaluate all instructors, would form an example of a(n)
A. typology.
B. ideal type.
C. *verstehen*.
D. hypothesis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Sociologists

10. In *The Communist Manifesto*, Marx argued that the working class must
A. ally with capitalists to build a better world.
B. try to work toward a return to feudalism.
C. overthrow the existing class system of capitalist societies.
D. ignore all aspects of class divisions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Sociologists

11. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels said, "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles…. The _____ have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. WORKING MEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!"
A. bourgeoisie
B. proletarians
C. vulcans
D. middle classes

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Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
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12. Marx viewed the relationship between the capitalists and the exploited workers in systemic terms; that is, he believed that a system of _____ relationships maintained the power and dominance of the owners over the workers.
A. economic
B. social
C. political
D. economic, social, and political

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Sociologists

13. In Karl Marx's analysis, society was fundamentally divided between
A. separate genders that clash in pursuit of their own interests.
B. economic classes that clash in pursuit of their own class interests.
C. different races that clash in pursuit of their own interests.
D. the religious and the nonreligious who clash in pursuit of their own interests.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Sociologists

14. Which of the following sociologists advocated basic research on the lives of Blacks in the United States?
A. Robert Merton
B. Jane Addams
C. W. E. B. DuBois
D. C. Wright Mills

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15. For W. E. B. DuBois, which of the following was considered essential in combating prejudice and achieving tolerance and justice?
A. mass protests
B. common sense
C. knowledge
D. surveys

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Sociologists

16. In 1909, W. E. B. DuBois helped found which of these organizations?
A. Black Panther Party
B. Nation of Islam
C. NAACP
D. Black National Congress

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Sociologists

17. DuBois developed the concept of _____ to describe the experience of being Black in White America—a division of an individual's identity into two or more social realities.
A. double consciousness
B. racial fetishism
C. double rejection
D. bipolar racism

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Blooms: Remember
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18. In his study of society, Charles Horton Cooley focused on
A. class issues.
B. divorce.
C. intimate face-to-face groups.
D. suicide.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Sociologists

19. Early female sociologists such as Jane Addams were often active in poor urban areas as leaders of community centers known as
A. settlement houses.
B. communes.
C. collective homes.
D. utopian communities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Sociologists

20. Although some of the early sociologists saw themselves as social reformers, by the middle of the 20th century the focus of the discipline of sociology had shifted to
A. theorizing and gathering information.
B. a de-emphasis on the scientific method.
C. applied sociology.
D. advocacy of civil rights for minorities.

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Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
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21. Which sociologist is especially known for making an important contribution to the discipline by successfully combining theory and research?
A. C. Wright Mills
B. Jane Addams
C. Harriet Martineau
D. Robert Merton

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Sociologists

22. Which of the following would be an example of cultural capital?
A. the reciprocal trust inherent in social networks
B. knowledge of great American authors
C. a close network of extended relatives
D. knowledge of Laotian cuisine

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Sociologists

23. Which of the following would be an example of social capital?
A. an expert-level knowledge of fine wines
B. the pleasure derived from participating in social events
C. a thorough understanding of global politics
D. powerful family political connections

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
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24. Sociological studies that focus on large-scale phenomena or entire civilizations are known as
A. microsociology.
B. interactionism.
C. macrosociology.
D. dramaturgy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Distinguish between the various levels of sociological analysis.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Macrosociology

25. _____ stresses the study of small groups and often uses experimental study in laboratories.
A. Microsociology
B. Macrosociology
C. Middle-range sociology
D. Conflict theory

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Distinguish between the various levels of sociological analysis.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Microsociology

26. A study of divorce rates among the populations of Canada, England, the U.S., and France is an example of
A. alienation.
B. anomie.
C. microsociology.
D. macrosociology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Distinguish between the various levels of sociological analysis.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Macrosociology

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27. A sociologist studies drug-use patterns among small groups of college students in a Midwestern college. This would be an example of
A. conflict theory.
B. functionalism.
C. macrosociology.
D. microsociology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Distinguish between the various levels of sociological analysis.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Microsociology

True / False Questions

28. Herbert Spencer and W. E. B. DuBois shared the same perspective when it came to sociological theory.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Topic: Sociologists

