Our Social World Introduction to Sociology 7th edition Ballantine Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Examining the Social World: *How Do We Know*?

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. _____ was the first person on record to suggest a systematic approach to explain to social world.
a. Plato
b. Comte
c. Khaldun
d. Mills
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Development of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Prior to the 19th century, the primary influence on the way people viewed the world was based on _____.
a. history
b. religion
c. the arts
d. the natural sciences
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. According to the text, the Industrial Revolution led, in part, to the rise of sociology because _____.
a. no one could explain why the old social structure was suddenly collapsing
b. Karl Marx began arguing against the “have-nots”
c. the advent of mechanized labor made people less likely to rely on religion
d. those who had been farmers pursued the social sciences when they found themselves unemployed
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Medium

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4. The first person to propose that the scientific method could be applied to the study of social life was _____.
a. Émile Durkheim
b. Max Weber
c. Karl Marx
d. Auguste Comte
Ans: D
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The _____ is the sociological concept of the systematic gathering and recording of reliable and accurate data to test ideas.
a. theoretical perspective
b. scientific method
c. ethical analysis
d. hypothetical approach
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. A _____ is a basic view of society that guides sociologists' research and analysis.
a. theoretical perspective
b. scientific method
c. ethical analysis
d. hypothetical approach
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Sociology's Major Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Which can be identified as statements or explanations regarding how and why two or more facts are related to each other and the connections between these facts?
a. theories
b. concepts
c. values
d. perspectives
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Sociology's Major Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Medium

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8. What does a “good theory” allow social scientists to do?
a. create theoretical perspectives
b. make predictions about the social world
c. understand micro-level interactions
d. support outdated research
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Sociology’s Major Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Hard

9. Which statement accurately describes symbolic interaction theory?
a. People create shared meanings and interact based on those meanings.
b. People are social to survive and produce offspring.
c. Interaction breeds conflict, and conflict underlies all social relations.
d. Those with power express their will over those without power.
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Micah actively flies an American flag on national holidays. Under the symbolic interaction theoretical perspective, Micah’s flag would be considered to be a _____.
a. value
b. belief
c. symbol
d. norm
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Who is the sociologist responsible for placing special emphasis on human interpretations, particularly through the use of social roles?
a. August Comte
b. Karl Marx
c. George Herbert Mead
d. George Cooley
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

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12. One critique of symbolic interaction theory is that it _____.
a. neglects the micro level
b. neglects the macro level
c. neglects the meso level
d. cannot easily explain “the human problem”
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

13._____ theory states that humans are fundamentally concerned with self-interests, making rational decisions based on weighing costs and rewards of the projected outcome of an action.
a. Symbolic interactionism
b. Rational choice
c. Structural functionalism
d. Conflict
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rational Choice (Exchange) Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. The day before the first sociology exam Mark, a first-year college student, chose to play games until 2:00 a.m. instead of studying for the exam. According to rational choice theory, why did Mark stay up playing games?
a. Mark’s roommate scored higher on the video game, and Mark needed to beat him to save face.
b. Mark found playing video games more rewarding than studying.
c. Mark has a problem with being obsessed by video games.
d. Mark has learned through his interactions that playing video games relaxes him before exams.
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Rational Choice (Exchange) Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. One critique of rational choice (exchange) theory is that it _____.
a. gives too much attention to the micro-level internal mental processes
b. does not see a reward that compensates for the cost of the interaction
c. implies that people seek to maximize rewards and minimize costs
d. it does not see humans as self-centered beings
Ans: C

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KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Rational Choice (Exchange) Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

16. The structural-functional perspective states that _____.
a. each major part of society serves a role
b. a person's choices determine the individual's place within the social structure
c. those with power exert their will over those without power
d. social status is in the eye of the beholder
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Adam wants to study why men choose to go into nursing careers. He theorizes that men are heavily recruited into nursing because their physical strength and presence in hospitals benefits both patients and other hospital staff. Which theoretical perspective is Adam using?
a. symbolic interactionism
b. rational choice theory
c. structural functionalism
d. conflict theory
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