29. Herbert Spencer suggested that sociologists should be highly critical of the status quo and should work actively for social change.
FALSE

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Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Topic: Sociologists

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30. Karl Marx saw the factory as the center of conflict between society's exploiters and the exploited masses.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Topic: Sociologists

31. Harriet Martineau and Ida B. Wells prevented the implementation of a racial segregation policy in the Chicago public school system in the early 1900s and helped to establish settlement houses in that city.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Topic: Sociologists

32. In the middle of the twentieth century, the focus of sociology shifted from theorizing and information gathering to a more active interest in transforming society.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Topic: Sociologists

33. Having a grandmother who sits on the board of trustees for your college and helps you gain entrance is an example of social capital.
TRUE

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Blooms: Understand
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34. Knowledge of Van Gogh, Rembrandt, and the works of other celebrated painters would be an example of cultural capital.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Topic: Sociologists

35. One of Robert Merton's most significant contributions to sociology was the attempt to merge the micro-level and macro-level approaches to the study of society.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Topic: Sociologists

Essay Questions

36. Summarize the contributions of Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, Karl Marx, and W. E. B. DuBois to the field of sociology. Be sure to note any theoretical differences they may have had with one another.

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Topic: Sociologists

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37. Define the concepts *social capital* and *cultural capital*. Then, perform some reflexive thinking and list all the examples of social and cultural capital you possess so far. How does your social and cultural capital differ from that of your friends? How about your classmates?

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
Topic: Sociologists

38. Explain what W. E. B. DuBois meant by his term "double consciousness." Does a White person have this consciousness? What consequences would such a consciousness have on "the self"?

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: Summarize the contributions of the major figures in the history of sociology from Auguste Comte on.
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Chapter 02
Sociological Research

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Adler and Adler's work on self-injury reflects which of the three major sociological approaches?
A. functionalist perspective
B. conflict perspective
C. interactionist perspective
D. all three major sociological perspectives

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Sociological research

2. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the subjects of Adler and Adler's study of self-injurers?
A. Most begin injuring in secret.
B. They are a homogeneous group.
C. Their behavior is carefully planned.
D. Most were driven to it by major stresses in their lives.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Sociological research

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3. Which of the following terms is used to describe a systematic, organized series of steps that ensures maximum objectivity and consistency in researching a problem?
A. scientific method
B. social science
C. experiment
D. value neutrality

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Scientific method

4. What is commonly the second step in the scientific method?
A. defining the problem
B. selecting the research design
C. reviewing the literature
D. collecting and analyzing data

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Scientific method

5. If you were interested in studying the relationship between date and acquaintance rape victims and the characteristics of the rapist, your first step would be to
A. review the literature on date and acquaintance rape.
B. define the problem.
C. create a hypothesis.
D. choose a research design.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Scientific method

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6. After a sociologist reviews the literature, what is the next step in the process?
A. define the problem
B. generate ideas for future research
C. create a hypothesis
D. choose a research design

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Scientific method

7. Sociologists conduct a "review of the literature" to
A. refine the problem under study.
B. clarify possible techniques to be used in collecting data.
C. eliminate or reduce the number of avoidable mistakes they make.
D. All of these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Scientific method

8. An operational definition is
A. a speculative statement about the relationship between two variables.
B. the extent to which a measure provides consistent results.
C. an explanation of an abstract concept that is specific enough to allow a researcher to measure the concept.
D. a relationship between two variables whereby a change in one coincides with a change in the other.

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Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Give an example of an operational definition.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Operational definition

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9. A sociologist who is interested in examining racism in sports might determine what percentage of team owners, general managers, coaches, and managers are members of each racial group. This would be an example of developing a(n)
A. research design.
B. operational definition.
C. hypothesis.
D. theory.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Give an example of an operational definition.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Operational definition

10. A speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables is known as a
A. correlation.
B. hypothesis.
C. sample.
D. research design.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Hypotheses

11. The statement "Women who receive welfare are less likely than other women to have babies" is an example of
A. an operational definition.
B. a hypothesis.
C. a research design.
D. an independent variable.

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Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Hypotheses

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12. A variable is
A. a measurable trait or characteristic that is subject to change under different conditions.
B. the extent to which a measure provides consistent results.
C. the unintended influence that observers or experiments can have on their subjects.
D. a speculative statement about the relationship between two traits.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Variables

13. Income, religion, race, gender, and marital status can all be examples of
A. indexes.
B. scales.
C. variables.
D. operational definitions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Variables

14. The variable that is hypothesized to cause or influence another variable is referred to by social scientists as a(n)
A. independent variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. spurious variable.
D. operational variable.

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Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Variables

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15. Researchers find that pet owners live longer, healthier lives. Within this study, pet ownership is the
A. independent variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. spurious variable.
D. operational variable.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Variables

16. Sociological studies have indicated that people who are married are less likely to commit suicide than people who are divorced. In this example, marital status is a(n)
A. hypothesis.
B. independent variable.
C. dependent variable.
D. index.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Variables

17. Sociological studies have indicated that people who are married are less likely to commit suicide than people who are divorced. In this example, suicide is a(n)
A. hypothesis.
B. independent variable.
C. dependent variable.
D. index.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Variables

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18. The race of a criminal offender is found to determine the frequency with which capital punishment is administered. In this example, the frequency with which capital punishment is administered would be considered the
A. hypothesis.
B. independent variable.
C. dependent variable.
D. index.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Variables

19. A factor held constant to test the relative impact of the independent variable is known as a
A. control variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. correlation.
D. cross-tabulation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Variables

20. A researcher finds that those who have children at a young age are significantly more likely to have lower levels of education as a result of early childbearing. This would be an example of
A. a hypothesis.
B. a correlation.
C. causal logic.
D. an effect.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from causation.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Causation

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21. The relationship between a condition or a variable and a particular consequence, with one event leading to the other, is known as
A. observation.
B. causal logic.
C. a correlation.
D. an index.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from causation.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Causation

22. The statement "Eating fewer fats and carbohydrates will lead to weight loss" is an example of
A. causal logic.
B. a dependent variable.
C. an independent variable.
D. a cross tabulation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from causation.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Causation

23. The relationship between two variables whereby a change in one coincides with a change in the other is known as a(n)
A. index.
B. correlation.
C. operational definition.
D. scale.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from causation.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Correlation

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24. "Data indicate that people who prefer to watch televised news programs are less knowledgeable than those who read newspapers and newsmagazines." This statement is an example of a(n)
A. causality.
B. correlation.
C. independent variable.
D. law.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from causation.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Correlation

25. In which type of sample does each member of the entire population being studied have the same chance of being selected?
A. random sample
B. quota sample
C. index sample
D. Roper sample

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Samples

26. If researchers wanted to examine the opinions of people listed in a city directory, they might call every tenth or fiftieth or hundredth name listed. This would constitute a
A. scale.
B. control variable.
C. quota sample.
D. random sample.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Samples

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27. A research measure that provides consistent results is considered
A. valid.
B. reliable.
C. an index.
D. a scale.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Reliability

28. *Validity* refers to
A. the provision of consistent results.
B. independent, rather than dependent, variables.
C. the accurate measurement of the phenomenon under study.
D. the ethical standards that are followed by sociologists.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Validity

29. Which of the following would be considered a valid measure of an individual's intelligence?
A. his or her age
B. the researcher's opinion
C. the number of years of school completed by the individual
D. None of these answers is correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Validity

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30. What type of sample is specifically used for gathering information about clandestine or difficult-to-identify groups?
A. snowball sample
B. random sample
C. valid sample
D. blind survey

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Samples

31. The use of the discipline of sociology to yield practical applications for human behavior and organizations is known as
A. applied sociology.
B. ethnography.
C. clinical sociology.
D. qualitative research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

32. The use of photographic and video documentation in sociological study is known as
A. iconography.
B. visual sociology.
C. secondary sociology.
D. image analysis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

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33. In an experiment, the group that is not exposed to the independent variable is called the
A. experimental group.
B. representative group.
C. study group.
D. control group.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Variables