18. A manifest function of college is _____.
a. helping educated young adults meet similarly educated prospective marriage partners
b. increasing binge drinking and alcohol-related deaths
c. bettering society by educating young people
d. legitimating the myth of meritocracy
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

19. A latent function of college is _____.
a. training young adults
b. increasing binge drinking and alcohol-related deaths
c. bettering society by educating young people

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d. producing new knowledge through research and scholarship
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

20. Functional actions contribute to the stability of society whereas _____ are those actions that undermine the stability of society.
a. manifest functions
b. latent functions
c. dysfunctions
d. social functions
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. One critique that structural functionalism and conflict theory share is that they _____.
a. neglect the micro level
b. neglect the macro level
c. ignore stability in society
d. ignore turmoil in society
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory, Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

22. The titles Karl Marx used to describe the two classes in society were the _____ and the _____.
a. nobles; peasants
b. bourgeoisie; proletariat
c. upper class; lower class
d. civilized; barbarians
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. The primary difference between Karl Marx and W. E. B. Du Bois is that _____.
a. Marx argued for social improvement while Du Bois argued for social stability
b. Marx was college educated but Du Bois had twice as much education

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c. Marx saw conflict in his society as between the “haves” and the “have-nots” while Du Bois saw conflict in his society as based on race, not class
d. Marx argued that religion was the main source of conflict in his society while Du Bois saw religion as the primary solution for reducing inequality
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

24. How did Ralf Dahrendorf explain why Karl Marx’s predictions never came true?
a. Marx placed too much emphasis on the role of interest groups in society.
b. Marx should have used survey methods in his research rather than observation.
c. The rise in capitalism led to a system with unequal distribution of wealth based on the ownership of land.
d. A change in working conditions led to the rise of the middle class.
Ans: D
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

25. Which sociological theorist is responsible for a goal-oriented, efficient organizational form called bureaucracy?
a. Karl Marx
b. W.E.B. DuBois
c. Max Weber
d. George Simmel
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Multilevel Analysis
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. Which of the following theories can be used with all three levels of analysis?
a. conflict theory
b. feminist theory
c. structural-functional theory
d. world systems theory
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Feminist Theory
Difficulty Level: Hard

27. The discrimination and oppression that people face because of their race, class, and

gender is referred to as _____.
a. cultural prejudice
b. intersectionality
c. hidden racism
d. overt ethnocentrism
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Multilevel Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

28. Jorge wants to study the impact of stigmas explained through deviant behavior. Which perspective would help Jorge explain this aspect of social life?
a. middle-range theories
b. short-range theories
c. long-range theories
d. global-range theories
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Using Different Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. Facts and observations that can be objectively observed and carefully measured using the five senses are known as _____.
a. evidence
b. key concepts
c. correlatives
d. spurious factors
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Easy

30. Educated guesses based on theories but not yet scientifically tested are known as _____.
a. hypotheses
b. levels of analysis
c. empirical knowledge
d. micro-level theories
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Easy

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31. The statement, “People who have more than 12 years of education and who own a personal computer are more likely to use online dating services than those who have less than 12 years of education and who do not own a personal computer,” is a _____.
a. hypothesis
b. theory
c. empirical test
d. method
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. Science is rooted in _____; that is, one must take steps to ensure that one’s personal opinions or values do not bias or contaminate data collection and analysis.
a. facts
b. opinions
c. objectivity
d. variables
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Medium

33. Concepts or ideas that vary in frequency or occurrence across people, times, or places are known as _____.
a. spurious factors
b. key concepts
c. correlatives
d. variables
Ans: D
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the World
Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Alexa and Eduardo want to do a sociological study of working mothers in Brazil. Alexa wants to begin with some general theories about working moms in Brazil and then make hypotheses based on those theories. Eduardo prefers to collect data first by interviewing a representative sample of working Brazilian mothers and then formulate a theory to explain their findings. In this example, Alexa prefers to use _____ while Eduardo would rather use _____.
a. inductive reasoning; deductive reasoning
b. deductive reasoning; inductive reasoning