34. A sociologist sets up an experiment on the effects of television violence on children. She shows one set of children (group A) violent cartoons and then observes their play. She shows a second set of children (group B) nonviolent cartoons and then observes their play. Which of these groups would be considered the experimental group?
A. group A
B. group B
C. neither group
D. both groups

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Variables

35. A research design is a(n)
A. explanation of an abstract concept that is specific enough to allow a researcher to measure the concept.
B. speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables.
C. indicator of attitudes, behavior, or characteristics of people or organizations.
D. detailed plan or method for scientifically obtaining data.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

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36. A study, generally in the form of an interview or a questionnaire, that provides sociologists with information concerning how people think or act is known as
A. observation research.
B. a survey.
C. secondary analysis.
D. an experiment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

37. To conduct a cross-cultural study of job discrimination against women, a sociologist interviews 75 women between the ages of 20 and 40 in an American city, and 75 women in the same age group in a Canadian city. This study would be classified as
A. a secondary analysis.
B. participant observation.
C. a survey.
D. a content analysis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Research methods

38. Ethnography is the most common form of _____ research, which relies on what is seen in the field and in naturalistic settings more than it does on statistical data.
A. quantitative
B. qualitative
C. observational
D. experimental

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

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39. Researchers found which of the following to be true of cell phone users compared to landline users?
A. more likely to screen incoming calls
B. more likely to break off a call mid-survey
C. a higher proportion of non-adults on cell phones
D. All of these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Research methods

40. When a researcher collects information about a group through direct involvement and inspection, this is known as
A. a survey.
B. observation.
C. secondary analysis.
D. an experiment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

41. A sociologist attends meetings at all the schools and churches in his community over several years, and meets as many residents as he can for the purpose of exploring all facets of the community's social life. He then compiles a detailed description of the community. He is conducting
A. a content analysis.
B. a secondary analysis.
C. a quantitative study.
D. ethnographic research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Research methods

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42. _____ study of Italian street-corner men used participant observation.
A. Terry Mizrahi's
B. William F. Whyte's
C. Max Weber's
D. Vilfredo Pareto's

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Research methods

43. When a sociologist actually joins a group for a period to get an accurate sense of how it operates, the approach is called
A. an experiment.
B. ethnography.
C. face-to-face interview.
D. participant observation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Research methods

44. When conducting ethnographic research as a participant observer, the investigator must
A. develop friendships with key members of the study group.
B. not be concerned about gaining acceptance by the study group.
C. maintain some degree of detachment.
D. use the same persona in the control group as he or she did with the study group.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Research methods

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45. An artificially created situation that allows the researcher to manipulate variables and to introduce control variables is known as a(n)
A. survey.
B. experiment.
C. replication.
D. research design.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

46. People may behave differently in artificial situations than they would in the "real world." This poses a particular problem for researchers using
A. questionnaires.
B. content analysis.
C. replication.
D. laboratory experiments.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Research methods

47. Regina wants to study the homeless in her hometown. In order to do so, she lives at a homeless shelter for a month. During this time, she does everything that the women she is studying do and tells no one of her true identity. This method is
A. an experiment.
B. ethnography.
C. face-to-face interview.
D. participant observation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Research methods

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48. What term do sociologists use to describe the phenomenon whereby subjects deviate from their typical behavior because they realize they are under observation?
A. the control group effect
B. the spurious response
C. the Hawthorne effect
D. skewing

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Research methods

49. A sociologist decides to study the interaction among students in the college's computer center. When the students realize they are under observation, they become shy and reserved in their interactions. This is an example of
A. replication.
B. secondary analysis.
C. the Hawthorne effect.
D. value neutrality.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Research methods

50. Secondary analysis includes a variety of research techniques that use
A. questionnaires and interviews.
B. participant observation.
C. publicly accessible information and data, or data collected by another.
D. control groups.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

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51. Sociologists consider secondary analysis to be
A. more valid than other forms of research.
B. more reliable than other forms of research.
C. a nonreactive form of research.
D. an outdated mode of research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Research methods

52. Which of the following sociologists conducted an examination of suicide using secondary analysis?
A. Max Weber
B. Émile Durkheim
C. Jane Poulsen
D. William F. Whyte

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Research methods

53. An inherent problem in using secondary sources of data is that
A. the researcher may not find the exact data needed for his or her own research.
B. the data are plagued with statistical errors.
C. the researcher may be more careless when using someone else's data.
D. all of the analysis has been completed by an initial research team.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Research methods

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54. A researcher studies adolescent attitudes about senior citizens by analyzing depictions of the elderly in the lyrics of popular music and the content of teen magazines. This is an example of
A. content analysis.
B. replication.
C. survey research.
D. an experiment.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Application-Concept
Topic: Research methods

55. Which of the following existing data sources is used most frequently for sociological research?
A. census data
B. scientific records
C. personal journals
D. newspapers

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Research methods

56. When was sociology's code of ethics first published?
A. 1871
B. 1917
C. 1947
D. 1971

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's code of ethics.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Ethics

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57. The code of ethics for the discipline of sociology was developed by
A. Max Weber.
B. the U.S. Department of Education.
C. the American Association of University Professors.
D. the American Sociological Association.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's code of ethics.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Ethics

58. Which of the following is included in the code of ethics for sociology?
A. maintaining confidentiality
B. objectivity and integrity in research
C. protection of research subjects from personal harm
D. All of these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's code of ethics.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Ethics

59. Which of the following is NOT incorporated into the basic principles of the code of ethics for sociology?
A. a required number of data sources
B. respect for subjects' privacy
C. acknowledgment of research collaboration
D. disclosure of sources of financial support

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
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Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's code of ethics.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Ethics

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60. Why was Rik Scarce, a doctoral student at Washington State University, placed in jail in 1993?
A. for preserving the confidentiality of his research
B. for raiding a university laboratory
C. for "snitching" on university administrators
D. for forging transcripts

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Ethics

61. Which of the following is true regarding actions by the Exxon Corporation after the 1989 *Valdez* disaster?
A. Exxon solicited sociologists to do research on jury deliberations.
B. Exxon offered research money for sociologists doing research on jury deliberations.
C. Some of the research funded by Exxon was published in peer-reviewed journals.
D. All of these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Ethics

62. Which of the following was a common criticism of Exxon's actions after the 1989 *Valdez* disaster?
A. Exxon didn't pay sociologists well enough for the research they did on jury deliberations.
B. Exxon agreed to fund only those sociologists who were known to be in favor of Exxon's policies and actions.
C. No legal scholars were approached to do research on jury deliberations.
D. Exxon didn't volunteer to fund research on clean-up technologies or long-term environmental costs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Ethics

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63. "Value neutrality" in social science research was initially called for by
A. Émile Durkheim.
B. W. E. B. DuBois.
C. Max Weber.
D. William Zellner.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Ethics

64. *The Death of White Sociology*, which called attention to the tendency of mainstream sociology to treat the lives of African Americans as a social problem, was written by
A. Erving Goffman.
B. Alvin Gouldner.
C. Joyce Ladner.
D. Shulamit Reinharz.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Ethics

65. Which sociologist argued that sociological research should be open to bringing about social change and to drawing on relevant research by nonsociologists?
A. Jane Poulson
B. Joyce Ladner
C. Shulamit Reinharz
D. Karen Barkey

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Ethics

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66. After the conclusion of his or her research on the homeless in Chicago, which sociologist stated that "in the short term, good social research will often be greeted as a betrayal of one or another side"?
A. Erving Goffman
B. Alvin Gouldner
C. Joyce Ladner
D. Peter Rossi

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.
Question Category: Sociologists
Topic: Ethics

67. Which of the following is used to show a portion of 100?
A. mean
B. mode
C. median
D. percentage

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

68. The single most common value in a series of scores is referred to as the
A. mean.
B. mode.
C. median.
D. percentage.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

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69. The number calculated by adding a series of values and then dividing by the number of values is referred to as the
A. mean.
B. mode.
C. median.
D. percentage.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

70. The midpoint or number that divides a series of values into two groups of equal numbers of values is referred to as the
A. mean.
B. mode.
C. median.
D. percentage.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Question Category: Definition
Topic: Research methods

71. What is a popular form of summary many sociologists utilize to quickly and clearly show a relationship between two variables?
A. cross-tabulation
B. median
C. mode
D. mean