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c. planning techniques; conceptual techniques
d. conceptual techniques; planning techniques
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Planning a Research Study
Difficulty Level: Hard

35. An economist is studying how changes in income affect the frequency of eating in restaurants. In this example, "changes in income" is the _____ variable, and "frequency of eating out" is the _____ variable.
a. spurious; control
b. control; spurious
c. independent; dependent
d. dependent; independent
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the World
Difficulty Level: Medium

36. A spurious relationship occurs between two variables when _____.
a. there is no correlation
b. there is a causal relationship
c. the two variables are statistically correlated but not causally related
d. two or more variables are found to be unrelated
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Planning a Research Study
Difficulty Level: Hard

37. Secondary data analysis is best suited for _____.
a. micro level studies
b. meso to macro level studies
c. global studies
d. dyad only studies
Ans: B
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Easy

38. A sociologist wants to study political protests in China by traveling to Beijing and joining one of the student protest groups. This is an example of _____.
a. participant observation

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b. nonparticipant observation
c. secondary analysis
d. content analysis
Ans: A
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Medium

39. A graduate student wants to study the impact of war on soldiers. She plans to observe therapy groups for soldiers who have posttraumatic stress disorder and to take a representative survey of returning soldiers. This proposed research method can best be described as _____.
a. secondary analysis
b. fieldwork
c. ethnography
d. triangulation
Ans: D
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Medium

40. Dr. Fromm is a sociologist who feels very strongly that every child should be given equal opportunities for a quality high school education because it is crucial for the child's future. However, after studying the topic scientifically, she discovers that the quality of a child's high school education plays no role whatsoever in the future of that child. What should she, as a scientist, do based on the rules of objectivity and ethical behavior?
a. Never tell anyone about her original findings.
b. Share her findings with the public but change them first, so they support her own viewpoint.
c. Release her findings as they are, even though they are not consistent with her personal views.
d. Repeat the study until she gets the results that support her personal views.
Ans: C
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. Sociology has its modern roots in the ideas of 13th-century social, political, and religious philosophers.

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Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Development of Sociology
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Henri Saint-Simon officially coined the term *sociology* in 1838.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.1: Outline the development of sociology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Theories are statements of how two or more facts relate to each other.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the major theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Sociology's Major Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Critical sociology was the focus of Émile Durkheim's work.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The first step of the scientific method is to define a topic or problem that can be studied scientifically.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Spurious relationships occur when there is no causal relationship between the independent and dependent variables, but they vary together, often due to a third variable affecting both of them.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Planning a Research Study
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Systematic observation is central in field research.
Ans: T

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KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Secondary analysis uses existing data already collected in other studies.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. According to the text, content analysis is unobtrusive, meaning the research does not influence the investigated subject by having direct contact.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Design the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. According to the text, codes of ethics answer all ethical dilemmas that arise during the research process.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Research methods work in tandem with sociological theories.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Meso-level analysis focuses on institutions, large organizations, and ethnic communities.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan and Method for Collecting the Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Micro-level analysis considers the larger social context—national and global—within which a number of single social units reside.
Ans: F

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KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan and Method for Collecting the Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Macro-level theories would consider questions related to U.S.–Chilean policies.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan and Method for Collecting the Data
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. According to conflict theorists, symbolic communication helps people construct a meaningful world.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. George Herbert Mead is prominently identified with the symbolic interaction perspective.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. A central premise of micro-level rational choice theory is that human behavior involves choices.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rational Choice (Exchange) Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Rational choice theory involves individuals making decisions based on symbols in their environments.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rational Choice (Exchange) Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. Functional theory assumes that all parts of the social world work together to make the whole society run smoothly and harmoniously.