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Research methods

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72. Which of the following is characteristic of many feminist researchers?
A. tendency to involve and consult subjects more
B. more oriented toward seeking change
C. generally wanting to raise public consciousness
D. All of these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Feminist theory

73. What conclusion did the National Bureau of Economic Research reach about gays and lesbians as subjects of sociological research?
A. Most research treats gay and lesbian subjects with contempt.
B. Most research ignores the possibility that its subjects might be gay or lesbian.
C. Most research underreports the number of gays and lesbians in a population.
D. Most research begins from a position that sexuality is fluid and that gays and lesbians are in a state of transition.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Queer theory

74. What is the chief ethical concern regarding all the new sources of data available through new technological means like Internet research?
A. conflicts of interest
B. reliability of the data
C. the high costs in both money and time
D. the privacy of the subjects

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.
Question Category: Information
Topic: Sociological research

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75. We have little reliable data on human sexuality because
A. it is difficult for researchers to obtain accurate information about this sensitive subject.
B. until the AIDS crisis, there was little scientific demand for data on sexual behavior.
C. government funding for studies of sexual behavior is controversial.
D. All of these answers are correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Analyze through a sociological lens the challenges in conducting research on human sexual behavior and the potential impact of such research on social policy.
Question Category: Social Policy
Topic: Sexuality

True / False Questions

76. The third step in the scientific method is reviewing the literature.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Topic: Scientific method

77. In the statement, "The more a person exercises, the longer he or she will live," longevity is the independent variable.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Topic: Variables

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78. A hypothesis is a speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Explain the relationship between hypotheses and variables.
Topic: Hypotheses

79. Correlations are an indication that causality is always present.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Distinguish correlation from causation.
Topic: Correlation

80. A magazine asks its readers to complete a survey that questions them about their sexual practices. Based on the responses that it receives, the magazine publishes an article entitled "The Sexual Practices of Men and Women in the U.S." This magazine has conducted a valid random sample to support its article.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Topic: Research methods

81. *Validity* refers to the degree to which a measure or scale truly reflects the phenomenon under study.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Topic: Validity

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82. Selection of a research design will influence both the cost of a research project and the amount of time needed to collect the results of the research.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Topic: Research methods

83. An interviewer is likely to obtain a higher response rate than a printed survey form would.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Topic: Research methods

84. Content analysis of children's books has been used to determine children's awareness of environmental issues.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods

85. All research designs have positives and negatives associated with them.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods

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86. After working with a team of researchers in an attempt to measure the extent of homelessness in Chicago in the mid-1980s, sociologist Peter Rossi was praised by members of the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless for his commitment to rigorous research methods and objective interpretation of data.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.
Topic: Ethics

87. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, most research significantly overestimates the proportion of gays and lesbians in the population.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Topic: Queer theory

88. Public health researchers continue to refine methods of tracking contagious diseases worldwide using web search engines such as Google.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.
Topic: Sociological research

Essay Questions

89. Define the term *scientific method* and the five basic steps used in the scientific method.

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Topic: Scientific method

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90. Discuss how a researcher might select a random sample of subjects for a research study. Which sample selection methods should researchers use, and which methods should be avoided?

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method.
Topic: Samples

91. Describe the various types of research designs and discuss the strengths and weakness of each design. Which type of research design is most commonly used by researchers, and which type of research design is the least reliable?

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Understand
Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.
Topic: Research methods

92. Discuss the issue of ethics and social research. Give examples of how research could be harmful to human life.

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Apply
Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles to the challenges researchers encounter in conducting research.
Topic: Ethics

93. Describe how the Internet can be used to conduct social research. Is the Internet a good or bad place to conduct social research?

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: Summarize the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.
Topic: Sociological research

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94. Discuss the various ways feminist scholars differ in their interests and methodology from other scholars. Would feminist scholarship be considered a functionalist, interactionist, or conflict perspective?

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Topic: Feminist theory

95. Explain how "veiled reporting" may result in underreporting of gay and lesbian subjects in survey research.

Answer may vary.

Blooms: Analyze
Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory on sociological research practices.
Topic: Queer theory

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