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Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Structural-functional theory traces its roots to the French Revolution.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. Auguste Comte and Karl Marx are prominently identified with structural-functional theory.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. According to Merton, dysfunctions are the planned outcomes of social organizations and institutions.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. According to the principles of symbolic interactionism, symbols not only allow relationships to exist, they also allow society to exist.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. From the conflict perspective, social change is desirable.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Modern conflict theory has its origins in the works of Karl Marx.
Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2 Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. According to Marx, the proletariat owned the means of production.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Examples of unethical research include studying people without their knowledge or consent, only including data that support the results you would like to see and violating the confidentiality of your subjects by revealing their identities.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. Much of feminist theory has foundations in the functionalist perspective.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Feminist Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. Feminist theory focuses exclusively on micro-level processes.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Feminist Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Max Weber's concept of *Verstehen* refers to deep understanding.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Multilevel Analysis
Difficulty Level: Easy

31. While Weber focused on economic conditions, Marx argued that politics, economics, and religion help explain the social world.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.

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REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Multilevel Analysis
Difficulty Level: Easy

32. According to the text, symbolic interaction theory is a macro-level theory.
Ans: F
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Symbolic Interaction Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. According to the text, conflict theory is a macro-level theory.
Ans: T
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Compare and contrast social statics and social dynamics. Provide one example of each.
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Rise of Modern Sociology
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Explain the statement, “Science is rooted in objectivity.” Include the ways sociologists can ensure that they are being as objective as possible.
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Why is sociology a science? Provide one example of a sociological research question and how it is approached and studied scientifically.
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Compare and contrast deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning. Provide

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examples.
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Planning a Research Study
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Explain how a theory differs from a hypothesis and discuss how the two are related. Provide an example.
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific approach.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ideas Underlying Science
Difficulty Level: Hard

6. In an experiment, what is the difference between the experimental group and the control group? Provide an example.
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan
Difficulty Level: Hard

7. Explain the statement, “Every research study should be replicable.” Provide an example of what a researcher would do to replicate a study.
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the scientific process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Designing the Research Plan and Method for the Collecting Data
Difficulty Level: Hard

8. Compare and contrast manifest and latent functions. Provide examples of each.
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Structural-Functional Theory
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. According to Max Weber, what is *Verstehen*?
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Multi-Level Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. How did Max Weber explain the emergence of the “spirit of capitalism”?

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Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Multi-Level Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Describe one of the five theoretical perspectives mentioned in the text and pose a question the perspective could address. Further, explain the critiques of that perspective. Do those critiques make the perspective useless? Why, or why not?
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe key theoretical perspectives.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Using Different Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Hard

12. You have been asked to conduct a study titled “The Effect of Watching Television on the Grades of First-Year College Students.” What theoretical perspective will you use to guide your study, and why? Explain at least two hypotheses you have about the effect of TV on grades. Describe the method you will use to conduct your study and explain why that method is most appropriate.
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific process
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Using Different Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Hard

13. Imagine you want to study the U.S. military from a functionalist, symbolic interactionist, and conflict perspective. What research questions will you ask about the military from each perspective, and why is that perspective appropriate for the question posed?
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.3: Explain the scientific process
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Using Different Theoretical Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Hard

14. In the late 1960s, Laud Humphries conducted a study called “The Tearoom Trade.” Humphries posed as a “watch queen” (a man who guards the doors of restrooms in public parks so that men can have sex with other men inside). Humphries wrote down the license plate numbers of the men who had sex with other men, then looked up their addresses, disguised his appearance, and went to their homes to interview them a year later. Humphries discovered that, contrary to popular opinion, many of the men were actually married to women and living otherwise quiet, middle-class lives. Today, this study is considered unethical. In light of what you learned about research ethics in Chapter 2 of the text, what ethical principles does this study violate? Do you personally feel the benefits of the study (it destroyed many stereotypes) outweighed the risks?

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Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Difficulty Level: Hard

15. Imagine you work as a public sociologist. Explain what your job responsibilities are both inside academia (i.e. a professor) and outside academia (i.e. working in an organization).
Ans: Varies
KEY: Learning Objective: 2.4: Outline the basic steps of the research process.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Putting Sociology to Work: Public Sociology
Difficulty Level: Easy

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